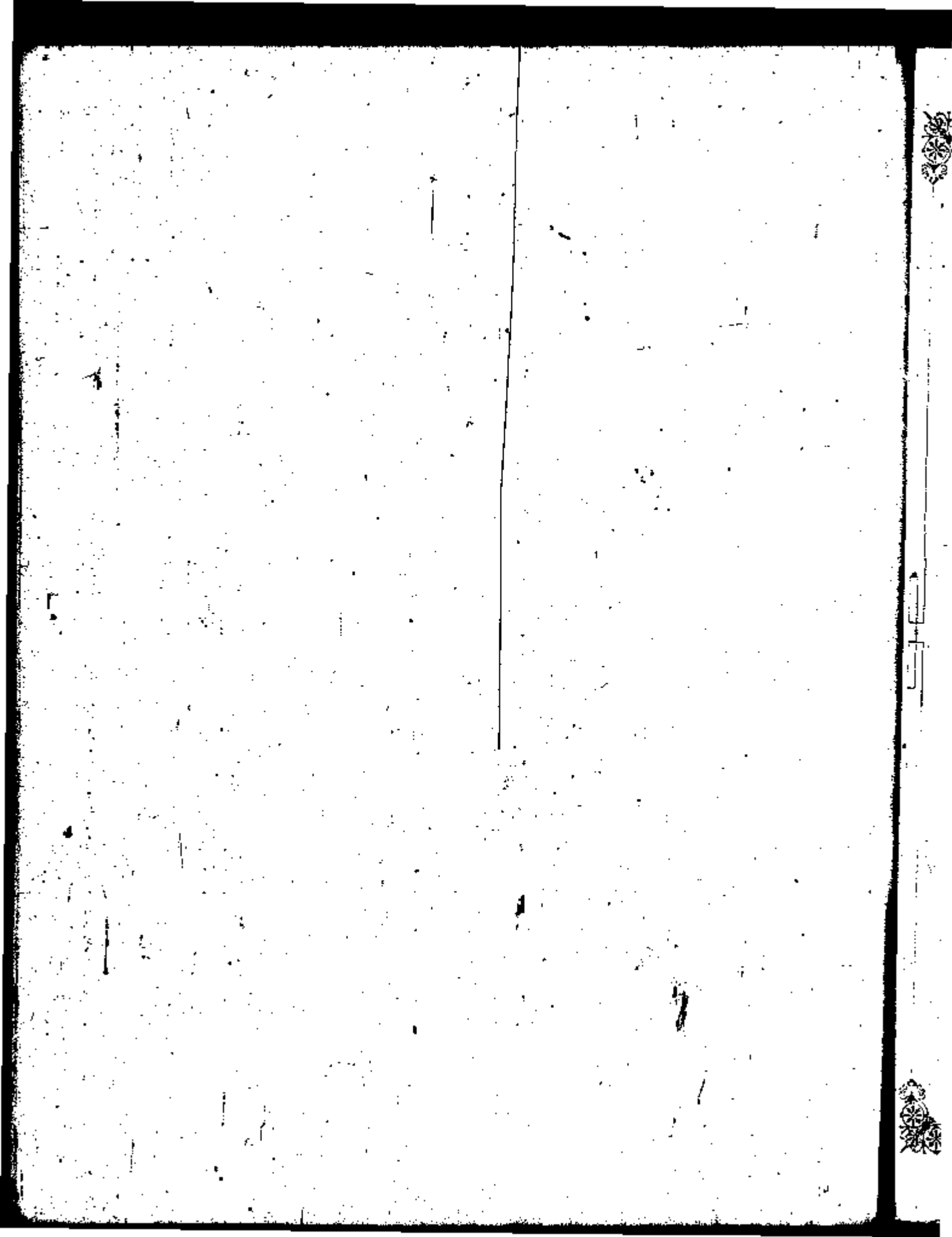

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

LA CROSSE, MONROE AND JUNEAU COUNTIES, WISCONSIN.

Containing Portraits of all the Presidents of the United States, with accompanying Biographies of each; Engravings of Prominent Citizens of the Counties, with Personal Histories of many of the Early Settlers and Leading Families.

"Biography is the only true history."—Emerson.

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THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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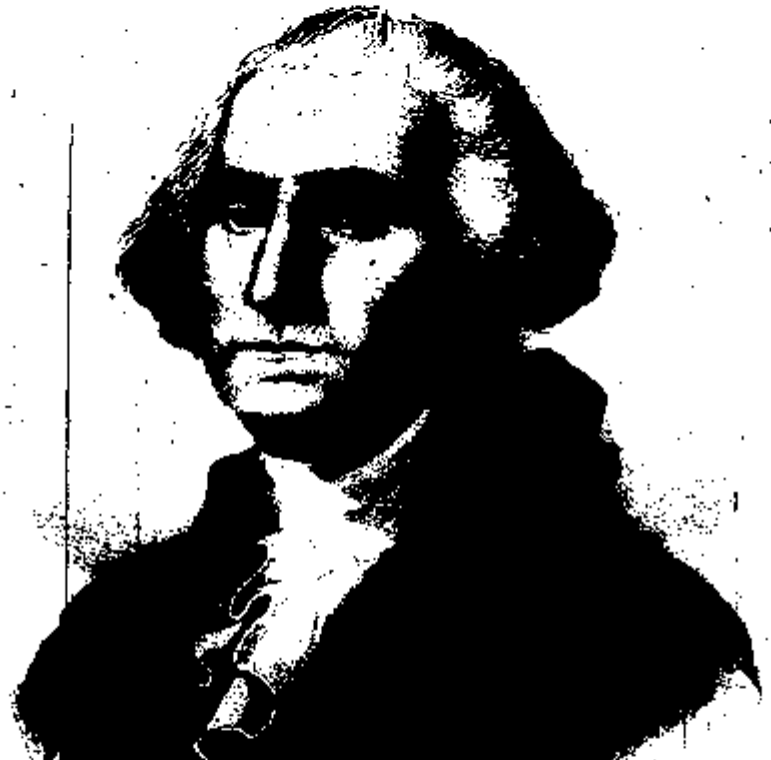


G. Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, the "Father of his Country" and its first President, 1789–'97, was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest, the others being Betty, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles and Mildred, of whom the youngest died in infancy. Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford County, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where he acted as agent of the Principio Iron Works in the immediate vicinity, and died there in 1743.

From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. He had a vigorous constitution, a fine form, and great bodily strength. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. He developed, however, a fondness for mathematics, and enjoyed in that branch the instructions of a private teacher. On leaving school he resided for some time at Mount Vernon with his half brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian, and who had married a daughter of his neighbor at Belvoir on the Potomac, the wealthy William Fairfax, for some time president of the executive council of the colony. Both Fairfax and his son-in-law, Lawrence Washington, had served with distinction in 1740 as officers of an American battalion at the siege of Carthagena, and were friends and correspondents of Admiral Vernon, for whom the latter's residence on the Potomac has been named. George's inclinations were for a similar career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him, probably through the influence of the Admiral; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned. The family connection with the Fairfaxes, however, opened another career for the young man, who, at the age of sixteen, was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax, who was then on a visit at Belvoir, and who shortly afterward established his baronial residence at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley.

Three years were passed by young Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him.

In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed Adjutant with the rank of Major. In September of that year the failing health of Lawrence Washington rendered it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate, and George accompanied him in a voyage to Barbadoes. They returned early in 1752, and Lawrence shortly afterward died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece soon succeeded to that estate.

On the arrival of Robert Dinwiddie as Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1752 the militia was reorganized, and the province divided into four districts. Washington was commissioned by Dinwiddie Adjutant-General of the Northern District in 1753, and in November of that year a most important as well as hazardous mission was assigned him. This was to proceed to the Canadian posts recently established on French Creek, near Lake Erie, to demand in the name of the King of England the withdrawal of the French from a territory claimed by Virginia. This enterprise had been declined by more than one officer, since it involved a journey through an extensive and almost unexplored wilderness in the occupancy of savage Indian tribes, either hostile to the English, or of doubtful attachment. Major Washington, however, accepted the commission with alacrity; and, accompanied by Captain Gist, he reached Fort Le Bœuf on French Creek, delivered his dispatches and received reply, which, of course, was a polite refusal to surrender the posts. This reply was of such a character as to induce the Assembly of Virginia to authorize the executive to raise a regiment of 300 men for the purpose of maintaining the asserted rights of the British crown over the territory claimed. As Washington declined to be a candidate for that post, the command of this regiment was given to Colonel Joshua Fry, and Major Washington, at his own request, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. On the march to Ohio, news was received that a party previously sent to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela with the Ohio had been driven back by a considerable French force, which had completed the work there begun, and named it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the Marquis Duquesne, then Governor of Canada. This was the beginning of the great "French and Indian war," which continued seven years. On the death of Colonel Fry, Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment, and so well did he fulfill his trust that the Virginia Assembly commissioned him as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised in the colony.

A cessation of all Indian hostility on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, the object of Washington was accomplished and he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia forces. He then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Custis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by his annual attendance in winter upon the Colonial Legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world wide.

It is unnecessary here to trace the details of the struggle upon the question of local

self-government, which, after ten years, culminated by act of Parliament of the port of Boston. It was at the instance of Virginia that a congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties—if possible by peaceful means. To this Congress Colonel Washington was sent as a delegate. On dissolving in October, it recommended the colonies to send deputies to another Congress the following spring. In the meantime several of the colonies felt impelled to raise local forces to repel insults and aggressions on the part of British troops, so that on the assembling of the next Congress, May 10, 1775, the war preparations of the mother country were unmistakable. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the earliest acts, therefore, of the Congress was the selection of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This office was unanimously conferred upon Washington, still a member of the Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but on the express condition he should receive no salary.

He immediately repaired to the vicinity of Boston, against which point the British ministry had concentrated their forces. As early as April General Gage had 3,000 troops in and around this proscribed city. During the fall and winter the British policy clearly indicated a purpose to divide public sentiment and to build up a British party in the colonies. Those who sided with the ministry were stigmatized by the patriots as "Tories," while the patriots took to themselves the name of "Whigs."

As early as 1776 the leading men had come to the conclusion that there was no hope except in separation and independence. In May of that year Washington wrote from the head of the army in New York: "A reconciliation with Great Britain is impossible. . . . . When I took command of the army, I abhorred the idea of independence; but I am now fully satisfied that nothing else will save us."

It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of the patriot hero, to whose hands the fortunes and liberties of the United States were confided during the seven years' bloody struggle that ensued until the treaty of 1783, in which England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them, jointly, as separate sovereignties. The merits of Washington as a military chieftain have been considerably discussed, especially by writers in his own country. During the war he was most bitterly assailed for incompetency, and great efforts were made to displace him; but he never for a moment lost the confidence of either the Congress or the people. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the Congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1788 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. He received every electoral vote cast in all the colleges of the States voting for the office of President. The 4th of March, 1789, was the time appointed for the Government of the United States to begin its operations, but several weeks elapsed before quorums of both the newly constituted houses of the Congress were assembled. The city of New York was the place where the Congress then met. April 16 Washington left his home to enter upon the discharge of his new duties. He set out with a purpose of traveling privately, and without attracting any public attention; but this was impossible. Everywhere on his way he was met with thronging crowds, eager to see the man whom they regarded as the chief defender of their liberties, and everywhere

he was hailed with those public manifestations of joy, regard and love which spring spontaneously from the hearts of an affectionate and grateful people. His reception in New York was marked by a grandeur and an enthusiasm never before witnessed in that metropolis. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. The oath of office was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of the State. When this sacred pledge was given, he retired with the other officials into the Senate chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address to both houses of the newly constituted Congress in joint assembly.

In the manifold details of his civil administration, Washington proved himself equal to the requirements of his position. The greater portion of the first session of the first Congress was occupied in passing the necessary statutes for putting the new organization into complete operation. In the discussions brought up in the course of this legislation the nature and character of the new system came under general review. On no one of them did any decided antagonism of opinion arise. All held it to be a limited government, clothed only with specific powers conferred by delegation from the States. There was no change in the name of the legislative department; it still remained "the Congress of the United States of America." There was no change in the original flag of the country, and none in the seal, which still remains with the Grecian escutcheon borne by the eagle, with other emblems, under the great and expressive motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*."

The first division of parties arose upon the manner of construing the powers delegated, and they were first styled "strict constructionists" and "latitudinarian constructionists." The former were for confining the action of the Government strictly within its specific and limited sphere, while the others were for enlarging its powers by inference and implication. Hamilton and Jefferson, both members of the first cabinet, were regarded as the chief leaders, respectively, of these rising antagonistic parties which have existed, under different names from that day to this. Washington was regarded as holding a neutral position between them, though, by mature deliberation, he vetoed the first apportionment bill, in 1790, passed by the party headed by Hamilton, which was based upon a principle constructively leading to centralization or consolidation. This was the first exercise of the veto power under the present Constitution. It created considerable excitement at the time. Another bill was soon passed in pursuance of Mr. Jefferson's views, which has been adhered to in principle in every apportionment act passed since.

At the second session of the new Congress, Washington announced the gratifying fact of "the accession of North Carolina" to the Constitution of 1787, and June 1 of the same year he announced by special message the like "accession of the State of Rhode Island," with his congratulations on the happy event which "united under the general Government" all the States which were originally confederated.

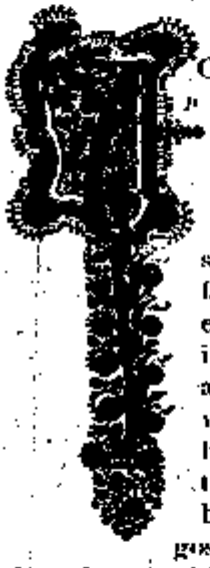
In 1792, at the second Presidential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen President by the unanimous vote of every electoral college. At the third election, 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused. In September, before the election, he gave to his countrymen his memorable Farewell Address, which in language, sentiment and patriotism was a fit and crowning glory of his illustrious life. After March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet and repose.

His administration for the two terms had been successful beyond the expectation and hopes of even the most sanguine of his friends. The finances of the country were no longer in an embarrassed condition, the public credit was fully restored, life was given to every department of industry, the workings of the new system in allowing Congress to raise revenue from duties on imports proved to be not only harmonious in its federal action, but astonishing in its results upon the commerce and trade of all the States. The exports from the Union increased from $19,000,000 to over $56,000,000 per annum, while the imports increased in about the same proportion. Three new members had been added to the Union. The progress of the States in their new career under their new organization thus far was exceedingly encouraging, not only to the friends of liberty within their own limits, but to their sympathizing allies in all climes and countries.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-General, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen, of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where, after a short and severe illness, he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. The whole country was filled with gloom by this sad intelligence. Men of all parties in politics and creeds in religion, in every State in the Union, united with Congress in "paying honor to the man, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

JOHN ADAMS.

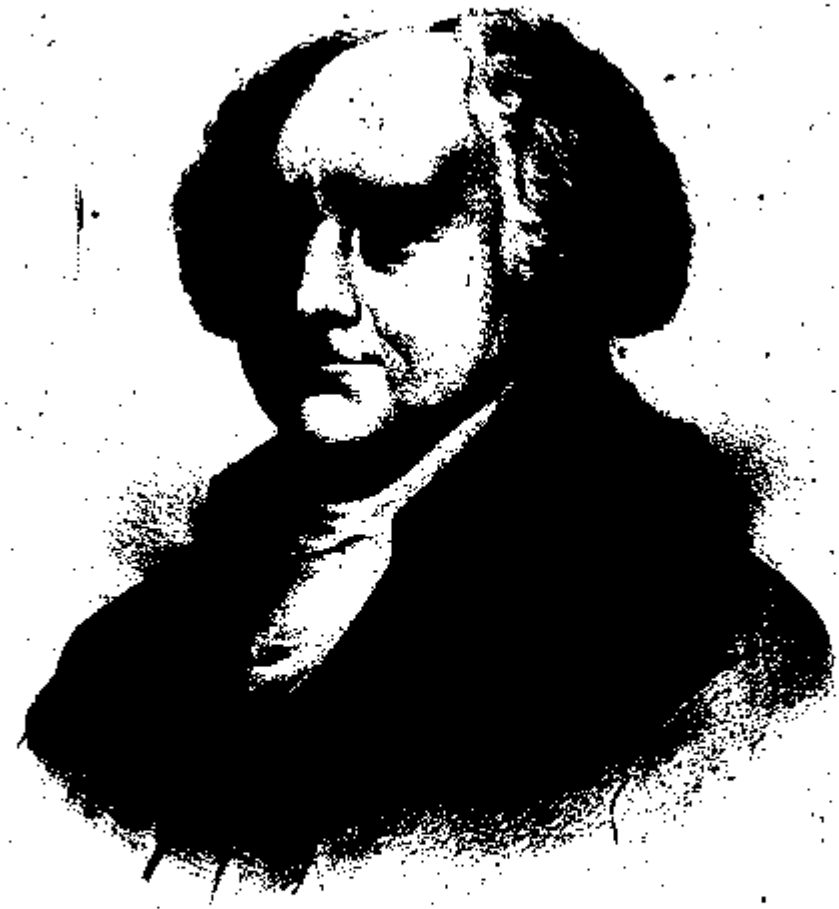


JOHN ADAMS, the second President of the United States, 1797 to 1801, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a farmer of moderate means, a worthy and industrious man. He was a deacon in the church, and was very desirous of giving his son a collegiate education, hoping that he would become a minister of the gospel. But, as up to this time, the age of fourteen, he had been only a play-boy in the fields and forests, he had no taste for books, he chose farming. On being set to work, however, by his father out in the field, the very first day converted the boy into a lover of books.

Accordingly, at the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated in 1755, at the age of twenty, highly esteemed for integrity, energy and ability. Thus, having no capital but his education, he started out into the stormy world at a time of great political excitement, as France and England were then engaged in their great seven-years struggle for the mastery over the New World. The fire of patriotism seized young Adams, and for a time he studied over the question whether he should take to the law, to politics or the army. He wrote a remarkable letter to a friend, making prophecies concerning the future greatness of this country which have since been more than fulfilled. For two years he taught school and studied law, wasting no odd moments, and at the early age of twenty-two years he opened a law office in his native town. His inherited powers of mind and untiring devotion to his profession caused him to rise rapidly in public esteem.

In October, 1764, Mr. Adams married Miss Abigail Smith, daughter of a clergyman at Weymouth and a lady of rare personal and intellectual endowments, who afterward contributed much to her husband's celebrity.

Soon the oppression of the British in America reached its climax. The Boston merchants employed an attorney by the name of James Otis to argue the legality of oppressive tax law before the Superior Court. Adams heard the argument, and afterward wrote to a friend concerning the ability displayed, as follows: "Otis was a flame of fire. With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities and a



John Adams

prophetic glance into futurity, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.* Every man of an immensely crowded audience appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms."

Soon Mr. Adams wrote an essay to be read before the literary club of his town, upon the state of affairs, which was so able as to attract public attention. It was published in American journals, republished in England, and was pronounced by the friends of the colonists there as "one of the very best productions ever seen from North America."

The memorable Stamp Act was now issued, and Adams entered with all the ardor of his soul into political life in order to resist it. He drew up a series of resolutions remonstrating against the act, which were adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Braintree, and which were subsequently adopted, word for word, by more than forty towns in the State. Popular commotion prevented the landing of the Stamp Act papers, and the English authorities then closed the courts. The town of Boston therefore appointed Jeremy Gridley, James Otis and John Adams to argue a petition before the Governor and council for the re-opening of the courts; and while the two first mentioned attorneys based their argument upon the distress caused to the people by the measure, Adams boldly claimed that the Stamp Act was a violation both of the English Constitution and the charter of the Provinces. It is said that this was the first direct denial of the unlimited right of Parliament over the colonies. Soon after this the Stamp Act was repealed.

Directly Mr. Adams was employed to defend Ansell Nickerson, who had killed an Englishman in the act of impressing him (Nickerson) into the King's service, and his client was acquitted, the court thus establishing the principle that the infamous royal prerogative of impressment could have no existence in the colonial code. But in 1770 Messrs. Adams and Josiah Quincy defended a party of British soldiers who had been arrested for murder when they had been only obeying Governmental orders; and when reproached for thus apparently deserting the cause of popular liberty, Mr. Adams replied that he would a thousandfold rather live under the domination of the worst of England's kings than under that of a lawless mob. Next, after serving a term as a member of the Colonial Legislature from Boston, Mr. Adams, finding his health affected by too great labor, retired to his native home at Braintree.

The year 1774 soon arrived, with its famous Boston "Tea Party," the first open act of rebellion. Adams was sent to the Congress at Philadelphia; and when the Attorney-General announced that Great Britain had "determined on her system, and that her power to execute it was irresistible," Adams replied: "I know that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant in my opposition to her measures. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, with my country, is my unalterable determination!" The rumor beginning to prevail at Philadelphia that the Congress had independence in view, Adams foresaw that it was too soon to declare it openly. He advised every one to remain quiet in that respect; and as soon as it became apparent that he himself was for independence, he was advised to hide himself, which he did.

The next year the great Revolutionary war opened in earnest, and Mrs. Adams, residing near Boston, kept her husband advised by letter of all the events transpiring in her vicinity. The battle of Bunker Hill

came on. Congress had to do something immediately. The first thing was to choose a commander-in-chief for the—we can't say "army." The fighting men of the colonies. The New England delegation was almost unanimous in favor of appointing General Ward, then at the head of the Massachusetts forces, but Mr. Adams urged the appointment of George Washington, then almost unknown outside of his own State. He was appointed without opposition. Mr. Adams offered the resolution, which was adopted, annulling all the royal authority in the colonies. Having thus prepared the way, a few weeks later, viz., June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who a few months before had declared that the British Government would abandon its oppressive measures, now offered the memorable resolution, seconded by Adams, "that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman and Livingston were then appointed a committee to draught a declaration of independence. Mr. Jefferson desired Mr. Adams to draw up the bold document, but the latter persuaded Mr. Jefferson to perform that responsible task. The Declaration drawn up, Mr. Adams became its foremost defender on the floor of Congress. It was signed by all the fifty-five members present, and the next day Mr. Adams wrote to his wife how great a deed was done, and how proud he was of it. Mr. Adams continued to be the leading man of Congress, and the leading advocate of American independence. Above all other Americans, he was considered by every one the principal shining mark for British vengeance. Thus circumstanced, he was appointed to the most dangerous task of crossing the ocean in winter, exposed to capture by the British, who knew of his mission, which was to visit Paris and solicit the co-operation of the French. Besides, to take himself away from the country of which he was the most prominent defender, at that critical time, was an act of the greatest self-sacrifice. Sure enough, while crossing the sea, he had two very narrow escapes from capture; and the transit was otherwise a stormy and eventful one. During the summer of 1779 he returned home, but was immediately dispatched back to France, to be in readiness there to negotiate terms of peace and commerce with Great Britain as soon as the latter power was ready for such business. But as Dr. Franklin was more popular than he at the court of France, Mr. Adams repaired to Holland, where he was far more successful as a diplomatist.

The treaty of peace between the United States and England was finally signed at Paris, January 21, 1783; and the re-action from so great excitement as Mr. Adams had so long been experiencing threw him into a dangerous fever. Before he fully recovered he was in London, whence he was dispatched again to Amsterdam to negotiate another loan. Compliance with this order undermined his physical constitution for life.

In 1785 Mr. Adams was appointed envoy to the court of St. James, to meet face to face the very king who had regarded him as an arch traitor! Accordingly he repaired thither, where he did actually meet and converse with George III.! After a residence there for about three years, he obtained permission to return to America. While in London he wrote and published an able work, in three volumes, entitled: "A Defense of the American Constitution."

The Articles of Confederation proving inefficient, as Adams had prophesied, a carefully draughted Constitution was adopted in 1789, when George Washington was elected President of the new nation, and Adams Vice-President. Congress met for a time in New York, but was removed to Philadelphia for ten years, until suitable

buildings should be erected at the new capital in the District of Columbia. Mr. Adams then moved his family to Philadelphia. Toward the close of his term of office the French Revolution culminated, when Adams and Washington rather sympathized with England, and Jefferson with France. The Presidential election of 1796 resulted in giving Mr. Adams the first place by a small majority, and Mr. Jefferson the second place.

Mr. Adams's administration was conscientious, patriotic and able. The period was a turbulent one, and even an archangel could not have reconciled the hostile parties. Partisanism with reference to England and France was bitter, and for four years Mr. Adams struggled through almost a constant tempest of assaults. In fact, he was not truly a popular man, and his chagrin at not receiving a re-election was so great that he did not even remain at Philadelphia to witness the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson, his successor. The friendly intimacy between these two men was interrupted for about thirteen years of their life. Adams finally made the first advances toward a restoration of their mutual friendship, which were gratefully accepted by Jefferson.

Mr. Adams was glad of his opportunity to retire to private life, where he could rest his mind and enjoy the comforts of home. By a thousand bitter experiences he found the path of public duty a thorny one. For twenty-six years his service of the public was as arduous, self-sacrificing and devoted as ever fell to the lot of man. In one important sense he was as much the "Father of his Country" as was Washington in another sense. During these long years of anxiety and toil, in which he was laying broad and deep, the foundations of the greatest nation the sun ever shone upon, he received from his impoverished country a meager support. The only privilege he carried with him into his retirement was that of franking his letters.

Although taking no active part in public affairs, both himself and his son, John Quincy, nobly supported the policy of Mr. Jefferson in resisting the encroachments of England, who persisted in searching American ships on the high seas and dragging from them any sailors that might be designated by any pert lieutenant as British subjects. Even for this noble support Mr. Adams was maligned by thousands of bitter enemies! On this occasion, for the first time since his retirement, he broke silence and drew up a very able paper, exposing the atrocity of the British pretensions.

Mr. Adams outlived nearly all his family. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the popular elevation of his son to the Presidential office, the highest in the gift of the people. A few months more passed away and the 4th of July, 1826, arrived. The people, unaware of the near approach of the end of two great lives—that of Adams and Jefferson—were making unusual preparations for a national holiday. Mr. Adams lay upon his couch, listening to the ringing of bells, the waftures of martial music and the roar of cannon, with silent emotion. Only four days before, he had given for a public toast, "Independence forever." About two o'clock in the afternoon he said, "And Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken by an hour or so; and in a few minutes he had breathed his last.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third President of the United States, 1801–'9, was born April 2, 1743, the eldest child of his parents, Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon the slopes of the Blue Ridge. When he was fourteen years of age, his father died, leaving a widow and eight children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a good letter-writer, with a fund of humor, and an admirable housekeeper. His parents belonged to the Church of England, and are said to be of Welch origin. But little is known of them, however.

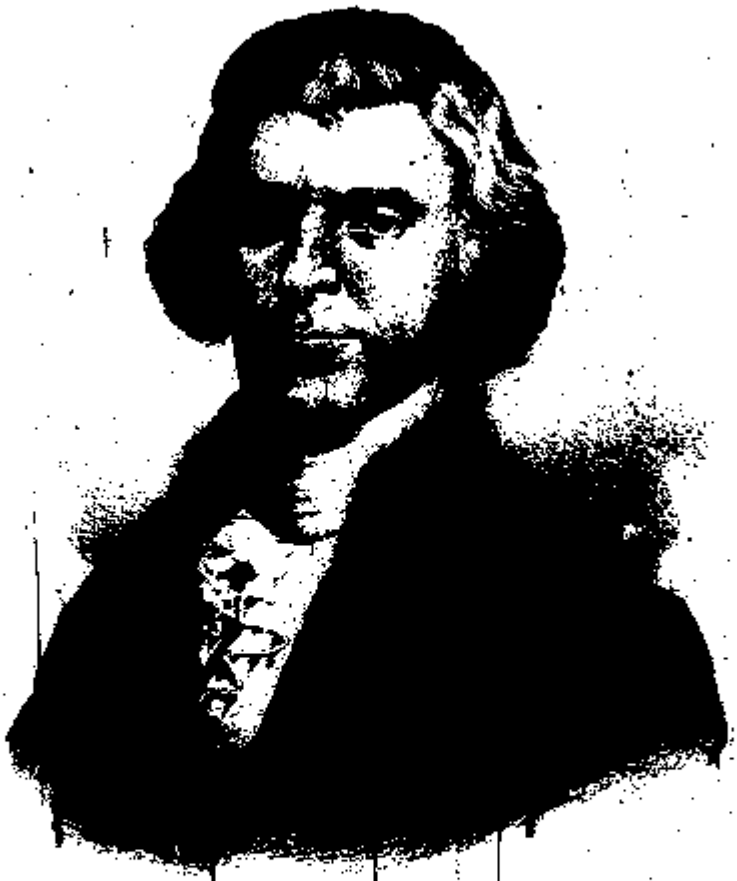
Thomas was naturally of a serious turn of mind, apt to learn, and a favorite at school, his choice studies being mathematics and the classics. At the age of seventeen he entered William and Mary College, in an advanced class, and lived in rather an expensive style, consequently being much caressed by gay society. That he was not ruined, is proof of his stamina of character. But during his second year he discarded society, his horses and even his favorite violin, and devoted thenceforward fifteen hours a day to hard study, becoming extraordinarily proficient in Latin and Greek authors.

On leaving college, before he was twenty-one, he commenced the study of law, and pursued it diligently until he was well qualified for practice, upon which he entered in 1767. By this time he was also versed in French, Spanish, Italian and Anglo-Saxon, and in the criticism of the fine arts. Being very polite and polished in his manners, he won the friendship of all whom he met. Though able with his pen, he was not fluent in public speech.

In 1769 he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature, and was the largest slave-holding member of that body. He introduced a bill empowering slave-holders to manumit their slaves, but it was rejected by an overwhelming vote.

In 1770 Mr. Jefferson met with a great loss; his house at Shadwell was burned, and his valuable library of 2,000 volumes was consumed. But he was wealthy enough to replace the most of it, as from his 5,000 acres tilled by slaves and his practice at the bar his income amounted to about $5,000 a year.

In 1772 he married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful, wealthy and accomplished



Th. Jefferson

young widow, who owned 40,000 acres of land and 130 slaves; yet he labored assiduously for the abolition of slavery. For his new home he selected a majestic rise of land upon his large estate at Shadwell, called Monticello, whereon he erected a mansion of modest yet elegant architecture. Here he lived in luxury, indulging his taste in magnificent, high-blooded horses.

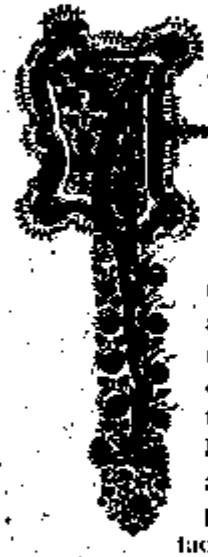
At this period the British Government gradually became more insolent and oppressive toward the American colonies, and Mr. Jefferson was ever one of the most foremost to resist its encroachments. From time to time he drew up resolutions of remonstrance, which were finally adopted, thus proving his ability as a statesman and as a leader. By the year 1774 he became quite busy, both with voice and pen, in defending the right of the colonies to defend themselves. His pamphlet entitled: "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," attracted much attention in England. The following year he, in company with George Washington, served as an executive committee in measures to defend by arms the State of Virginia. As a Member of the Congress, he was not a speech-maker, yet in conversation and upon committees he was so frank and decisive that he always made a favorable impression. But as late as the autumn of 1775 he remained in hopes of reconciliation with the parent country.

At length, however, the hour arrived for draughting the "Declaration of Independence," and this responsible task was devolved upon Jefferson. Franklin, and Adams suggested a few verbal corrections before it was submitted to Congress, which was June 28, 1776, only six days before it was adopted. During the three days of the fiery ordeal of criticism through which it passed in Congress, Mr. Jefferson opened not his lips. John Adams was the main champion of the Declaration on the floor of Congress. The signing of this document was one of the most solemn and momentous occasions ever attended to by man. Prayer and silence reigned throughout the hall, and each signer realized that if American independence was not finally sustained by arms he was doomed to the scaffold.

After the colonies became independent States, Jefferson resigned for a time his seat in Congress in order to aid in organizing the government of Virginia, of which State he was chosen Governor in 1779, when he was thirty-six years of age. At this time the British had possession of Georgia and were invading South Carolina, and at one time a British officer, Tarleton, sent a secret expedition to Monticello to capture the Governor. Five minutes after Mr. Jefferson escaped with his family, his mansion was in possession of the enemy! The British troops also destroyed his valuable plantation on the James River. "Had they carried off the slaves," said Jefferson, with characteristic magnanimity, "to give them freedom, they would have done right."

The year 1781 was a gloomy one for the Virginia Governor. While confined to his secluded home in the forest by a sick and dying wife, a party arose against him throughout the State, severely criticising his course as Governor. Being very sensitive to reproach, this touched him to the quick, and the heap of troubles then surrounding him nearly crushed him. He resolved, in despair, to retire from public life for the rest of his days. For weeks Mr. Jefferson sat lovingly, but with a crushed heart, at the bedside of his sick wife, during which time unfeeling letters were sent to him, accusing him of weakness and unfaithfulness to duty. All this, after he had lost so much property and at the same time done so much for his country! After her death he actually fainted away, and remained so long insensible that it was feared he never would recover! Several weeks

JAMES MADISON.



JAMES MADISON, the fourth President of the United States, 1809-'17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. His father, Colonel James Madison, was a wealthy planter, residing upon a very fine estate called "Montpelier," only twenty-five miles from the home of Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The closest personal and political attachment existed between these illustrious men from their early youth until death.

James was the eldest of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom attained maturity. His early education was conducted mostly at home, under a private tutor. Being naturally intellectual in his tastes, he consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he made considerable proficiency in the Greek, Latin, French and Spanish languages. In 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, of which the illustrious Dr. Weatherspoon was then President. He graduated in 1771, with a character of the utmost purity, and a mind highly disciplined and stored with all the learning which embellished and gave efficiency to his subsequent career. After graduating he pursued a course of reading for several months, under the guidance of President Weatherspoon, and in 1772 returned to Virginia, where he continued in incessant study for two years, nominally directed to the law, but really including extended researches in theology, philosophy and general literature.

The Church of England was the established church in Virginia, invested with all the prerogatives and immunities which it enjoyed in the fatherland, and other denominations labored under serious disabilities, the enforcement of which was rightly or wrongly characterized by them as persecution. Madison took a prominent stand in behalf of the removal of all disabilities, repeatedly appeared in the court of his own county to defend the Baptist nonconformists, and was elected from Orange County to the Virginia Convention in the spring of 1776, when he signalized the beginning of his public career by procuring the passage of an amendment to the Declaration of Rights as prepared by George Mason, substituting for "*toleration*" a more emphatic assertion of religious liberty.

Jam. Madison

In 1776 he was elected a member of the Virginia Convention to frame the Constitution of the State. Like Jefferson, he took but little part in the public debates. His main strength lay in his conversational influence and in his pen. In November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the Council of State, and in March, 1780, took his seat in the Continental Congress, where he first gained prominence through his energetic opposition to the issue of paper money by the States. He continued in Congress three years, one of its most active and influential members.

In 1784 Mr. Madison was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature. He rendered important service by promoting and participating in that revision of the statutes which effectually abolished the remnants of the feudal system subsistent up to that time in the form of entails, primogeniture, and State support given the Anglican Church; and his "Memorial and Remonstrance" against a general assessment for the support of religion is one of the ablest papers which emanated from his pen. It settled the question of the entire separation of church and State in Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson says of him, in allusion to the study and experience through which he had already passed:

"Trained in these successive schools, he acquired a habit of self-possession which placed at ready command the rich resources of his luminous and discriminating mind and of his extensive information, and rendered him the first of every assembly of which he afterward became a member. Never wandering from his subject into vain declamation, but pursuing it closely in language pure, classical and copious, soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities and softness of expression, he rose to the eminent station which he held in the great National Convention of 1787; and in that of Virginia, which followed, he sustained the new Constitution in all its parts, bearing off the palm against the logic of George Mason and the fervid declamation of Patrick Henry. With these consummate powers were united a pure and spotless virtue which no calumny has ever attempted to sully. Of the power and polish of his pen, and of the wisdom of his administration in the highest office of the nation, I need say nothing. They have spoken, and will forever speak, for themselves."

In January, 1786, Mr. Madison took the initiative in proposing a meeting of State Commissioners to devise measures for more satisfactory commercial relations between the States. A meeting was held at Annapolis to discuss this subject, and but five States were represented. The convention issued another call, drawn up by Mr. Madison, urging all the States to send their delegates to Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to draught a Constitution for the United States. The delegates met at the time appointed, every State except Rhode Island being represented. George Washington was chosen president of the convention, and the present Constitution of the United States was then and there formed. There was no mind and no pen more active in framing this immortal document than the mind and pen of James Madison. He was, perhaps, its ablest advocate in the pages of the *Federalist*.

Mr. Madison was a member of the first four Congresses, 1789–'97, in which he maintained a moderate opposition to Hamilton's financial policy. He declined the mission to France and the Secretaryship of State, and, gradually identifying himself with the Republican party, became from 1792 its avowed leader. In 1796 he was its choice for the Presidency as successor to Washington. Mr. Jefferson wrote: "There is not another person in the United States with whom, being placed at the helm of our affairs, my mind would be so completely at

James Monroe.

JAMES MONROE, the fifth President of the United States, 1817–'25, was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758. He was a son of Spence Monroe, and a descendant of a Scottish cavalier family. Like all his predecessors thus far in the Presidential chair, he enjoyed all the advantages of education which the country could then afford. He was early sent to a fine classical school, and at the age of sixteen entered William and Mary College. In 1776, when he had been in college but two years, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and our feeble militia, without arms, ammunition or clothing, were struggling against the trained armies of England. James Monroe left college, hastened to General Washington's headquarters at New York and enrolled himself as a cadet in the army.

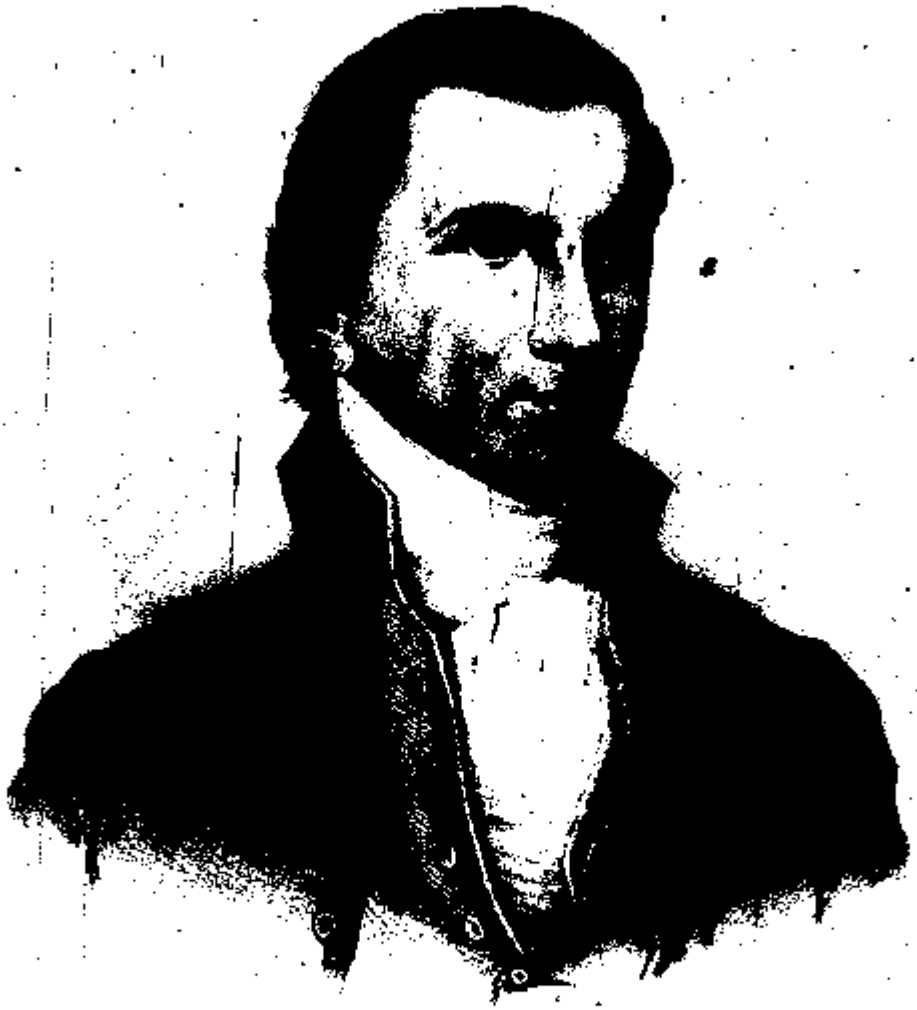
At Trenton Lieutenant Monroe so distinguished himself, receiving a wound in his shoulder, that he was promoted to a Captaincy. Upon recovering from his wound, he was invited to act as aide to Lord Sterling, and in that capacity he took an active part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. At Germantown he stood by the side of Lafayette when the French Marquis received his wound. General Washington, who had formed a high idea of young Monroe's ability, sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment, of which he was to be Colonel; but so exhausted was Virginia at that time that the effort proved unsuccessful. He, however, received his commission.

Finding no opportunity to enter the army as a commissioned officer, he returned to his original plan of studying law, and entered the office of Thomas Jefferson, who was then Governor of Virginia. He developed a very noble character, frank, manly and sincere. Mr. Jefferson said of him:

"James Monroe is so perfectly honest that if his soul were turned inside out there would not be found a spot on it."

In 1782 he was elected to the Assembly of Virginia, and was also appointed a member of the Executive Council. The next year he was chosen delegate to the Continental Congress for a term of three years. He was present at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission of Commander-in-chief.

With Washington, Jefferson and Madison he felt deeply the inefficiency of the old Articles of Confederation, and urged the formation of a new Constitution, which should invest the Central Government with something like national power. Influenced by these views, he introduced a resolution



James Monroe

that Congress should be empowered to regulate trade, and to lay an impost duty of five per cent. The resolution was referred to a committee of which he was chairman. The report and the discussion which rose upon it led to the convention of five States at Annapolis, and the consequent general convention at Philadelphia, which, in 1787, drafted the Constitution of the United States.

At this time there was a controversy between New York and Massachusetts in reference to their boundaries. The high esteem in which Colonel Monroe was held is indicated by the fact that he was appointed one of the judges to decide the controversy. While in New York attending Congress, he married Miss Kortright, a young lady distinguished alike for her beauty and accomplishments. For nearly fifty years this happy union remained unbroken. In London and in Paris, as in her own country, Mrs. Monroe won admiration and affection by the loveliness of her person, the brilliancy of her intellect, and the amiability of her character.

Returning to Virginia, Colonel Monroe commenced the practice of law at Fredericksburg. He was very soon elected to a seat in the State Legislature, and the next year he was chosen a member of the Virginia convention which was assembled to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution which had been drawn up at Philadelphia, and was now submitted to the several States. Deeply as he felt the imperfections of the old Confederacy, he was opposed to the new Constitution, thinking, with many others of the Republican party, that it gave too much power to the Central Government, and not enough to the individual States.

In 1789 he became a member of the United States Senate, which office he held acceptably to his constituents, and with honor to himself for four years.

Having opposed the Constitution as not leaving enough power with the States, he, of course, became more and more identified with the Republican party. Thus he found himself in cordial co-operation with Jefferson and Madison. The great Republican party became the dominant power which ruled the land.

George Washington was then President. England had espoused the cause of the Bourbons against the principles of the French Revolution. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality between these contending powers. France had helped us in the struggle for our liberties. All the despotisms of Europe were now combined to prevent the French from escaping from tyranny a thousandfold worse than that which we had endured. Colonel Monroe, more magnanimous than prudent, was anxious that we should help our old allies in their extremity. He violently opposed the President's proclamation as ungrateful and wanting in magnanimity.

Washington, who could appreciate such a character, developed his calm, serene, almost divine greatness by appointing that very James Monroe, who was denouncing the policy of the Government, as the Minister of that Government to the republic of France. He was directed by Washington to express to the French people our warmest sympathy, communicating to them corresponding resolves approved by the President, and adopted by both houses of Congress.

Mr. Monroe was welcomed by the National Convention in France with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect and affection. He was publicly introduced to that body, and received the embrace of the President, Merlin de Douay, after having been addressed in a speech glowing with congratulations, and with expressions of desire that harmony might ever exist be-

tween the two nations. The flags of the two republics were intertwined in the hall of the convention. Mr. Monroe presented the American colors, and received those of France in return. The course which he pursued in Paris was so annoying to England and to the friends of England in this country that, near the close of Washington's administration, Mr. Monroe, was recalled.

After his return Colonel Monroe wrote a book of 400 pages, entitled "A View of the Conduct of the Executive in Foreign Affairs." In this work he very ably advocated his side of the question; but, with the magnanimity of the man, he recorded a warm tribute to the patriotism, ability and spotless integrity of John Jay, between whom and himself there was intense antagonism; and in subsequent years he expressed in warmest terms his perfect veneration for the character of George Washington.

Shortly after his return to this country Colonel Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office for three years, the period limited by the Constitution. In 1803 he was an Envoy to France, and to Spain in 1805, and was Minister to England in 1803. In 1806 he returned to his quiet home in Virginia, and with his wife and children and an ample competence from his paternal estate, enjoyed a few years of domestic repose.

In 1809 Mr. Jefferson's second term of office expired, and many of the Republican party were anxious to nominate James Monroe as his successor. The majority were in favor of Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe withdrew his name and was soon after chosen a second time Governor of Virginia. He soon resigned that office to accept the position of Secretary of State, offered him by President Madison. The correspondence which he then carried on with the British Government demonstrated that there was no hope of any peaceful adjustment of our difficulties with the cabinet of St. James. War was consequently declared in June, 1812. Immediately after the sack of Washington the Secretary of War resigned, and Mr. Monroe, at the earnest request of Mr. Madison, assumed the additional duties of the War Department, without resigning his position as Secretary of State. It has been confidently stated, that, had Mr. Monroe's energies been in the War Department a few months earlier, the disaster at Washington would not have occurred.

The duties now devolving upon Mr. Monroe were extremely arduous. Ten thousand men, picked from the veteran armies of England, were sent with a powerful fleet to New Orleans to acquire possession of the mouths of the Mississippi. Our finances were in the most deplorable condition. The treasury was exhausted and our credit gone. And yet it was necessary to make the most rigorous preparations to meet the foe. In this crisis James Monroe, the Secretary of War, with virtue unsurpassed in Greek or Roman story, stepped forward and pledged his own individual credit as subsidiary to that of the nation, and thus succeeded in placing the city of New Orleans in such a posture of defense, that it was enabled successfully to repel the invader.

Mr. Monroe was truly the armor-bearer of President Madison, and the most efficient business man in his cabinet. His energy in the double capacity of Secretary, both of State and War, pervaded all the departments of the country. He proposed to increase the army to 100,000 men, a measure which he deemed absolutely necessary to save us from ignominious defeat, but which, at the same time, he knew would render his name so unpopular as to preclude the possibility of his being a successful candidate for the Presidency.

The happy result of the conference at Ghent in securing peace rendered the increase of the army unnecessary; but it is not too much to say that James Monroe placed in the hands of Andrew Jackson the weapon with which to beat off the foe at New Orleans. Upon the return of peace Mr. Monroe resigned the department of war, devoting himself entirely to the duties of Secretary of State. These he continued to discharge until the close of President Madison's administration, with zeal which was never abated, and with an ardor of self-devotion which made him almost forgetful of the claims of fortune, health or life.

Mr. Madison's second term expired in March, 1817, and Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency. He was a candidate of the Republican party, now taking the name of the Democratic Republican. In 1821 he was re-elected, with scarcely any opposition. Out of 232 electoral votes, he received 231. The slavery question, which subsequently assumed such formidable dimensions, now began to make its appearance. The State of Missouri, which had been carved out of that immense territory which we had purchased of France, applied for admission to the Union, with a slavery Constitution. There were not a few who foresaw the evils impending. After the debate of a week it was decided that Missouri could not be admitted into the Union with slavery. This important question was at length settled by a compromise proposed by Henry Clay.

The famous "Monroe Doctrine," of which so much has been said, originated in this way: In 1823 it was rumored that the Holy Alliance was about to interfere to prevent the establishment of Republican liberty in the European colonies of South America. President Monroe wrote to his old friend Thomas Jefferson for advice in the emergency. In his reply under date of October 24, Mr. Jefferson writes upon the supposition that our attempt to resist this European movement might lead to war:

"Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all foreign powers; of never permitting those of Europe to intermeddle with the affairs of our nation. It is to maintain our own principle, not to depart from it."

December 2, 1823, President Monroe sent a message to Congress, declaring it to be the policy of this Government not to entangle ourselves with the broils of Europe, and not to allow Europe to interfere with the affairs of nations on the American continent; and the doctrine was announced, that any attempt on the part of the European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be regarded by the United States as dangerous to our peace and safety."

March 4, 1825, Mr. Monroe surrendered the presidential chair to his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, and retired, with the universal respect of the nation, to his private residence at Oak Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia. His time had been so entirely consecrated to his country, that he had neglected his pecuniary interests, and was deeply involved in debt. The welfare of his country had ever been uppermost in his mind.

For many years Mrs. Monroe was in such feeble health that she rarely appeared in public. In 1830 Mr. Monroe took up his residence with his son-in-law in New York, where he died on the 4th of July, 1831. The citizens of New York conducted his obsequies with pageants more imposing than had ever been witnessed there before. Our country will ever cherish his memory with pride, gratefully enrolling his name in the list of its benefactors, pronouncing him the worthy successor of the illustrious men who had preceded him in the presidential chair.

John Quincy Adams.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the sixth President of the United States, 1825-'9, was born in the rural home of his honored father, John Adams, in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767. His mother, a woman of exalted worth, watched over his childhood during the almost constant absence of his father. He commenced his education at the village school, giving at an early period indications of superior mental endowments.

When eleven years of age he sailed with his father for Europe, where the latter was associated with Franklin and Lee as Minister Plenipotentiary. The intelligence of John Quincy attracted the attention of these men and received from them flattering marks of attention. Mr. Adams had scarcely returned to this country in 1779 ere he was again sent abroad, and John Quincy again accompanied him. On this voyage he commenced a diary, which practice he continued, with but few interruptions, until his death. He journeyed with his father from Ferrol, in Spain, to Paris. Here he applied himself for six months to study; then accompanied his father to Holland, where he entered, first a school in Amsterdam, and then the University of Leyden. In 1781, when only fourteen years of age, he was selected by Mr. Dana, our Minister to the Russian court, as his private secretary. In this school of incessant labor he spent fourteen months, and then returned alone to Holland through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg and Bremen. Again he resumed his studies under a private tutor, at The Hague.

In the spring of 1782 he accompanied his father to Paris, forming acquaintance with the most distinguished men on the Continent. After a short visit to England, he returned to Paris and studied until May, 1785, when he returned to America, leaving his father an embassador at the court of St. James. In 1786 he entered the junior class in Harvard University, and graduated with the second honor of his class. The oration he delivered on this occasion, the "Importance of Public Faith to the Well-being of a Community," was published—an event very rare in this or any other land.

Upon leaving college at the age of twenty he studied law three years with the Hon. Theophilus Parsons in Newburyport. In 1790 he opened a law office in Boston. The profession was crowded with able men, and the fees were small. The first year he had

J. Q. Adams

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no clients, but not a moment was lost. The second year passed away, still no clients, and still he was dependent upon his parents for support. Anxiously he awaited the third year. The reward now came. Clients began to enter his office, and before the end of the year he was so crowded with business that all solicitude respecting a support was at an end.

When Great Britain commenced war against France, in 1793, Mr. Adams wrote some articles, urging entire neutrality on the part of the United States. The view was not a popular one. Many felt that as France had helped us, we were bound to help France. But President Washington coincided with Mr. Adams, and issued his proclamation of neutrality. His writings at this time in the Boston journals gave him so high a reputation, that in June, 1794, he was appointed by Washington resident Minister at the Netherlands. In July, 1797, he left The Hague to go to Portugal as Minister Plenipotentiary. Washington at this time wrote to his father, John Adams:

"Without intending to compliment the father or the mother, or to censure any others, I give it as my decided opinion, that Mr. Adams is the most valuable character we have abroad; and there remains no doubt in my mind that he will prove the ablest of our diplomatic corps."

On his way to Portugal, upon his arrival in London, he met with dispatches directing him to the court of Berlin, but requesting him to remain in London until he should receive instructions. While waiting he was married to Miss Louisa Catherine Johnson, to whom he had been previously engaged. Miss Johnson was a daughter of Mr. Joshua Johnson, American Consul in London, and was a lady endowed with that beauty and those accomplishments which fitted her to move in the elevated sphere for which she was destined.

In July, 1799, having fulfilled all the purposes of his mission, Mr. Adams returned. In 1802 he was chosen to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and then was elected Senator of the United States for six years from March 4, 1804. His reputation, his ability and his experience, placed him immediately among the most prominent and influential members of that body. He sustained the Government in its measures of resistance to the encroachments of England, destroying our commerce and insulting our flag. There was no man in America more familiar with the arrogance of the British court upon these points, and no one more resolved to present a firm resistance. This course, so truly patriotic, and which scarcely a voice will now be found to condemn, alienated him from the Federal party dominant in Boston, and subjected him to censure.

In 1805 Mr. Adams was chosen professor of rhetoric in Harvard College. His lectures at this place were subsequently published. In 1809 he was sent as Minister to Russia. He was one of the commissioners that negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain, signed December 24, 1814, and he was appointed Minister to the court of St. James in 1815. In 1817 he became Secretary of State in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in which position he remained eight years. Few will now contradict the assertion that the duties of that office were never more ably discharged. Probably the most important measure which Mr. Adams conducted was the purchase of Florida from Spain for $5,000,000.

The campaign of 1824 was an exciting one. Four candidates were in the field. Of the 260 electoral votes that were cast, Andrew Jackson received ninety-nine; John Quincy Adams, eighty-four; William H. Crawford, forty-one, and Henry Clay, thirty-seven. As there was no choice by the people, the question went to the House

of Representatives. Mr. Clay gave the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams, and he was elected.

The friends of all disappointed candidates now combined in a venomous assault upon Mr. Adams. There is nothing more disgraceful in the past history of our country than the abuse which was poured in one uninterrupted stream upon this high-minded, upright, patriotic man. There was never an administration more pure in principles, more conscientiously devoted to the best interests of the country, than that of John Quincy Adams; and never, perhaps, was there an administration more unscrupulously assailed. Mr. Adams took his seat in the presidential chair resolved not to know any partisanship, but only to consult for the interests of the whole Republic.

He refused to dismiss any man from office for his political views. If he was a faithful officer that was enough. Bitter must have been his disappointment to find that the Nation could not appreciate such conduct.

Mr. Adams, in his public manners, was cold and repulsive; though with his personal friends he was at times very genial. This chilling address very seriously detracted from his popularity. No one can read an impartial record of his administration without admitting that a more noble example of uncompromising dignity can scarcely be found. It was stated publicly that Mr. Adams' administration was to be put down, "though it be as pure as the angels which stand at the right hand of the throne of God." Many of the active participants in these scenes lived to regret the course they pursued. Some years after, Warren R. Davis, of South Carolina, turning to Mr. Adams, then a member of the House of Representatives, said:

"Well, do I remember the enthusiastic zeal with which we reproached the administration of that gentleman, and the ardor and vehemence with which we labored to bring in another. For the share I had in these transactions, and it was not a small one, *I hope God will forgive me, for I shall never forgive myself.*"

March 4, 1829, Mr. Adams retired from the Presidency and was succeeded by Andrew Jackson, the latter receiving 168 out of 261 electoral votes. John C. Calhoun was elected Vice-President. The slavery question now began to assume pretentious magnitude. Mr. Adams returned to Quincy, and pursued his studies with unabated zeal. But he was not long permitted to remain in retirement. In November, 1830, he was elected to Congress. In this he recognized the principle that it is honorable for the General of yesterday to act as Corporal to-day, if by so doing he can render service to his country. Deep as are our obligations to John Quincy Adams for his services as embassador, as Secretary of State and as President; in his capacity as legislator in the House of Representatives, he conferred benefits upon our land which eclipsed all the rest, and which can never be over-estimated.

For seventeen years, until his death, he occupied the post of Representative, towering above all his peers, ever ready to do brave battle for freedom, and winning the title of "the old man eloquent." Upon taking his seat in the House he announced that he should hold himself bound to no party. He was usually the first in his place in the morning, and the last to leave his seat in the evening. Not a measure could escape his scrutiny. The battle which he fought, almost singly, against the pro-slavery party in the Government, was sublime in its moral daring and heroism. For persisting in presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery, he was threatened with indictment by the Grand Jury, with expulsion from the House, with assassination; but no threats could intimidate him, and his final triumph was complete.

On one occasion Mr. Adams presented a petition, signed by several women, against the annexation of Texas for the purpose of cutting it up into slave States. Mr. Howard, of Maryland, said that these women discredited not only themselves, but their section of the country, by turning from their domestic duties to the conflicts of political life.

"Are women," exclaimed Mr. Adams, "to have no opinions or actions on subjects relating to the general welfare? Where did the gentleman get his principle? Did he find it in sacred history,—in the language of Miriam, the prophetess, in one of the noblest and sublime songs of triumph that ever met the human eye or ear? Did the gentleman never hear of Deborah, to whom the children of Israel came up for judgment? Has he forgotten the deed of Jael, who slew the dreaded enemy of her country? Has he forgotten Esther, who, by her *petition* saved her people and her country?

"To go from sacred history to profane, does the gentleman there find it 'discreditable' for women to take an interest in political affairs? Has he forgotten the Spartan mother, who said to her son when going out to battle, 'My son, come back to me *with* thy shield, or *upon* thy shield?' Does he remember Cloelia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of darts, escaping from Porsena? Has he forgotten Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi? Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus and the daughter of Cato?

"To come to later periods, what says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or, if he will go to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary, of the two Catherines of Prussia, and of Isabella of Castile, the patroness of Columbus? Did she bring 'discredit' on her sex by mingling in politics?"

In this glowing strain Mr. Adams silenced and overwhelmed his antagonists.

In January, 1842, Mr. Adams presented a petition from forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying for a peaceable dissolution of the Union. The pro-slavery party in Congress, who were then plotting the destruction of the Government, were aroused to a pretense of commotion such as even our stormy hall of legislation has rarely witnessed. They met in caucus, and, finding that they probably would not be able to expel Mr. Adams from the House drew up a series of resolutions, which, if adopted, would inflict upon him disgrace, equivalent to expulsion. Mr. Adams had presented the petition, which was most respectfully worded, and had moved that it be referred to a committee instructed to report an answer, showing the reason why the prayer ought not to be granted.

It was the 25th of January. The whole body of the pro-slavery party came crowding together in the House, prepared to crush Mr. Adams forever. One of the number, Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, was appointed to read the resolutions, which accused Mr. Adams of high treason, of having insulted the Government, and of meriting expulsion; but for which deserved punishment, the House, in its great mercy, would substitute its severest censure. With the assumption of a very solemn and magisterial air, there being breathless silence in the audience, Mr. Marshall hurled the carefully prepared anathemas at his victim. Mr. Adams stood alone, the whole pro-slavery party against him.

As soon as the resolutions were read, every eye being fixed upon him, that bold old man, whose scattered locks were whitened by seventy-five years, casting a withering glance in the direction of his assailants,

in a clear, shrill tone, tremulous with suppressed emotion, said:

"In reply to this audacious, atrocious charge of high treason, I call for the reading of the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. Read it! Read it! and see what that says of the rights of a people to reform, to change, and to dissolve their Governments."

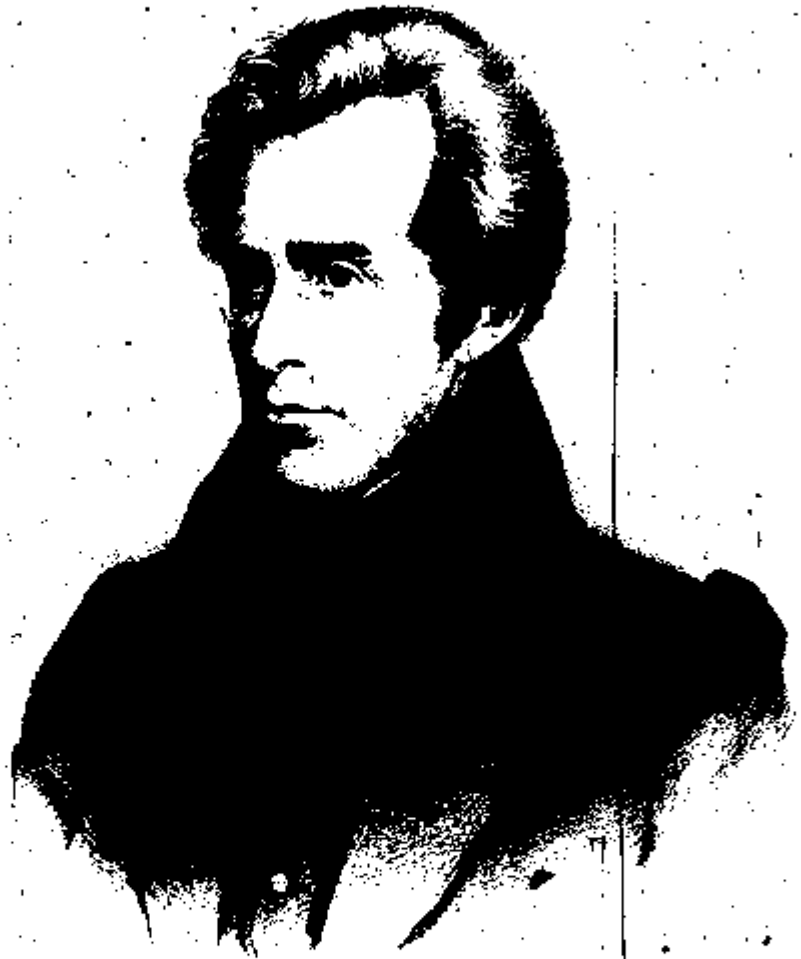
The attitude, the manner, the tone, the words, the venerable old man, with flashing eye and flushed cheek, and whose very form seemed to expand under the inspiration of the occasion—all presented a scene overflowing in its sublimity. There was breathless silence as that paragraph was read, in defense of whose principles our fathers had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. It was a proud hour to Mr. Adams as they were all compelled to listen to the words:

"That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

That one sentence routed and baffled the foe. The heroic old man looked around upon the audience, and thundered out, "Read that again!" It was again read. Then in a few fiery, logical words he stated his defense, in terms which even prejudiced minds could not resist. His discomfited assailants made several attempts to rally. After a conflict of eleven days they gave up vanquished and their resolution was ignominiously laid upon the table.

In January, 1846, when seventy-eight years of age, he took part in the great debate on the Oregon question, displaying intellectual vigor, and an extent and accuracy of acquaintance with the subject that excited great admiration.

On the 21st of February, 1848, he rose on the floor of Congress with a paper in his hand to address the Speaker. Suddenly he fell, stricken by paralysis, and was caught in the arms of those around him. For a time he was senseless and was conveyed to a sofa in the rotunda. With reviving consciousness he opened his eyes, looked calmly around and said, "*This is the end of earth.*" Then after a moment's pause, he added, "*I am content.*" These were his last words, and he soon breathed his last, in the apartment beneath the dome of the capitol—the theater of his labors and his triumphs. In the language of hymnology, he "died at his post;" he "ceased at once to work and live."



Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh President of the United States, 1829–'37, was born at the Waxhaw Settlement, Union County, North Carolina, March 16, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to America in 1765, and settled on Twelve-Mile Creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when his mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives resided.

Few particulars of the childhood of Jackson have been preserved. His education was of the most limited kind, and he showed no fondness for books. He grew up to be a tall, lank boy, with coarse hair and freckled cheeks, with bare feet dangling from trousers too short for him, very fond of athletic sports, running, boxing and wrestling. He was generous to the younger and weaker boys, but very irascible and overbearing with his equals and superiors. He was profane—a vice in which he surpassed all other men. The character of his mother he revered; and it was not until after her death that his predominant vices gained full strength.

In 1780, at the age of thirteen, Andrew, or Andy, as he was called, with his brother Robert, volunteered to serve in the Revolutionary forces under General Sumter, and was a witness of the latter's defeat at Hanging Rock. In the following year the brothers were made prisoners, and confined in Camden, experiencing brutal treatment from their captors, and being spectators of General Green's defeat at Hobkirk' Hill. Through their mother's exertions the boys were exchanged while suffering from small-pox. In two days Robert was dead, and Andy, apparently dying. The strength of his constitution triumphed, and he regained health and vigor.

As he was getting better, his mother heard the cry of anguish from the prisoners whom the British held in Charleston, among whom were the sons of her sisters. She hastened to their relief, was attacked by fever, died and was buried where her grave could never be found. Thus Andrew Jackson, when fourteen years of age, was left alone in the world, without father, mother, sister or brother, and without one dollar which he could call his own. He

soon entered a saddler's shop, and labored diligently for six months. But gradually, as health returned, he became more and more a wild, reckless, lawless boy. He gambled, drank and was regarded as about the worst character that could be found.

He now turned schoolmaster. He could teach the alphabet, perhaps the multiplication table; and as he was a very bold boy, it is possible he might have ventured to teach a little writing. But he soon began to think of a profession and decided to study law. With a very slender purse, and on the back of a very fine horse, he set out for Salisbury, North Carolina, where he entered the law office of Mr. McCay. Here he remained two years, professedly studying law. He is still remembered in traditions of Salisbury, which say:

"Andrew Jackson was the most roaring, rollicking, horse-racing, card-playing, mischievous fellow that ever lived in Salisbury. He did not trouble the law-books much."

Andrew was now, at the age of twenty, a tall young man, being over six feet in height. He was slender, remarkably graceful and dignified in his manners, an exquisite horseman, and developed, amidst his loathesome profanity and multiform vices, a vein of rare magnanimity. His temper was fiery in the extreme; but it was said of him that no man knew better than Andrew Jackson when to get angry and when not.

In 1787 he was admitted to the bar, and two years later removed to Nashville, in what was then the western district of North Carolina, with the appointment of solicitor, or public prosecutor. It was an office of little honor, small emolument and great peril. Few men could be found to accept it.

And now Andrew Jackson commenced vigorously to practice law. It was an important part of his business to collect debts. It required nerve. During the first seven years of his residence in those wilds he traversed the almost pathless forest between Nashville and Jonesborough, a distance of 200 miles, twenty-two times. Hostile Indians were constantly on the watch, and a man was liable at any moment to be shot down in his own field. Andrew Jackson was just the man for this service—a wild, daring, rough backwoodsman. Daily he made hair-breadth escapes. He seemed to bear a charmed life. Boldly, alone or with few companions, he traversed the forests, encountering all perils and triumphing over all.

In 1790 Tennessee became a Territory, and Jackson was appointed, by President Washington, United States Attorney for the new district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards (daughter of Colonel John Donelson), whom he supposed to have been divorced in that year by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. Two years after this Mr. and Mrs. Jackson learned, to their great surprise, that Mr. Robards had just obtained a divorce in one of the courts of Kentucky, and that the act of the Virginia Legislature was not final, but conditional. To remedy the irregularity as much as possible, a new license was obtained and the marriage ceremony was again performed.

It proved to be a marriage of rare felicity. Probably there never was a more affectionate union. However rough Mr. Jackson might have been abroad, he was always gentle and tender at home; and through all the vicissitudes of their lives, he treated Mrs. Jackson with the most chivalric attention.

Under the circumstances it was not unnatural that the facts in the case of this marriage were so misrepresented by opponents in the political campaigns a quarter or a century later as to become the basis of serious charges against Jackson's morality which, however, have been satisfactorily attested by abundant evidence.

Jackson was untiring in his duties as

United States Attorney, which demanded frequent journeys through the wilderness and exposed him to Indian hostilities. He acquired considerable property in land, and obtained such influence as to be chosen a member of the convention which framed the Constitution for the new State of Tennessee, in 1796, and in that year was elected its first Representative in Congress. Albert Gallatin thus describes the first appearance of the Hon. Andrew Jackson in the House:

"A tall, lank, uncouth-looking personage, with locks of hair hanging over his face and a cue down his back, tied with an eel skin; his dress singular, his manners and deportment those of a rough backwoodsman."

Jackson was an earnest advocate of the Democratic party. Jefferson was his idol. He admired Bonaparte, loved France and hated England. As Mr. Jackson took his seat, General Washington, whose second term of office was just expiring, delivered his last speech to Congress. A committee drew up a complimentary address in reply. Andrew Jackson did not approve the address and was one of twelve who voted against it.

Tennessee had fitted out an expedition against the Indians, contrary to the policy of the Government. A resolution was introduced that the National Government should pay the expenses. Jackson advocated it and it was carried. This rendered him very popular in Tennessee. A vacancy chanced soon after to occur in the Senate, and Andrew Jackson was chosen United States Senator by the State of Tennessee. John Adams was then President and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

In 1798 Mr. Jackson returned to Tennessee, and resigned his seat in the Senate. Soon after he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, with a salary of $600. This office he held six years. It is said that his decisions, though sometimes ungrammatical, were generally right. He did not enjoy his seat upon the bench, and renounced the dignity in 1804. About this time he was chosen Major-General of militia, and lost the title of judge in that of General.

When he retired from the Senate Chamber, he decided to try his fortune through trade. He purchased a stock of goods in Philadelphia and sent them to Nashville, where he opened a store. He lived about thirteen miles from Nashville, on a tract of land of several thousand acres, mostly uncultivated. He used a small block-house for a store, from a narrow window of which he sold goods to the Indians. As he had an assistant his office as judge did not materially interfere with his business.

As to slavery, born in the midst of it, the idea never seemed to enter his mind that it could be wrong. He eventually became an extensive slave-owner, but he was one of the most humane and gentle of masters.

In 1804 Mr. Jackson withdrew from politics and settled on a plantation which he called the Hermitage, near Nashville. He set up a cotton-gin, formed a partnership and traded in New Orleans, making the voyage on flatboats. Through his hot temper he became involved in several quarrels and "affairs of honor," during this period, in one of which he was severely wounded, but had the misfortune to kill his opponent, Charles Dickinson. For a time this affair greatly injured General Jackson's popularity. The verdict then was, and continues to be, that General Jackson was outrageously wrong. If he subsequently felt any remorse he never revealed it to anyone.

In 1805 Aaron Burr had visited Nashville and been a guest of Jackson, with whom he corresponded on the subject of a war with Spain, which was anticipated and desired by them, as well as by the people of the Southwest generally.

Burr repeated his visit in September, 1806, when he engaged in the celebrated

combinations which led to his trial for treason. He was warmly received by Jackson, at whose instance a public ball was given in his honor at Nashville, and contracted with the latter for boats and provisions. Early in 1807, when Burr had been proclaimed a traitor by President Jefferson, volunteer forces for the Federal service were organized at Nashville under Jackson's command; but his energy and activity did not shield him from suspicions of connivance in the supposed treason. He was summoned to Richmond as a witness in Burr's trial, but was not called to the stand, probably because he was out-spoken in his partisanship.

On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812, Jackson tendered his services, and in January, 1813, embarked for New Orleans at the head of the Tennessee contingent. In March he received an order to disband his forces; but in September he again took the field, in the Creek war, and in conjunction with his former partner, Colonel Coffee, inflicted upon the Indians the memorable defeat at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa.

In May, 1814, Jackson, who had now acquired a national reputation, was appointed a Major-General of the United States army, and commenced a campaign against the British in Florida. He conducted the defense at Mobile, September 15, seized upon Pensacola, November 6, and immediately transported the bulk of his troops to New Orleans, then threatened by a powerful naval force. Martial law was declared in Louisiana, the State militia was called to arms, engagements with the British were fought December 23 and 28, and after re-enforcements had been received on both sides the famous victory of January 8, 1815, crowned Jackson's fame as a soldier, and made him the typical American hero of the first half of the nineteenth century.

In 1817–'18 Jackson conducted the war against the Seminoles of Florida, during which he seized upon Pensacola and executed by courtmartial two British subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister—acts which might easily have involved the United States in war both with Spain and Great Britain. Fortunately the peril was averted by the cession of Florida to the United States; and Jackson, who had escaped a trial for the irregularity of his conduct only through a division of opinion in Monroe's cabinet, was appointed in 1821 Governor of the new Territory. Soon after he declined the appointment of minister to Mexico.

In 1823 Jackson was elected to the United States Senate, and nominated by the Tennessee Legislature for the Presidency. This candidacy, though a matter of surprise, and even merryment, speedily became popular, and in 1824, when the stormy electoral canvas resulted in the choice of John Quincy Adams by the House of Representatives, General Jackson received the largest popular vote among the four candidates.

In 1828 Jackson was triumphantly elected President over Adams after a campaign of unparalleled bitterness. He was inaugurated March 4, 1829, and at once removed from office all the incumbents belonging to the opposite party—a procedure new to American politics, but which naturally became a precedent.

His first term was characterized by quarrels between the Vice-President, Calhoun, and the Secretary of State, Van Buren, attended by a cabinet crisis originating in scandals connected with the name of Mrs. General Eaton, wife of the Secretary of War; by the beginning of his war upon the United States Bank, and by his vigorous action against the partisans of Calhoun, who, in South Carolina, threatened to nullify the acts of Congress, establishing a protective tariff.

In the Presidential campaign of 1832

Jackson received 219 out of 288 electoral votes, his competitor being Mr. Clay, while Mr. Wirt, on an Anti-Masonic platform, received the vote of Vermont alone. In 1833 President Jackson removed the Government deposits from the United States bank, thereby incurring a vote of censure from the Senate, which was, however, expunged four years later. During this second term of office the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks were removed, not without difficulty, from Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to the Indian Territory; the National debt was extinguished; Arkansas and Michigan were admitted as States to the Union; the Seminole war was renewed; the anti-slavery agitation first acquired importance; the Mormon delusion, which had organized in 1829, attained considerable proportions in Ohio and Missouri, and the country experienced its greatest pecuniary panic.

Railroads with locomotive propulsion were introduced into America during Jackson's first term, and had become an important element of national life before the close of his second term. For many reasons, therefore, the administration of President Jackson formed an era in American history, political, social and industrial. He succeeded in effecting the election of his friend Van Buren as his successor, retired from the Presidency March 4, 1837, and led a tranquil life at the Hermitage until his death, which occurred June 8, 1845.

During his closing years he was a professed Christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. No American of this century has been the subject of such opposite judgments. He was loved and hated with equal vehemence during his life, but at the present distance of time from his career, while opinions still vary as to the merits of his public acts, few of his countrymen will question that he was a warm-hearted, brave, patriotic, honest and sincere man. If his distinguishing qualities were not such as constitute statesmanship, in the highest sense, he at least never pretended to other merits than such as were written to his credit on the page of American history—not attempting to disguise the demerits which were equally legible. The majority of his countrymen accepted and honored him, in spite of all that calumny as well as truth could allege against him. His faults may therefore be truly said to have been those of his time; his magnificent virtues may also, with the same justice, be considered as typical of a state of society which has nearly passed away.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

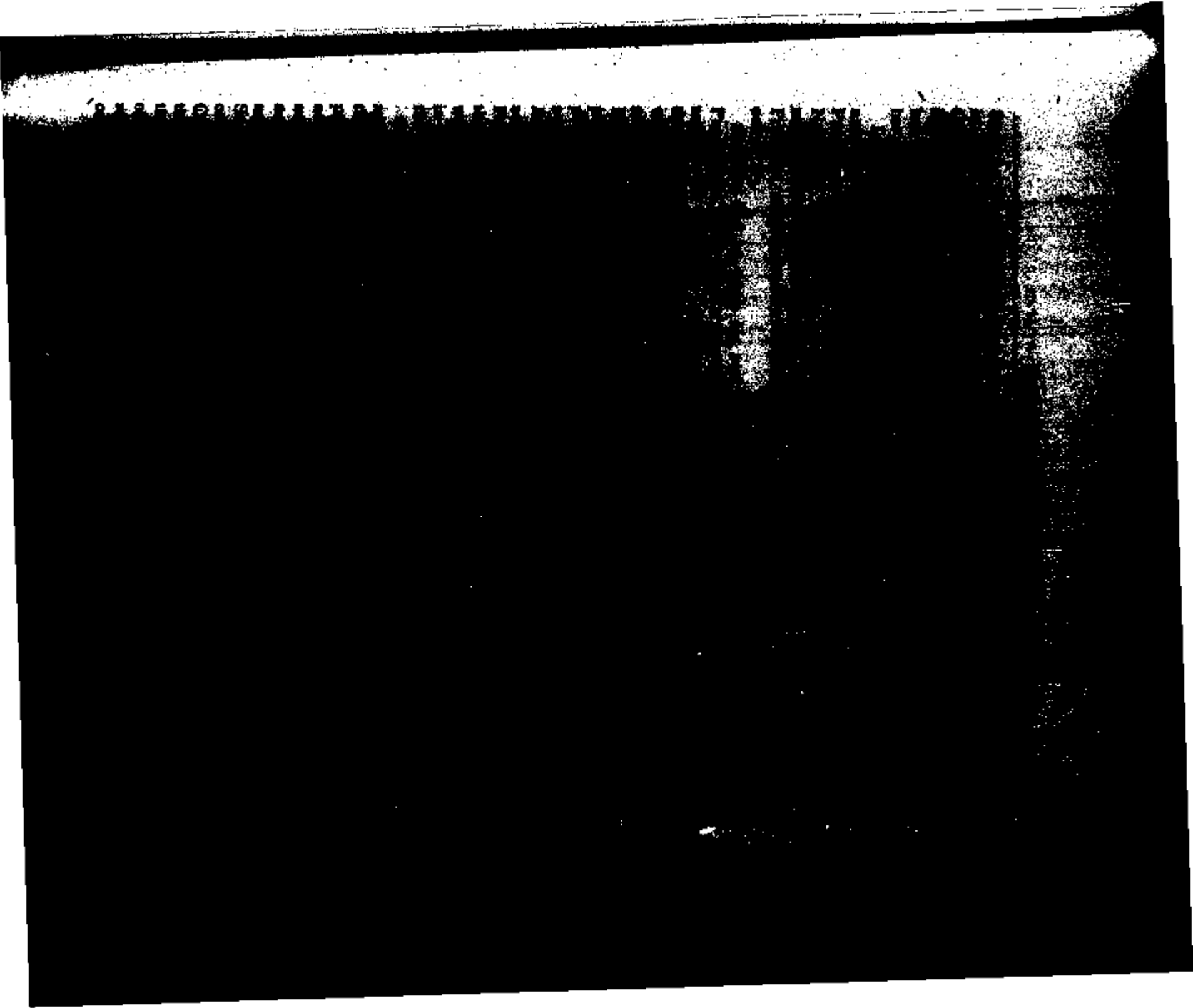
MARTIN VAN BUREN, the eighth President of the United States, 1837-'41, was born at Kinderhook, New York, December 5, 1782. His ancestors were of Dutch origin, and were among the earliest emigrants from Holland to the banks of the Hudson. His father was a tavern-keeper, as well as a farmer, and a very decided Democrat.

Martin commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen, and took an active part in politics before he had reached the age of twenty. In 1803 he commenced the practice of law in his native village. In 1809 he removed to Hudson, the shire town of his county, where he spent seven years, gaining strength by contending in the courts with some of the ablest men who have adorned the bar of his State. The heroic example of John Quincy Adams in retaining in office every faithful man, without regard to his political preferences, had been thoroughly repudiated by General Jackson. The unfortunate principle was now fully established, that "to the victor belong the spoils." Still, this principle, to which Mr. Van Buren gave his adherence, was not devoid of inconveniences. When, subsequently, he attained power which placed vast patronage in his hands, he was heard to say: "I prefer an office that has no patronage. When I give a man an office I offend his disappointed competitors and their friends. Nor am I certain of gaining a friend in the man I appoint, for, in all probability, he expected something better."

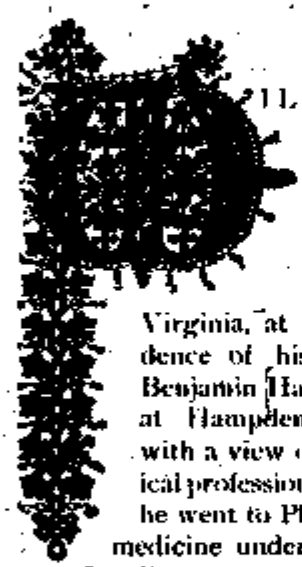
In 1812 Mr. Van Buren was elected to the State Senate. In 1815 he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1816 to the Senate a second time. In 1818 there was a great split in the Democratic party in New York, and Mr. Van Buren took the lead in organizing that portion of the party called the Albany Regency, which is said to have swayed the destinies of the State for a quarter of a century.

In 1821 he was chosen a member of the convention for revising the State Constitution, in which he advocated an extension of the franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, and also favored the proposal that colored persons, in order to vote, should have freehold property to the amount of $250. In this year he was also elected to the United States Senate, and at the conclusion of his term, in 1827, was re-elected, but resigned the following year, having been chosen Governor of the State. In March, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of

William Seward



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the ninth President of the United States, 1841, was born February 9, 1773, in Charles County, Virginia, at Berkeley, the residence of his father, Governor Benjamin Harrison. He studied at Hampden, Sidney College, with a view of entering the medical profession. After graduation he went to Philadelphia to study medicine under the instruction of Dr. Rush.

George Washington was then President of the United States. The Indians were committing fearful ravages on our Northwestern frontier. Young Harrison, either lured by the love of adventure, or moved by the sufferings of families exposed to the most horrible outrages, abandoned his medical studies and entered the army, having obtained a commission of ensign from President Washington. The first duty assigned him was to take a train of pack-horses bound to Fort Hamilton, on the Miami River, about forty miles from Fort Washington. He was soon promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and joined the army which Washington had placed under the command of General Wayne to prosecute more vigorously the war with the Indians. Lieutenant Harrison received great commendation from his commanding officer, and was promoted to the rank of Captain, and placed in command at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, Ohio.

About this time he married a daughter of John Cleves Symmes, one of the frontiersmen who had established a thriving settlement on the bank of the Maumee.

In 1797 Captain Harrison resigned his commission in the army and was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor, General St. Clair being then Governor of the Territory. At that time the law in reference to the disposal of the public lands was such that no one could purchase in tracts less than 4,000 acres. Captain Harrison, in the face of violent opposition, succeeded in obtaining so much of a modification of this unjust law that the land was sold in alternate tracts of 640 and 320 acres. The Northwest Territory was then entitled to one delegate in Congress, and Captain Harrison was chosen to fill that office. In 1800 he was appointed Governor

W. H. Harrison

of Indiana Territory and soon after of Upper Louisiana. He was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and so well did he fulfill these duties that he was four times appointed to this office. During his administration he effected thirteen treaties with the Indians, by which the United States acquired 60,000,000 acres of land. In 1804 he obtained a cession from the Indians of all the land between the Illinois River and the Mississippi.

In 1812 he was made Major-General of Kentucky militia and Brigadier-General in the army, with the command of the Northwest frontier. In 1813 he was made Major-General, and as such won much renown by the defense of Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. In 1814 he left the army and was employed in Indian affairs by the Government.

In 1816 General Harrison was chosen a member of the National House of Representatives to represent the district of Ohio. In the contest which preceded his election he was accused of corruption in respect to the commissariat of the army. Immediately upon taking his seat, he called for an investigation of the charge. A committee was appointed, and his vindication was triumphant. A high compliment was paid to his patriotism, disinterestedness and devotion to the public service. For these services a gold medal was presented to him with the thanks of Congress.

In 1819 he was elected to the Senate of Ohio; and in 1824, as one of the Presidential electors of that State, he gave his vote to Henry Clay. In the same year he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed by President Adams minister plenipotentiary to Colombia, but was recalled by General Jackson immediately after the inauguration of the latter.

Upon his return to the United States, General Harrison retired to his farm at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, sixteen miles below Cincinnati, where for twelve years he was clerk of the County Court. He once owned a distillery, but perceiving the sad effects of whisky upon the surrounding population, he promptly abandoned his business at great pecuniary sacrifice.

In 1836 General Harrison was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren was the administration candidate; the opposite party could not unite, and four candidates were brought forward. General Harrison received seventy-three electoral votes without any general concert among his friends. The Democratic party triumphed and Mr. Van Buren was chosen President. In 1839 General Harrison was again nominated for the Presidency by the Whigs, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Van Buren being the Democratic candidate. General Harrison received 234 electoral votes against sixty for his opponent. This election is memorable chiefly for the then extraordinary means employed during the canvass for popular votes. Mass meetings and processions were introduced, and the watchwords "log cabin" and "hard cider" were effectually used by the Whigs and aroused a popular enthusiasm.

A vast concourse of people attended his inauguration. His address on that occasion was in accordance with his antecedents, and gave great satisfaction. A short time after he took his seat, he was seized by a pleurisy-fever, and after a few days of violent sickness, died April 4, just one short month after his inauguration. His death was universally regarded as one of the greatest of National calamities. Never, since the death of Washington, were there, throughout one land, such demonstrations of sorrow. Not one single spot can be found to sully his fame; and through all ages Americans will pronounce with love and reverence the name of William Henry Harrison.

JOHN TYLER.

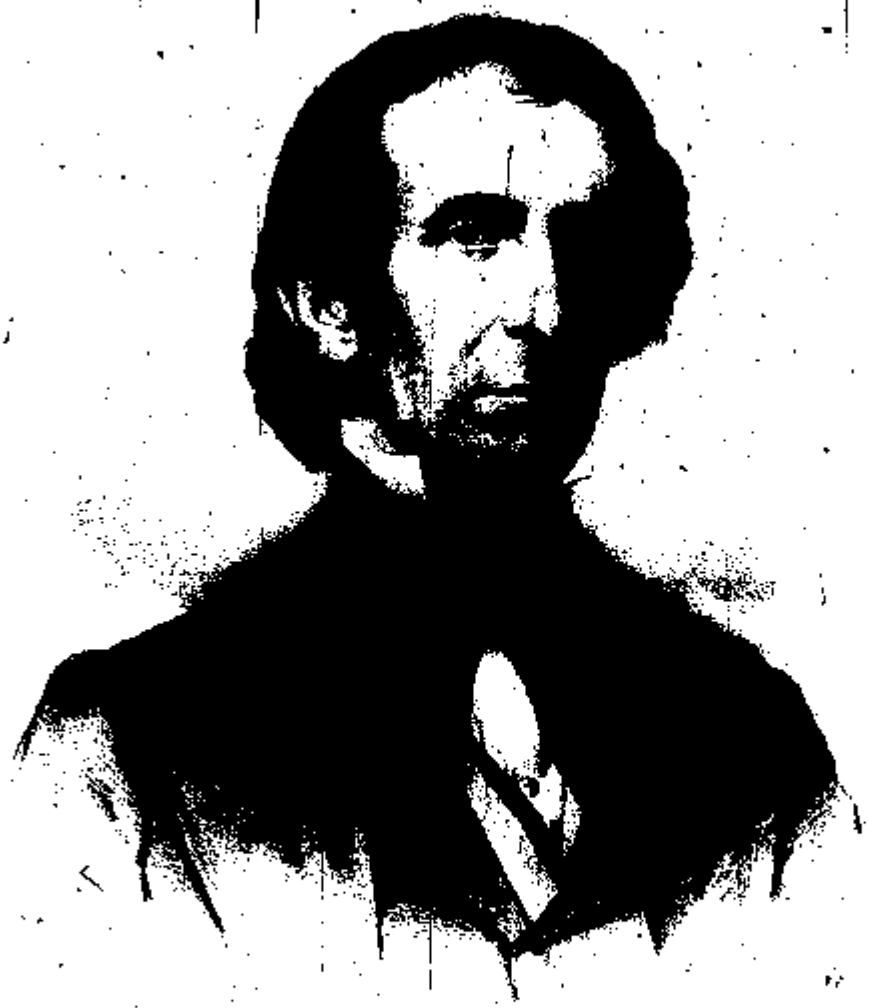
JOHN TYLER, the tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, Judge John Tyler, possessed large landed estates in Virginia, and was one of the most distinguished men of his day, filling the offices of Speaker of the House of Delegates, Judge of the Supreme Court and Governor of the State.

At the early age of twelve young John entered William and Mary College, and graduated with honor when but seventeen years old. He then closely applied himself to the study of law, and at nineteen years of age commenced the practice of his profession. When only twenty-one he was elected to a seat in the State Legislature. He acted with the Democratic party and advocated the measures of Jefferson and Madison. For five years he was elected to the Legislature, receiving nearly the unanimous vote of his county.

When but twenty-six years of age he was elected a member of Congress. He advocated a strict construction of the Constitution and the most careful vigilance over State rights. He was soon compelled to resign his seat in Congress, owing to ill health, but afterward took his seat in the State Legislature, where he exerted a powerful influence in promoting public works of great utility.

In 1825 Mr. Tyler was chosen Governor of his State—a high honor, for Virginia had many able men as competitors for the prize. His administration was signally a successful one. He urged forward internal improvements and strove to remove sectional jealousies. His popularity secured his re-election. In 1827 he was elected United States Senator, and upon taking his seat joined the ranks of the opposition. He opposed the tariff, voted against the bank as unconstitutional, opposed all restrictions upon slavery, resisted all projects of internal improvements by the General Government, avowed his sympathy with Mr. Calhoun's views of nullification, and declared that General Jackson, by his opposition to the nullifiers, had abandoned the principles of the Democratic party. Such was Mr. Tyler's record in Congress.

This hostility to Jackson caused Mr. Tyler's retirement from the Senate, after his election to a second term. He soon after removed to Williamsburg for the better education of his children, and again took his seat in the Legislature.



Samuel Taylor

In 1839 he was sent to the National Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a President. General Harrison received a majority of votes, much to the disappointment of the South, who had wished for Henry Clay. In order to conciliate the Southern Whigs, John Tyler was nominated for Vice-President. Harrison and Tyler were inaugurated March 4, 1841. In one short month from that time President Harrison died, and Mr. Tyler, to his own surprise as well as that of the nation, found himself an occupant of the Presidential chair. His position was an exceedingly difficult one, as he was opposed to the main principles of the party which had brought him into power. General Harrison had selected a Whig cabinet. Should he retain them, and thus surround himself with councilors whose views were antagonistic to his own? or should he turn against the party that had elected him, and select a cabinet in harmony with himself? This was his fearful dilemma.

President Tyler deserves more charity than he has received. He issued an address to the people, which gave general satisfaction. He retained the cabinet General Harrison had selected. His veto of a bill chartering a new national bank led to an open quarrel with the party which elected him, and to a resignation of the entire cabinet, except Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

President Tyler attempted to conciliate. He appointed a new cabinet, leaving out all strong party men, but the Whig members of Congress were not satisfied, and they published a manifesto September 13, breaking off all political relations. The Democrats had a majority in the House; the Whigs in the Senate. Mr. Webster soon found it necessary to resign, being forced out by the pressure of his Whig friends.

April 12, 1844, President Tyler concluded, through Mr. Calhoun, a treaty for the annexation of Texas, which was rejected by the Senate; but he effected his object in the closing days of his administration by the passage of the joint resolution of March 1, 1845.

He was nominated for the Presidency by an informal Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in May, 1844, but soon withdrew from the canvass, perceiving that he had not gained the confidence of the Democrats at large.

Mr. Tyler's administration was particularly unfortunate. No one was satisfied. Whigs and Democrats alike assailed him. Situated as he was, it is more than can be expected of human nature that he should, in all cases, have acted in the wisest manner; but it will probably be the verdict of all candid men, in a careful review of his career, that John Tyler was placed in a position of such difficulty that he could not pursue any course which would not expose him to severe censure and denunciation.

In 1813 Mr. Tyler married Letitia Christian, who bore him three sons and three daughters, and died in Washington in 1842. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York. He lived in almost complete retirement from politics until February, 1861, when he was a member of the abortive "peace convention," held at Washington, and was chosen its President. Soon after he renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected to the Confederate Congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862, after a short illness.

Unfortunately for his memory the name of John Tyler must forever be associated with all the misery of that terrible Rebellion, whose cause he openly espoused. It is with sorrow that history records that a President of the United States died while defending the flag of rebellion, which was arrayed against the national banner in deadly warfare.

JAMES K. POLK.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh President of the United States, 1845-'49, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was the eldest son of a family of six sons and four daughters, and was a grand-nephew of Colonel Thomas Polk, celebrated in connection with the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

In 1806 his father, Samuel Polk, emigrated with his family two or three hundred miles west to the valley of the Duck River. He was a surveyor as well as farmer, and gradually increased in wealth until he became one of the leading men of the region.

In the common schools James rapidly became proficient in all the common branches of an English education. In 1813 he was sent to Murfreesboro Academy, and in the autumn of 1815 entered the sophomore class in the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, graduating in 1818. After a short season of recreation he went to Nashville and entered the law office of Felix Grundy. As soon as he had his finished legal studies and been admitted to the bar, he returned to Columbia, the shire town of Maury County, and opened an office.

James K. Polk ever adhered to the political faith of his father, which was that of a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1823 he was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. As a "strict constructionist," he did not think that the Constitution empowered the General Government to carry on a system of internal improvements in the States, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wished the Constitution amended that it might be conferred. Subsequently, however, he became alarmed lest the General Government become so strong as to undertake to interfere with slavery. He therefore gave all his influence to strengthen the State governments, and to check the growth of the central power.

In January, 1824, Mr. Polk married Miss Mary Childress, of Rutherford County, Tennessee. Had some one then whispered to him that he was destined to become President of the United States, and that he must select for his companion one who would adorn that distinguished station, he could not have made a more fitting choice. She was truly a lady of rare beauty and culture.

In the fall of 1825 Mr. Polk was chosen a member of Congress, and was continu

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ously re-elected until 1839. He then withdrew, only that he might accept the gubernatorial chair of his native State. He was a warm friend of General Jackson, who had been defeated in the electoral contest by John Quincy Adams. This latter gentleman had just taken his seat in the Presidential chair when Mr. Polk took his seat in the House of Representatives. He immediately united himself with the opponents of Mr. Adams, and was soon regarded as the leader of the Jackson party in the House.

The four years of Mr. Adams' administration passed away, and General Jackson took the Presidential chair. Mr. Polk had now become a man of great influence in Congress, and was chairman of its most important committee—that of Ways and Means. Eloquently he sustained General Jackson in all his measures—in his hostility to internal improvements, to the banks, and to the tariff. Eight years of General Jackson's administration passed away, and the powers he had wielded passed into the hands of Martin Van Buren; and still Mr. Polk remained in the House, the advocate of that type of Democracy which those distinguished men upheld.

During five sessions of Congress Mr. Polk was speaker of the House. He performed his arduous duties to general satisfaction, and a unanimous vote of thanks to him was passed by the House as he withdrew, March 4, 1839. He was elected Governor by a large majority, and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 14, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election in 1841, but was defeated. In the meantime a wonderful revolution had swept over the country. W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate, had been called to the Presidential chair, and in Tennessee the Whig ticket had been carried by over 12,000 majority. Under these circumstances Mr. Polk's success was hopeless. Still he canvassed the State with his Whig competitor, Mr. Jones, traveling in the most friendly manner together, often in the same carriage, and at one time sleeping in the same bed. Mr. Jones was elected by 3,000 majority.

And now the question of the annexation of Texas to our country agitated the whole land. When this question became national Mr. Polk, as the avowed champion of annexation, became the Presidential candidate of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party, and George M. Dallas their candidate for the Vice-Presidency. They were elected by a large majority, and were inaugurated March 4, 1845.

President Polk formed an able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson and John Y. Mason. The Oregon boundary question was settled, the Department of the Interior was created, the low tariff of 1846 was carried, the financial system of the Government was reorganized, the Mexican war was conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, and had far-reaching consequences upon the later fortunes of the republic. Peace was made. We had wrested from Mexico territory equal to four times the empire of France, and five times that of Spain. In the prosecution of this war we expended 20,000 lives and more than $100,000,000. Of this money $15,000,000 were paid to Mexico.

Declining to seek a renomination, Mr. Polk retired from the Presidency March 4, 1849, when he was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor. He retired to Nashville, and died there June 19, 1849, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. His funeral was attended the following day, in Nashville, with every demonstration of respect. He left no children. Without being possessed of extraordinary talent, Mr. Polk was a capable administrator of public affairs, and irreproachable in private life.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

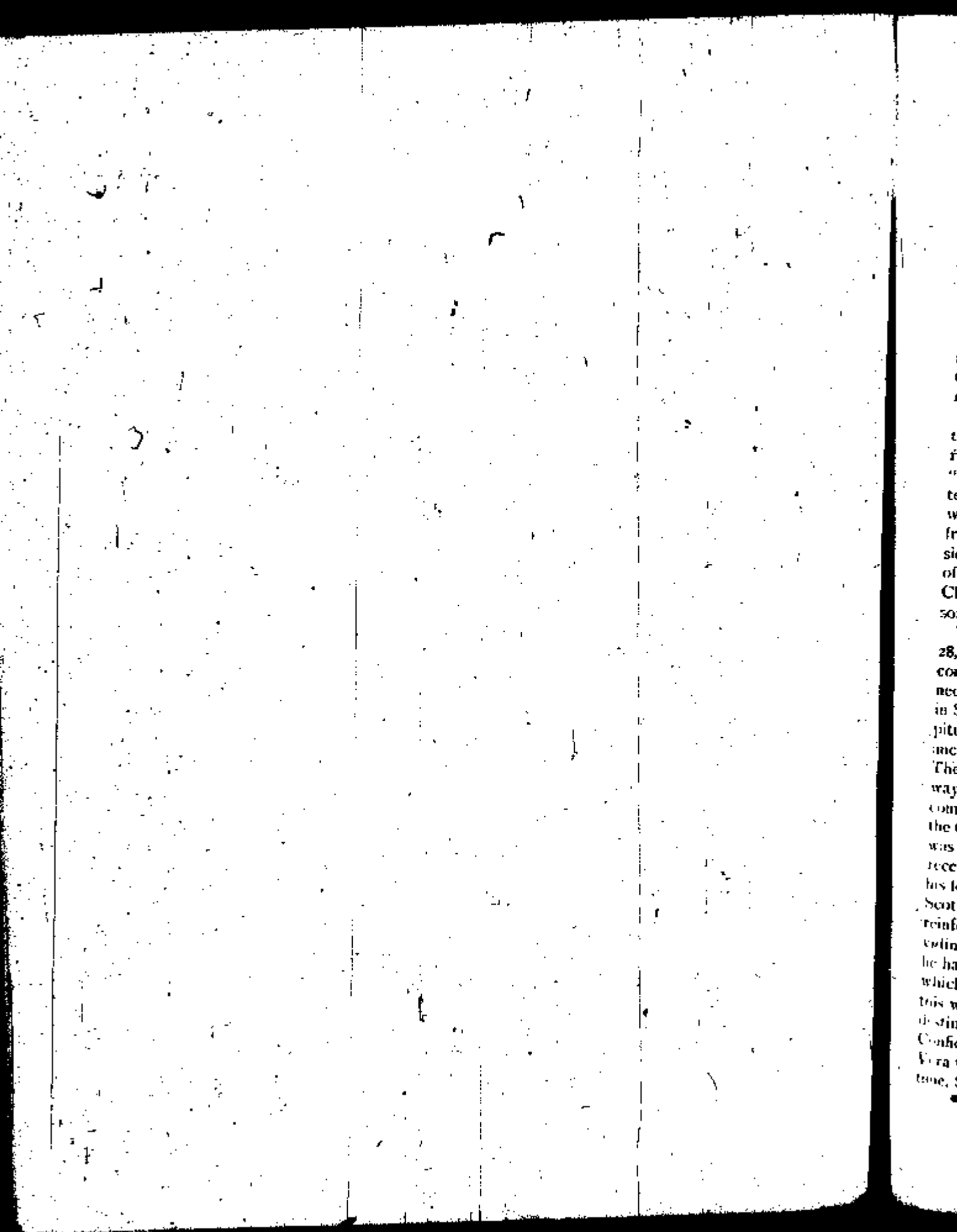
ZACHARY TAYLOR, the twelfth President of the United States, 1849-'50, was born in Orange County, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His father, Richard Taylor, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Kentucky in 1785; purchased a large plantation near Louisville and became an influential citizen; was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Kentucky; served in both branches of the Legislature; was Collector of the port of Louisville under President Washington; as a Presidential elector, voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Clay; died January 19, 1829.

Zachary remained on his father's plantation until 1808, in which year (May 3) he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his elder brother, Hancock. Up to this point he had received but a limited education.

Joining his regiment at New Orleans, he was attacked with yellow fever, with nearly fatal termination. In November, 1810, he was promoted to Captain, and in the summer of 1812 he was in command of Fort Harrison, on the left bank of the Wabash River, near the present site of Terre Haute, his successful defense of which with but a handful of men against a large force of Indians which had attacked him was one of the first marked military achievements of the war. He was then brevetted Major, and in 1814 promoted to the full rank.

During the remainder of the war Taylor was actively employed on the Western frontier. In the peace organization of 18 , he was retained as Captain, but soon after resigned and settled near Louisville. In May, 1816, however, he re-entered the army as Major of the Third Infantry; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Infantry in 1819, and in 1832 attained the Colonelcy of the First Infantry, of which he had been Lieutenant-Colonel since 1821. On different occasions he had been called to Washington as member of a military board for organizing the militia of the Union, and to aid the Government with his knowledge in the organization of the Indian Bureau, having for many years discharged the duties of Indian agent over large tracts of Western

Zachary Taylor



country. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to take command in Florida, then the scene of war with the Indians.

In 1846 he was transferred to the command of the Army of the Southwest, from which he was relieved the same year at his own request. Subsequently he was stationed on the Arkansas frontier at Forts Gibbon, Smith and Jesup, which latter work had been built under his direction in 1822.

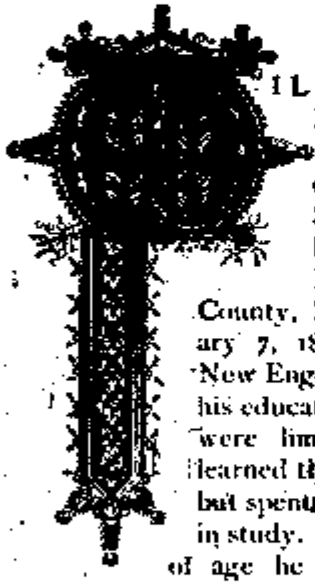
May 28, 1845, he received a dispatch from the Secretary of War informing him of the receipt of information by the President "that Texas would shortly accede to the terms of annexation," in which event he was instructed to defend and protect her from "foreign invasion and Indian incursions." He proceeded upon the annexation of Texas, with about 1,500 men to Corpus Christi, where his force was increased to some 4,000.

Taylor was brevetted Major-General May 28, and a month later, June 29, 1846, his full commission to that grade was issued. After needed rest and reinforcement, he advanced in September on Monterey, which city capitulated after three-days stubborn resistance. Here he took up his winter quarters. The plan for the invasion of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz, with General Scott in command, was now determined upon by the Government, and at the moment Taylor was about to resume active operations, he received orders to send the larger part of his force to reinforce the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz. Though subsequently reinforced by raw recruits, yet after providing a garrison for Monterey and Saltillo he had but about 5,300 effective troops, of which but 500 or 600 were regulars. In this weakened condition, however, he was destined to achieve his greatest victory. Confidently relying upon his strength at Vera Cruz to resist the enemy for a long time, Santa Anna directed his entire army against Taylor to overwhelm him, and then to return to oppose the advance of Scott's more formidable invasion. The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22 and 23, 1847. Taylor received the thanks of Congress and a gold medal, and "Old Rough and Ready," the sobriquet given him in the army, became a household word. He remained in quiet possession of the Rio Grande Valley until November, when he returned to the United States.

In the Whig convention which met at Philadelphia, June 7, 1848, Taylor was nominated on the fourth ballot as candidate of the Whig party for President, over Henry Clay, General Scott and Daniel Webster. In November Taylor received a majority of electoral votes, and a popular vote of 1,360,752, against 1,219,962 for Cass and Butler, and 291,342 for Van Buren and Adams. General Taylor was inaugurated March 4, 1849.

The free and slave States being then equal in number, the struggle for supremacy on the part of the leaders in Congress was violent and bitter. In the summer of 1849 California adopted in convention a Constitution prohibiting slavery within its borders. Taylor advocated the immediate admission of California with her Constitution, and the postponement of the question as to the other Territories until they could hold conventions and decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within their borders. This policy ultimately prevailed through the celebrated "Compromise Measures" of Henry Clay; but not during the life of the brave soldier and patriot statesman. July 5 he was taken suddenly ill with a bilious fever, which proved fatal, his death occurring July 9, 1850. One of his daughters married Colonel W. W. S. Bliss, his Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in Florida and Mexico, and Private Secretary during his Presidency. Another daughter was married to Jefferson Davis.

MILLARD FILLMORE.



MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth President of the United States, 1850-'3, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1800. He was of New England ancestry, and his educational advantages were limited. He early learned the clothiers' trade, but spent all his leisure time in study. At nineteen years of age he was induced by Judge Walter Wood to abandon his trade and commence the study of law. Upon learning that the young man was entirely destitute of means, he took him into his own office and loaned him such money as he needed. That he might not be heavily burdened with debt, young Fillmore taught school during the winter months, and in various other ways helped himself along. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas, and commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Aurora, situated on the eastern bank of the Cayuga Lake. In 1835 he married Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of Rev. Lemuel Powers, a lady of great moral worth. In 1825 he took his seat in the House of Assembly of his native State, as Representative from Erie County, whither he had recently moved.

Though he had never taken a very active part in politics his vote and his sympathies were with the Whig party. The State was then Democratic, but his courtesy, ability and integrity won the respect of his associates. In 1832 he was elected to a seat in the United States Congress. At the close of his term he returned to his law practice, and in two years more he was again elected to Congress.

He now began to have a national reputation. His labors were very arduous. To draft resolutions in the committee room, and then to defend them against the most skillful opponents on the floor of the House requires readiness of mind, mental resources and skill in debate such as few possess. Weary with these exhausting labors, and pressed by the claims of his private affairs, Mr. Fillmore wrote a letter to his constituents and declined to be a candidate for re-election. Notwithstanding this communi-

William Allen

cation his friends met in convention and renominated him by acclamation. Though gratified by this proof of their appreciation of his labors he adhered to his resolve and returned to his home.

In 1847 Mr. Fillmore was elected to the important office of comptroller of the State. In entering upon the very responsible duties which this situation demanded, it was necessary for him to abandon his profession, and he removed to the city of Albany. In this year, also, the Whigs were looking around to find suitable candidates for the President and Vice-President at the approaching election, and the names of Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore became the rallying cry of the Whigs. On the 4th of March, 1849, General Taylor was inaugurated President and Millard Fillmore Vice-President of the United States.

The great question of slavery had assumed enormous proportions, and permeated every subject that was brought before Congress. It was evident that the strength of our institutions was to be severely tried. July 9, 1850, President Taylor died, and, by the Constitution, Vice-President Fillmore became President of the United States. The agitated condition of the country brought questions of great delicacy before him. He was bound by his oath of office to execute the laws of the United States. One of these laws was understood to be, that if a slave, escaping from bondage, should reach a free State, the United States was bound to do its utmost to capture him and return him to his master. Most Christian men loathed this law. President Fillmore felt bound by his oath rigidly to see it enforced. Slavery was organizing armies to invade Cuba as it had invaded Texas, and annex it to the United States. President Fillmore gave all the influence of his exalted station against the atrocious enterprise.

Mr. Fillmore had serious difficulties to contend with, since the opposition had a majority in both Houses. He did everything in his power to conciliate the South, but the pro-slavery party in that section felt the inadequency of all measures of transient conciliation. The population of the free States was so rapidly increasing over that of the slave States, that it was inevitable that the power of the Government should soon pass into the hands of the free States. The famous compromise measures were adopted under Mr. Fillmore's administration, and the Japan expedition was sent out.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office. He then took a long tour through the South, where he met with quite an enthusiastic reception. In a speech at Vicksburg, alluding to the rapid growth of the country, he said:

"Canada is knocking for admission, and Mexico would be glad to come in, and without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them; for it is the manifest destiny of this Government to embrace the whole North American Continent."

In 1855 Mr. Fillmore went to Europe where he was received with those marked attentions which his position and character merited. Returning to this country in 1856 he was nominated for the Presidency by the "Know-Nothing" party. Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic candidate was the successful competitor. Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the Southern Confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804. His father, Governor Benjamin Pierce, was a Revolutionary soldier, a man of rigid integrity; was for several years in the State Legislature, a member of the Governor's council and a General of the militia.

Franklin was the sixth of eight children. As a boy he listened eagerly to the arguments of his father, enforced by strong and ready utterance and earnest gesture. It was in the days of intense political excitement, when, all over the New England States, Federalists and Democrats were arrayed so fiercely against each other.

In 1820 he entered Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and graduated in 1824, and commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, a very distinguished lawyer, and in 1827 was admitted to the bar. He practiced with great success in Hillsborough and Concord. He served in the State Legislature four years, the last two of which he was chosen Speaker of the House by a very large vote.

In 1833 he was elected a member of Congress. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate, just as Mr. Van Buren commenced his administration.

In 1834 he married Miss Jane Means Appleton, a lady admirably fitted to adorn every station with which her husband was honored. Three sons born to them all found an early grave.

Upon his accession to office, President Polk appointed Mr. Pierce Attorney-General of the United States, but the offer was declined in consequence of numerous professional engagements at home and the precarious state of Mrs. Pierce's health. About the same time he also declined the nomination for Governor by the Democratic party.

The war with Mexico called Mr. Pierce into the army. Receiving the appointment of Brigadier-General, he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847. He served during this war, and distinguished himself by his bravery, skill and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native State he was enthusiastically received by

Franklin Pierce

the advocates of the war, and coldly by its opponents. He resumed the practice of his profession, frequently taking an active part in political questions, and giving his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party.

June 12, 1852, the Democratic convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. For four days they continued in session, and in thirty-five ballotings no one had received the requisite two-thirds vote. Not a vote had been thrown thus far for General Pierce. Then the Virginia delegation brought forward his name. There were fourteen more ballotings, during which General Pierce gained strength, until, at the forty-ninth ballot, he received 282 votes, and all other candidates eleven. General Winfield Scott was the Whig candidate. General Pierce was elected with great unanimity. Only four States—Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee—cast their electoral votes against him. March 4, 1853, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and William R. King, Vice-President.

President Pierce's cabinet consisted of William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing.

At the demand of slavery the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the Territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery. The Territory of Kansas, west of Missouri, was settled by emigrants mainly from the North. According to law, they were about to meet and decide whether slavery or freedom should be the law of that realm. Slavery in Missouri and other Southern States rallied her armed legions, marched them into Kansas, took possession of the polls, drove away the citizens, deposited their own votes by handfuls, went through the farce of counting them, and then declared that, by an overwhelming majority, slavery was established in Kansas. These facts nobody denied, and yet President Pierce's administration felt bound to respect the decision obtained by such votes. The citizens of Kansas, the majority of whom were free-State men, met in convention and adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the body of men who, for the past two months, have been passing laws for the people of our Territory, moved, counseled and dictated to by the demagogues of other States, are to us a foreign body, representing only the lawless invaders who elected them, and not the people of this Territory; that we repudiate their action as the monstrous consummation of an act of violence, usurpation and fraud unparalleled in the history of the Union."

The free-State people of Kansas also sent a petition to the General Government, imploring its protection. In reply the President issued a proclamation, declaring that Legislature thus created must be recognized as the legitimate Legislature of Kansas, and that its laws were binding upon the people, and that, if necessary, the whole force of the Governmental arm would be put forth to inforce those laws.

James Buchanan succeeded him in the Presidency, and, March 4, 1857, President Pierce retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. When the Rebellion burst forth Mr. Pierce remained steadfast to the principles he had always cherished, and gave his sympathies to the pro-slavery party, with which he had ever been allied. He declined to do anything, either by voice or pen, to strengthen the hands of the National Government. He resided in Concord until his death, which occurred in October, 1869. He was one of the most genial and social of men, generous to a fault, and contributed liberally of his moderate means for the alleviation of suffering and want. He was an honored communicant of the Episcopal church.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth President of the United States, 1857–'61, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1791. The place where his father's cabin stood was called Stony Batter, and it was situated in a wild, romantic spot, in a gorge of mountains, with towering summits rising all around. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having emigrated in 1783, with very little property, save his own strong arms.

James remained in his secluded home for eight years enjoying very few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious, frugal, prosperous and intelligent. In 1799 his father removed to Mercersburg, where James was placed in school and commenced a course in English, Greek and Latin. His progress was rapid and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College at Carlisle. Here he took his stand among the first scholars in the institution, and was able to master the most abstruse subjects with facility. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class.

He was then eighteen years of age, tall, graceful and in vigorous health, fond of athletic sports, an unerring shot and enlivened with an exuberant flow of animal spirits. He immediately commenced the study of law in the city of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and at once took undisputed stand with the ablest lawyers of the State. When but twenty-six years of age, unaided by counsel, he successfully defended before the State Senate one of the Judges of the State, who was tried upon articles of impeachment. At the age of thirty it was generally admitted that he stood at the head of the bar, and there was no lawyer in the State who had a more extensive or lucrative practice.

In 1812, just after Mr. Buchanan had entered upon the practice of the law, our second war with England occurred. With all his powers he sustained the Government, eloquently urging the rigorous prosecution of the war; and even enlisting as a private soldier to assist in repelling the British, who had sacked Washington and were threatening Baltimore. He was at that time a Federalist, but when the Constitution was adopted by both parties, Jefferson truly said, "We are all Federalists: we are all Republicans."

The opposition of the Federalists to the war with England, and the alien and sedi-

James Buchanan

tion laws of John Adams, brought the party into dispute, and the name of Federalist became a reproach. Mr. Buchanan almost immediately upon entering Congress began to incline more and more to the Republicans. In the stormy Presidential election of 1824, in which Jackson, Clay, Crawford and John Quincy Adams were candidates, Mr. Buchanan espoused the cause of General Jackson and unrelentingly opposed the administration of Mr. Adams.

Upon his elevation to the Presidency, General Jackson appointed Mr. Buchanan, minister to Russia. Upon his return in 1833 he was elected to a seat in the United States Senate. He there met as his associates, Webster, Clay, Wright and Calhoun. He advocated the measures proposed by President Jackson of making reprisals against France, and defended the course of the President in his unprecedented and wholesale removals from office of those who were not the supporters of his administration. Upon this question he was brought into direct collision with Henry Clay. In the discussion of the question respecting the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, Mr. Buchanan defined his position by saying:

"The older I grow, the more I am inclined to be what is called a State-rights man."

M. de Tocqueville, in his renowned work upon "Democracy in America," foresaw the trouble which was inevitable from the doctrine of State sovereignty as held by Calhoun and Buchanan. He was convinced that the National Government was losing that strength which was essential to its own existence, and that the States were assuming powers which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. Mr. Buchanan received the book in the Senate and declared the fears of De Tocqueville to be groundless, and yet he lived to sit in the Presidential chair and see State after State, in accordance with his own views of State rights, breaking from the Union, thus crumbling our Republic into ruins; while the unhappy old man folded his arms in despair, declaring that the National Constitution invested him with no power to arrest the destruction.

Upon Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan became Secretary of State, and as such took his share of the responsibility in the conduct of the Mexican war. At the close of Mr. Polk's administration, Mr. Buchanan retired to private life; but his intelligence, and his great ability as a statesman, enabled him to exert a powerful influence in National affairs.

Mr. Pierce, upon his election to the Presidency, honored Mr. Buchanan with the mission to England. In the year 1856 the National Democratic convention nominated Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The political conflict was one of the most severe in which our country has ever engaged. On the 4th of March, 1857, Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated President. His cabinet were Lewis Cass, Howell Cobb, J. B. Floyd, Isaac Toucey, Jacob Thompson, A. V. Brown and J. S. Black.

The disruption of the Democratic party, in consequence of the manner in which the issue of the nationality of slavery was pressed by the Southern wing, occurred at the National convention, held at Charleston in April, 1860, for the nomination of Mr. Buchanan's successor, when the majority of Southern delegates withdrew upon the passage of a resolution declaring that the constitutional status of slavery should be determined by the Supreme Court.

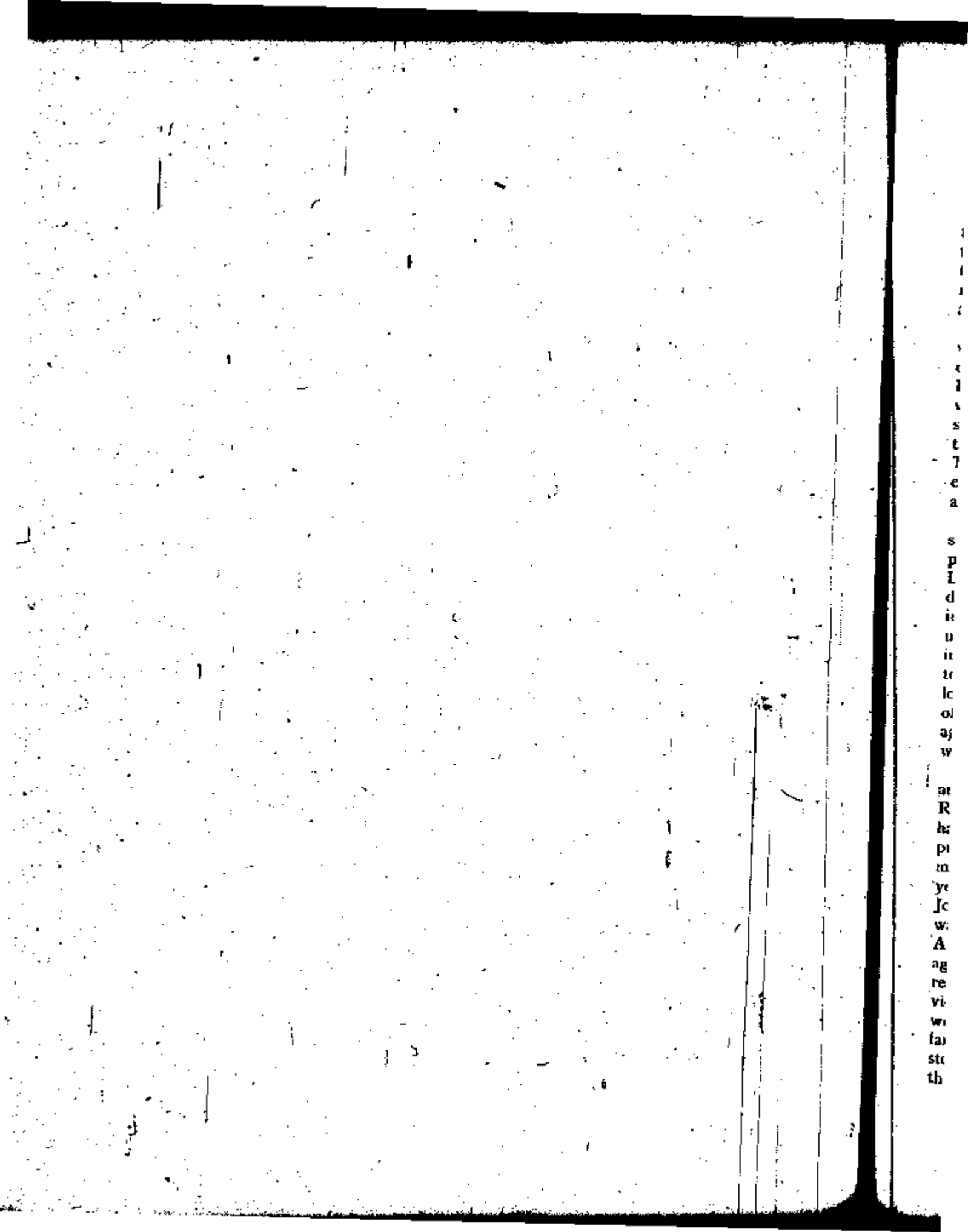
In the next Presidential canvass Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the opponents of Mr. Buchanan's administration. Mr. Buchanan remained in Washington long enough to see his successor installed and then retired to his home in Wheatland. He died June 1, 1868, aged seventy-seven years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the sixteenth President of the United States, 1861-'5, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue (then Hardin) County, Kentucky, in a cabin on Nolan Creek, three miles west of Hodgensville. His parents were Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. Of his ancestry and early years the little that is known may best be given in his own language: "My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky in 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like. My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally, without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew to manhood.

"There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin' to the rule of three.' If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, and that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity. I was raised to farm-work, which

Your friend as ever
A. Lincoln



I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon County. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store.

"Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected a Captain of volunteers—a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the Legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten, the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the Legislature, and was never a candidate afterward.

"During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1846 I was elected to the Lower House of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, inclusive, I practiced the law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses, I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise roused me again. What I have done since is pretty well known."

The early residence of Lincoln in Indiana was sixteen miles north of the Ohio River, on Little Pigeon Creek, one and a half miles east of Gentryville, within the present township of Carter. Here his mother died October 5, 1818, and the next year his father married Mrs. Sally (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky. She was an affectionate foster-parent, to whom Abraham was indebted for his first encouragement to study. He became an eager reader, and the few books owned in the vicinity were many times perused. He worked frequently for the neighbors as a farm laborer; was for some time clerk in a store at Gentryville; and became famous throughout that region for his athletic powers, his fondness for argument, his inexhaustible fund of humorous anecdote, as well as for mock oratory and the composition of rude satirical verses. In 1828 he made a trading voyage to New Orleans as "bow-hand" on a flatboat; removed to Illinois in 1830; helped his father build a log house and clear a farm on the north fork of Sangamon River, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the fences—a fact which was prominently brought forward for a political purpose thirty years later.

In the spring of 1831 he, with two of his relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River and navigate it to New Orleans. The boat "stuck" on a mill-dam, and was got off with great labor through an ingenious mechanical device which some years later led to Lincoln's taking out a patent for "an improved method for lifting vessels over shoals." This voyage was memorable for another reason—the sight of slaves chained, maltreated and flogged at New Orleans was the origin of his deep convictions upon the slavery question.

Returning from this voyage he became a resident for several years at New Salem, a recently settled village on the Sangamon, where he was successively a clerk, grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and acted as pilot to the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. Here he studied law, interested himself in local politics after his return from the Black Hawk war, and became known as an effective "stump speaker." The subject of his first political speech was the improvement of the channel of the Sangamon, and the chief ground on which he announced himself (1832) a candidate for the Legislature was his advocacy of this popular measure, on which subject his practical experience made him the highest authority.

Elected to the Legislature in 1834 as a

"Henry Clay Whig," he rapidly acquired that command of language and that homely but forcible rhetoric which, added to his intimate knowledge of the people from which he sprang, made him more than a match in debate for his few well-educated opponents.

Admitted to the bar in 1837 he soon established himself at Springfield, where the State capital was located in 1839, largely through his influence; became a successful pleader in the State, Circuit and District Courts; married in 1842 a lady belonging to a prominent family in Lexington, Kentucky; took an active part in the Presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 as candidate for elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and in 1846 was elected to the United States House of Representatives over the celebrated Peter Cartwright. During his single term in Congress he did not attain any prominence.

He voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and for the Wilmot proviso; but was chiefly remembered for the stand he took against the Mexican war. For several years thereafter he took comparatively little interest in politics, but gained a leading position at the Springfield bar. Two or three non-political lectures and an eulogy on Henry Clay (1852) added nothing to his reputation.

In 1854 the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the Kansas-Nebraska bill aroused Lincoln from his indifference, and in attacking that measure he had the immense advantage of knowing perfectly well the motives and the record of its author, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, then popularly designated as the "Little Giant." The latter came to Springfield in October, 1854, on the occasion of the State Fair, to vindicate his policy in the Senate, and the "Anti-Nebraska" Whigs, remembering that Lincoln had often measured his strength with Douglas in the Illinois Legislature and before the Springfield Courts, engaged him to improvise a reply. This speech, in the opinion of those who heard it, was one of the greatest efforts of Lincoln's life; certainly the most effective in his whole career. It took the audience by storm, and from that moment it was felt that Douglas had met his match. Lincoln was accordingly selected as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for the United States Senate in place of General Shields, whose term expired March 4, 1855, and led to several ballots; but Trumbull was ultimately chosen.

The second conflict on the soil of Kansas, which Lincoln had predicted, soon began. The result was the disruption of the Whig and the formation of the Republican party. At the Bloomington State Convention in 1856, where the new party first assumed form in Illinois, Lincoln made an impressive address, in which for the first time he took distinctive ground against slavery in itself.

At the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 17, after the nomination of Fremont, Lincoln was put forward by the Illinois delegation for the Vice-Presidency, and received on the first ballot 110 votes against 259 for William L. Dayton. He took a prominent part in the canvass, being on the electoral ticket.

In 1858 Lincoln was unanimously nominated by the Republican State Convention as its candidate for the United States Senate in place of Douglas, and in his speech of acceptance used the celebrated illustration of a "house divided against itself" on the slavery question, which was, perhaps, the cause of his defeat. The great debate carried on at all the principal towns of Illinois between Lincoln and Douglas as rival Senatorial candidates resulted at the time in the election of the latter; but being widely circulated as a campaign document, it fixed the attention of the country upon the

former, as the clearest and most convincing exponent of Republican doctrine.

Early in 1859 he began to be named in Illinois as a suitable Republican candidate for the Presidential campaign of the ensuing year, and a political address delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York, February 27, 1860, followed by similar speeches at New Haven, Hartford and elsewhere in New England, first made him known to the Eastern States in the light by which he had long been regarded at home. By the Republican State Convention, which met at Decatur, Illinois, May 9 and 10, Lincoln was unanimously endorsed for the Presidency. It was on this occasion that two rails, said to have been split by his hands thirty years before, were brought into the convention, and the incident contributed much to his popularity. The National Republican Convention at Chicago, after spirited efforts made in favor of Seward, Chase and Bates, nominated Lincoln for the Presidency, with Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-President, at the same time adopting a vigorous anti-slavery platform.

The Democratic party having been disorganized and presenting two candidates, Douglas and Breckenridge, and the remnant of the "American" party having put forward John Bell, of Tennessee, the Republican victory was an easy one, Lincoln being elected November 6 by a large plurality, comprehending nearly all the Northern States, but none of the Southern. The secession of South Carolina and the Gulf States was the immediate result, followed a few months later by that of the border slave States and the outbreak of the great civil war.

The life of Abraham Lincoln became thenceforth merged in the history of his country. None of the details of the vast conflict which filled the remainder of Lincoln's life can here be given. Narrowly escaping assassination by avoiding Baltimore on his way to the capital, he reached Washington February 23, and was inaugurated President of the United States March 4, 1861.

In his inaugural address he said: "I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution enjoins upon me, that the laws of the United States be extended in all the States. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power conferred to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

He called to his cabinet his principal rivals for the Presidential nomination — Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; secured the co-operation of the Union Democrats, headed by Douglas; called out 75,000 militia from the several States upon the first tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 15; proclaimed a blockade of the Southern posts April 19; called an extra

session of Congress for July 4, from which he asked and obtained 400,000 men and $400,000,000 for the war; placed McClellan at the head of the Federal army on General Scott's resignation, October 31; appointed Edwin M. Stanton Secretary of War, January 14, 1862, and September 22, 1862, issued a proclamation declaring the freedom of all slaves in the States and parts of States then in rebellion from and after January 1, 1863. This was the crowning act of Lincoln's career—the act by which he will be chiefly known through all future time—and it decided the war.

October 16, 1863, President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers to replace those whose term of enlistment had expired; made a celebrated and touching, though brief, address at the dedication of the Gettysburg military cemetery, November 19, 1863; commissioned Ulysses S. Grant Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, March 9, 1864; was re-elected President in November of the same year, by a large majority over General McClellan, with Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, as Vice-President; delivered a very remarkable address at his second inauguration, March 4, 1865; visited the army before Richmond the same month; entered the capital of the Confederacy the day after its fall, and upon the surrender of General Robert E. Lee's army, April 9, was actively engaged in devising generous plans for the reconstruction of the Union, when, on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, he was shot in his box at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a fanatical actor, and expired early on the following morning, April 15. Almost simultaneously a murderous attack was made upon William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

At noon on the 15th of April Andrew Johnson assumed the Presidency, and active measures were taken which resulted in the death of Booth and the execution of his principal accomplices.

The funeral of President Lincoln was conducted with unexampled solemnity and magnificence. Impressive services were held in Washington, after which the sad procession proceeded over the same route he had traveled four years before, from Springfield to Washington. In Philadelphia his body lay in state in Independence Hall, in which he had declared before his first inauguration "that I would sooner be assassinated than to give up the principles of the Declaration of Independence." He was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Illinois, on May 4, where a monument emblematic of the emancipation of the slaves and the restoration of the Union mark his resting place.

The leaders and citizens of the expiring Confederacy expressed genuine indignation at the murder of a generous political adversary. Foreign nations took part in mourning the death of a statesman who had proved himself a true representative of American nationality. The freedmen of the South almost worshiped the memory of their deliverer; and the general sentiment of the great Nation he had saved awarded him a place in its affections, second only to that held by Washington.

The characteristics of Abraham Lincoln have been familiarly known throughout the civilized world. His tall, gaunt, ungainly figure, homely countenance, and his shrewd mother-wit, shown in his celebrated conversations overflowing in humorous and pointed anecdote, combined with an accurate, intuitive appreciation of the questions of the time, are recognized as forming the best type of a period of American history now rapidly passing away.

Andrew Johnson.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth President of the United States, 1865-'9, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His father died when he was four years old, and in his eleventh year he was apprenticed to a tailor. He never attended school, and did not learn to read until late in his apprenticeship, when he suddenly acquired a passion for obtaining knowledge, and devoted all his spare time to reading.

After working two years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court-House, South Carolina, he removed, in 1826, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Under his wife's instructions he made rapid progress in his education, and manifested such an intelligent interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman, in 1828, and mayor in 1830, being twice re-elected to each office.

During this period he cultivated his talents as a public speaker by taking part in a debating society, consisting largely of students of Greenville College. In 1835, and again in 1839, he was chosen to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat. In 1841 he was elected State Senator, and in 1843, Representative in Congress, being re-elected four successive periods, until 1853, when he was chosen Governor of Tennessee. In Congress he supported the administrations of Tyler and Polk in their chief measures, especially the annexation of Texas, the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, the Mexican war, and the tariff of 1846.

In 1855 Mr. Johnson was re-elected Governor, and in 1857 entered the United States Senate, where he was conspicuous as an advocate of retrenchment, and of the Homestead bill, and as an opponent of the Pacific Railroad. He was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention in 1860 for the Presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckenridge wing of that party.

When the election of Lincoln had brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Johnson took in the Senate a firm attitude for the Union, and in May, 1861, on returning to Tennessee, he was in imminent peril of suffering from

popular violence for his loyalty to the "old flag." He was the leader of the Loyalists' convention of East Tennessee, and during the following winter was very active in organizing relief for the destitute loyal refugees from that region, his own family being among those compelled to leave.

By his course in this crisis Johnson came prominently before the Northern public, and when in March, 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln military Governor of Tennessee, with the rank of Brigadier-General, he increased in popularity by the vigorous and successful manner in which he labored to restore order, protect Union men and punish marauders. On the approach of the Presidential campaign of 1864, the termination of the war being plainly foreseen, and several Southern States being partially reconstructed, it was felt that the Vice-Presidency should be given to a Southern man of conspicuous loyalty, and Governor Johnson was elected on the same platform and ticket as President Lincoln; and on the assassination of the latter succeeded to the Presidency, April 15, 1865. In a public speech two days later he said: "The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong; not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be punished." He then added the ominous sentence: "In regard to my future course, I make no promises, no pledges." President Johnson retained the cabinet of Lincoln, and exhibited considerable severity toward traitors in his earlier acts and speeches, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaiming a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and successively establishing provisional Governments in the Southern States. These States accordingly claimed representation in Congress in the following December, and the momentous question of what should be the policy of the victorious Union toward its late armed opponents was forced upon that body.

Two considerations impelled the Republican majority to reject the policy of President Johnson: First, an apprehension that the chief magistrate intended to undo the results of the war in regard to slavery; and, second, the sullen attitude of the South, which seemed to be plotting to regain the policy which arms had lost. The credentials of the Southern members elect were laid on the table, a civil rights bill and a bill extending the sphere of the Freedmen's Bureau were passed over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the Government were soon in open antagonism. The action of Congress was characterized by the President as a "new rebellion." In July the cabinet was reconstructed, Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning taking the places of Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan, and an unsuccessful attempt was made by means of a general convention in Philadelphia to form a new party on the basis of the administration policy.

In an excursion to Chicago for the purpose of laying a corner-stone of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas, President Johnson, accompanied by several members of the cabinet, passed through Philadelphia, New York and Albany, in each of which cities, and in other places along the route, he made speeches justifying and explaining his own policy, and violently denouncing the action of Congress.

August 12, 1867, President Johnson removed the Secretary of War, replacing him by General Grant. Secretary Stanton retired under protest, based upon the tenure-of-office act which had been passed the preceding March. The President then issued a proclamation declaring the insurrec-

tion at an end, and that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority existed in and throughout the United States." Another proclamation enjoined obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and an amnesty was published September 7, relieving nearly all the participants in the late Rebellion from the disabilities thereby incurred, on condition of taking the oath to support the Constitution and the laws.

In December Congress refused to confirm the removal of Secretary Stanton, who thereupon resumed the exercise of his office; but February 21, 1868, President Johnson again attempted to remove him, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas in his place. Stanton refused to vacate his post, and was sustained by the Senate.

February 24 the House of Representatives voted to impeach the President for "high crime and misdemeanors," and March 5 presented eleven articles of impeachment on the ground of his resistance to the execution of the acts of Congress, alleging, in addition to the offense lately committed, his public expressions of contempt for Congress, in "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues" pronounced in August and September, 1866, and thereafter declaring that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a competent legislative body, and denying its power to propose Constitutional amendments. March 23 the impeachment trial began, the President appearing by counsel, and resulted in acquittal, the vote lacking one of the two-thirds vote required for conviction.

The remainder of President Johnson's term of office was passed without any such conflicts as might have been anticipated. He failed to obtain a nomination for re-election by the Democratic party, though receiving sixty-five votes on the first ballot. July 4 and December 25 new proclamations of pardon to the participants in the late Rebellion were issued, but were of little effect. On the accession of General Grant to the Presidency, March 4, 1869, Johnson returned to Greenville, Tennessee. Unsuccessful in 1870 and 1872 as a candidate respectively for United States Senator and Representative, he was finally elected to the Senate in 1875, and took his seat in the extra session of March, in which his speeches were comparatively temperate. He died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville.

President Johnson's administration was a peculiarly unfortunate one. That he should so soon become involved in bitter feud with the Republican majority in Congress was certainly a surprising and deplorable incident; yet, in reviewing the circumstances after a lapse of so many years, it is easy to find ample room for a charitable judgment of both the parties in the heated controversy, since it cannot be doubted that any President, even Lincoln himself, had he lived, must have sacrificed a large portion of his popularity in carrying out any possible scheme of reconstruction.

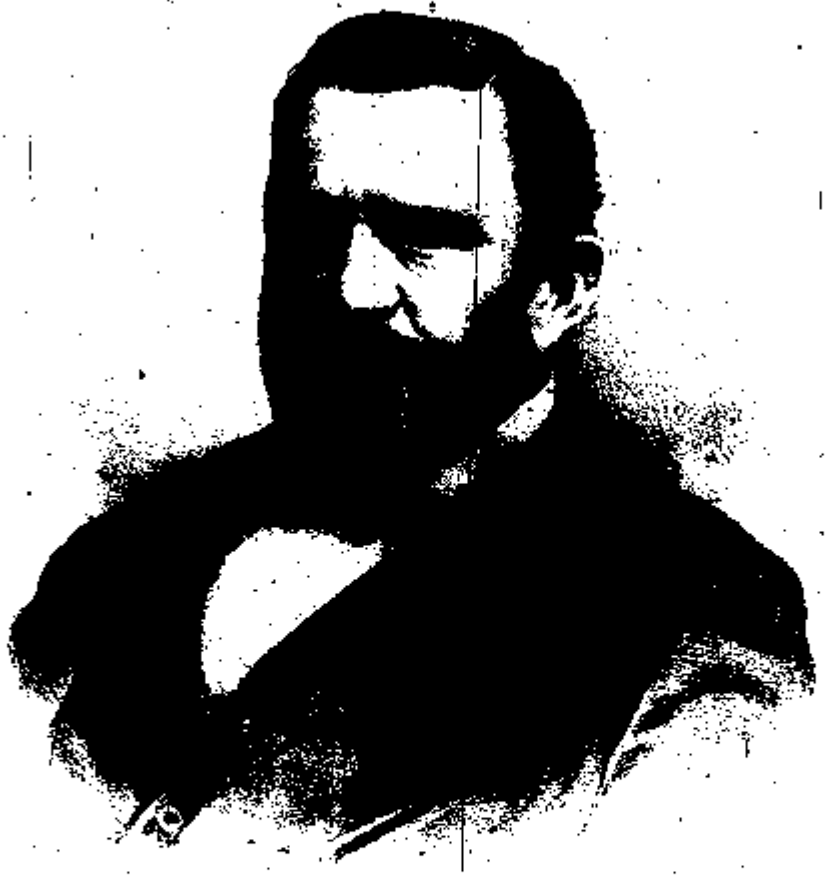
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT, the eighteenth President of the United States, 1869-'77, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont, County, Ohio. His father was of Scotch descent, and a dealer in leather. At the age of seventeen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and four years later graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine, receiving the commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Fourth Infantry and remained in the army eleven years. He was engaged in every battle of the Mexican war except that of Buena Vista, and received two brevets for gallantry.

In 1848 Mr. Grant married Julia, daughter of Frederick Dent, a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and in 1854, having reached the grade of Captain, he resigned his commission in the army. For several years he followed farming near St. Louis, but unsuccessfully; and in 1860 he entered the leather trade with his father at Galena, Illinois.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, Grant was thirty-nine years of age, but entirely unknown to public men and without any personal acquaintance with great affairs. President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th of April, and on the 19th Grant was drilling a company of volunteers at Galena. He also offered his services to the Adjutant-General of the army, but received no reply. The Governor of Illinois, however, employed him in the organization of volunteer troops, and at the end of five weeks he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry. He took command of his regiment in June, and reported first to General Pope in Missouri. His superior knowledge of military life rather surprised his superior officers, who had never before even heard of him, and they were thus led to place him on the road to rapid advancement. August 7 he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of volunteers, the appointment having been made without his knowledge. He had been unanimously recommended by the Congressmen from Illinois, not one of whom had been his personal acquaintance. For a few weeks he was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri.

September 1 he was placed in command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th, without orders, he seized Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River, and commanding the navigation both of that stream and of



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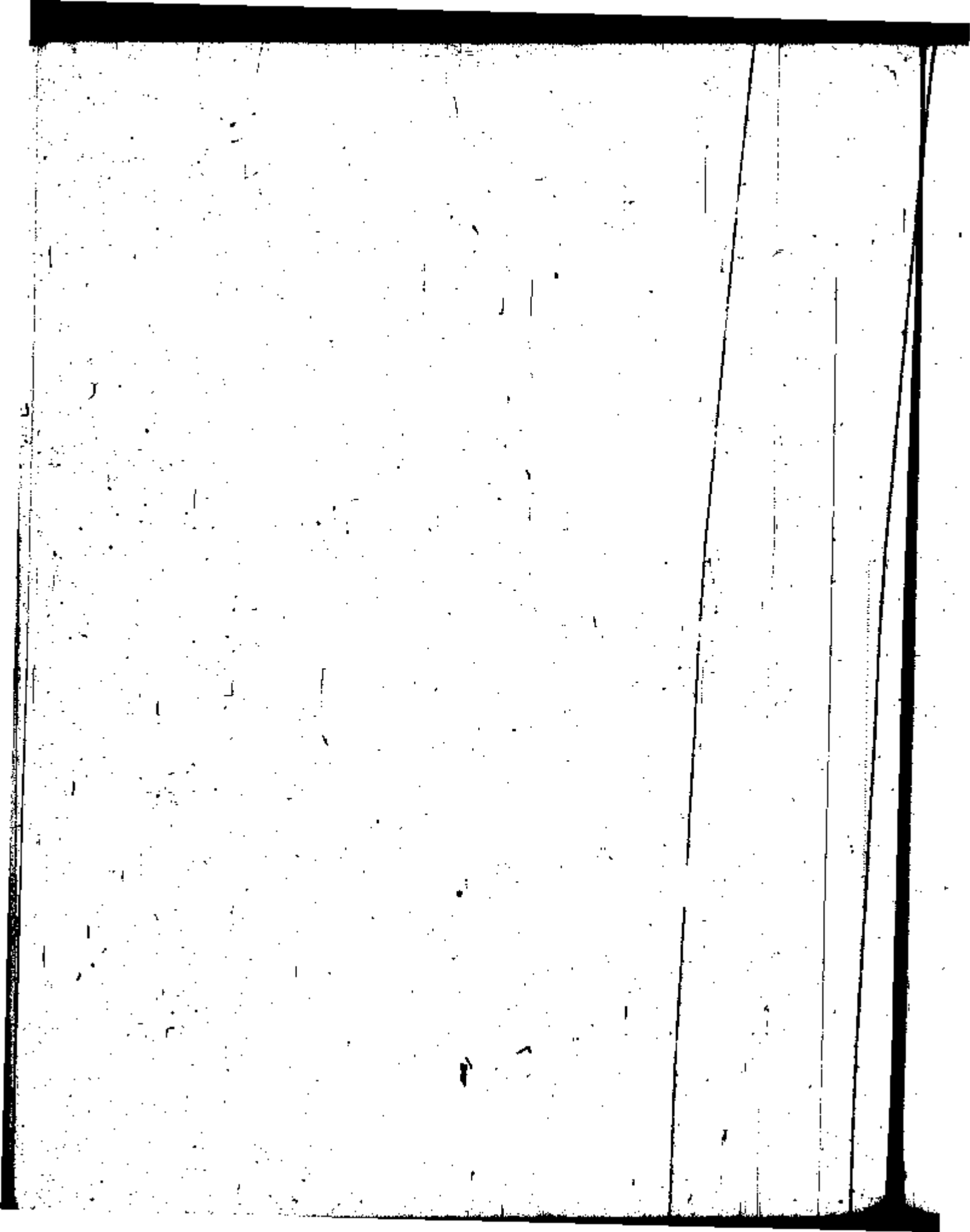


the Ohio. This stroke secured Kentucky to the Union; for the State Legislature, which had until then affected to be neutral, at once declared in favor of the Government. In November following, according to orders, he made a demonstration about eighteen miles below Cairo, preventing the crossing of hostile troops into Missouri; but in order to accomplish this purpose he had to do some fighting, and that, too, with only 3,000 raw recruits, against 7,000 Confederates. Grant carried off two pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

After repeated applications to General Halleck, his immediate superior, he was allowed, in February, 1862, to move up the Tennessee River against Fort Henry, in conjunction with a naval force. The gunboats silenced the fort, and Grant immediately made preparations to attack Fort Donelson, about twelve miles distant, on the Cumberland River. Without waiting for orders he moved his troops there, and with 15,000 men began the siege. The fort, garrisoned with 21,000 men, was a strong one, but after hard fighting on three successive days Grant forced an "Unconditional Surrender" (an alliteration upon the initials of his name). The prize he captured consisted of sixty-five cannon, 17,600 small arms and 14,623 soldiers. About 4,000 of the garrison had escaped in the night, and 2,500 were killed or wounded. Grant's entire loss was less than 2,000. This was the first important success won by the national troops during the war, and its strategic results were marked, as the entire States of Kentucky and Tennessee at once fell into the National hands. Our hero was made a Major-General of Volunteers and placed in command of the District of West Tennessee.

In March, 1862, he was ordered to move up the Tennessee River toward Corinth, where the Confederates were concentrating a large army; but he was directed not to attack. His forces, now numbering 38,000, were accordingly encamped near Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, to await the arrival of General Buell with 40,000 more; but April 6 the Confederates came out from Corinth 50,000 strong and attacked Grant violently, hoping to overwhelm him before Buell could arrive; 5,000 of his troops were beyond supporting distance, so that he was largely outnumbered and forced back to the river, where, however, he held out until dark, when the head of Buell's column came upon the field. The next day the Confederates were driven back to Corinth, nineteen miles. The loss was heavy on both sides; Grant, being senior in rank to Buell, commanded on both days. Two days afterward Halleck arrived at the front and assumed command of the army, Grant remaining at the head of the right wing and the reserve. On May 30 Corinth was evacuated by the Confederates. In July Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant succeeded him in command of the Department of the Tennessee. September 19 the battle of Iuka was fought, where, owing to Rosecrans's fault, only an incomplete victory was obtained.

Next, Grant, with 30,000 men, moved down into Mississippi and threatened Vicksburg, while Sherman, with 40,000 men, was sent by way of the river to attack that place in front; but, owing to Colonel Murphy's surrendering Holly Springs to the Confederates, Grant was so weakened that he had to retire to Corinth, and then Sherman failed to sustain his intended attack.

In January, 1863, General Grant took command in person of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley, and spent several months in fruitless attempts to compel the surrender or evacuation of Vicksburg; but July 4, following, the place surrendered, with 31,600 men and 172 cannon, and the Mississippi River thus fell permanently into the hands of the Government. Grant was made a

Major-General in the regular army, and in October following he was placed in command of the Division of the Mississippi. The same month he went to Chattanooga and saved the Army of the Cumberland from starvation, and drove Bragg from that part of the country. This victory overthrew the last important hostile force west of the Alleghanies and opened the way for the National armies into Georgia and Sherman's march to the sea.

The remarkable series of successes which Grant had now achieved pointed him out as the appropriate leader of the National armies, and accordingly, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General was created for him by Congress, and on March 17 he assumed command of the armies of the United States. Planning the grand final campaign, he sent Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the valley of Virginia, and Butler to capture Richmond, while he fought his own way from the Rapidan to the James. The costly but victorious battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor were fought, more for the purpose of annihilating Lee than to capture any particular point. In June, 1864, the siege of Richmond was begun. Sherman, meanwhile, was marching and fighting daily in Georgia and steadily advancing toward Atlanta; but Sigel had been defeated in the valley of Virginia, and was superseded by Hunter. Lee sent Early to threaten the National capital; whereupon Grant gathered up a force which he placed under Sheridan, and that commander rapidly drove Early, in a succession of battles, through the valley of Virginia and destroyed his army as an organized force. The siege of Richmond went on, and Grant made numerous attacks, but was only partially successful. The people of the North grew impatient, and even the Government advised him to abandon the attempt to take Richmond or crush the Confederacy in that way; but he never wavered. He resolved to "fight it out on that line, if it took all summer."

By September Sherman had made his way to Atlanta, and Grant then sent him on his famous "march to the sea," a route which the chief had designed six months before. He made Sherman's success possible, not only by holding Lee in front of Richmond, but also by sending reinforcements to Thomas, who then drew off and defeated the only army which could have confronted Sherman. Thus the latter was left unopposed, and, with Thomas and Sheridan, was used in the furtherance of Grant's plans. Each executed his part in the great design and contributed his share to the result at which Grant was aiming. Sherman finally reached Savannah, Schofield beat the enemy at Franklin, Thomas at Nashville, and Sheridan wherever he met him; and all this while General Grant was holding Lee, with the principal Confederate army, near Richmond, as it were chained and helpless. Then Schofield was brought from the West, and Fort Fisher and Wilmington were captured on the sea-coast, so as to afford him a foothold; from here he was sent into the interior of North Carolina, and Sherman was ordered to move northward to join him. When all this was effected, and Sheridan could find no one else to fight in the Shenandoah Valley, Grant brought the cavalry leader to the front of Richmond, and, making a last effort, drove Lee from his entrenchments and captured Richmond.

At the beginning of the final campaign Lee had collected 73,000 fighting men in the lines at Richmond, besides the local militia and the gunboat crews, amounting to 5,000 more. Including Sheridan's force Grant had 110,000 men in the works before Petersburg and Richmond. Petersburg fell on the 2d of April, and Richmond on the 3d, and Lee fled in the direction of Lynchburg. Grant pursued with remorseless

energy, only stopping to strike fresh blows, and Lee at last found himself not only outfought but also out-marched and out-generaled. Being completely surrounded, he surrendered on the 9th of April, 1865, at Appomattox Court-House, in the open field, with 27,000 men, all that remained of his army. This act virtually ended the war. Thus, in ten days Grant had captured Petersburg and Richmond, fought, by his subordinates, the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek, besides numerous smaller ones, captured 20,000 men in actual battle, and received the surrender of 27,000 more at Appomattox, absolutely annihilating an army of 70,000 soldiers.

General Grant returned at once to Washington to superintend the disbandment of the armies, but this pleasurable work was scarcely begun when President Lincoln was assassinated. It had doubtless been intended to inflict the same fate upon Grant; but he, fortunately, on account of leaving Washington early in the evening, declined an invitation to accompany the President to the theater where the murder was committed. This event made Andrew Johnson President, but left Grant by far the most conspicuous figure in the public life of the country. He became the object of an enthusiasm greater than had ever been known in America. Every possible honor was heaped upon him: the grade of General was created for him by Congress; houses were presented to him by citizens; towns were illuminated on his entrance into them; and, to cap the climax, when he made his tour around the world, "all nations did him honor" as they had never before honored a foreigner.

The General, as Commander-in-Chief, was placed in an embarrassing position by the opposition of President Johnson to the measures of Congress; but he directly manifested his characteristic loyalty by obeying Congress rather than the disaffected President, although for a short time he had served in his cabinet as Secretary of War.

Of course, everybody thought of General Grant as the next President of the United States, and he was accordingly elected as such in 1868 "by a large majority," and four years later re-elected by a much larger majority — the most overwhelming ever given by the people of this country. His first administration was distinguished by a cessation of the strifes which sprang from the war, by a large reduction of the National debt, and by a settlement of the difficulties with England which had grown out of the depredations committed by privateers fitted out in England during the war. This last settlement was made by the famous "Geneva arbitration," which saved to this Government $15,000,000, but, more than all, prevented a war with England. "Let us have peace," was Grant's motto. And this is the most appropriate place to remark that above all Presidents whom this Government has ever had, General Grant was the most non-partisan. He regarded the Executive office as purely and exclusively *executive* of the laws of Congress, irrespective of "politics." But every great man has jealous, bitter enemies, a fact Grant was well aware of.

After the close of his Presidency, our General made his famous tour around the world, already referred to, and soon afterward, in company with Ferdinand Ward, of New York City, he engaged in banking and stock brokerage, which business was made disastrous to Grant, as well as to himself, by his rascality. By this time an incurable cancer of the tongue developed itself in the person of the afflicted ex-President, which ended his unrequited life July 23, 1885. Thus passed away from earth's turmoils the man, the General, who was as truly the "father of this regenerated country" as was Washington the father of the infant nation.

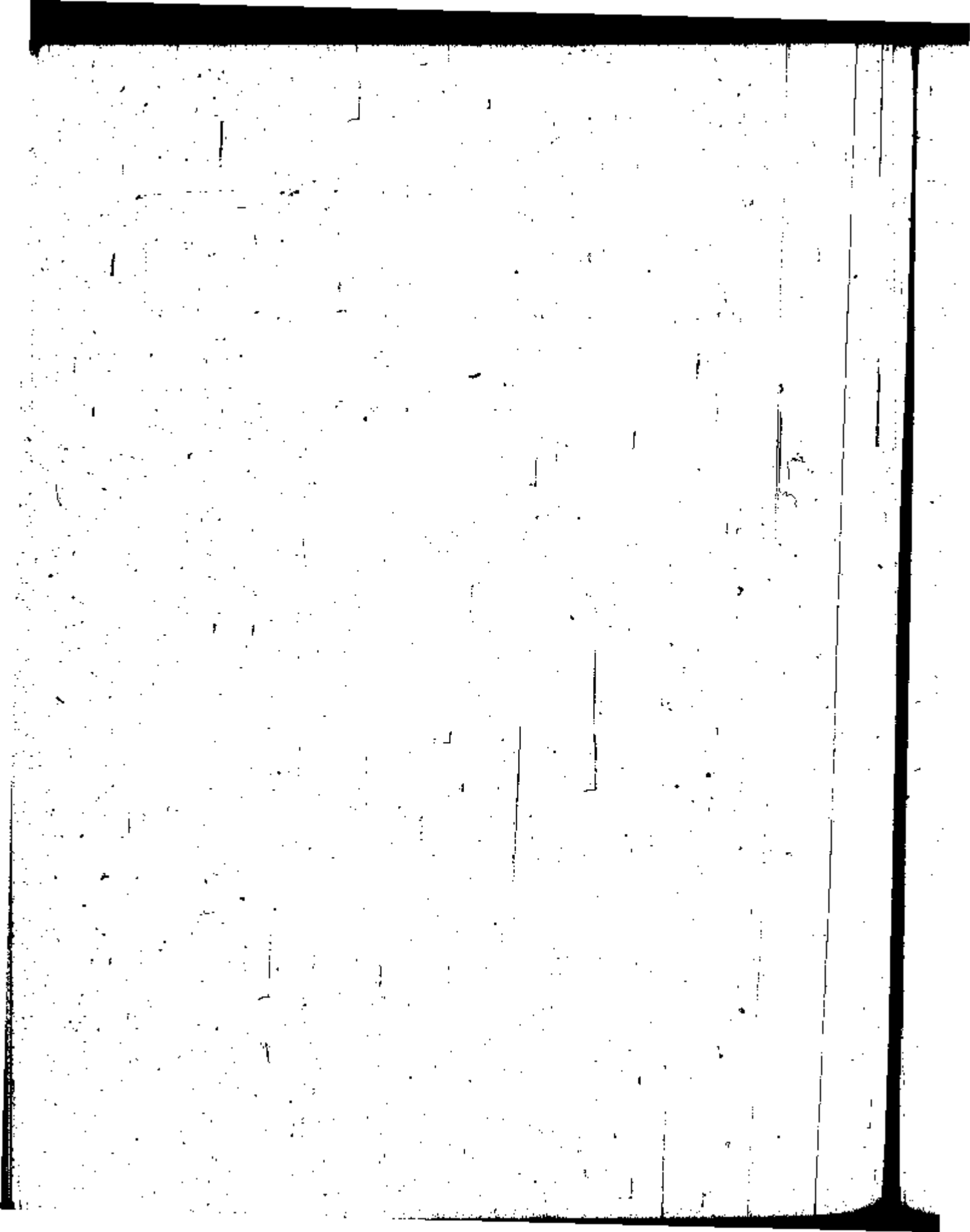
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, 1877–'81, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His ancestry can be traced as far back as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. Both families belonged to the nobility, owned extensive estates and had a large following. The Hayes family had, for a coat-of-arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle and above the shield, while on a scroll underneath the shield was inscribed the motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtaking the family, George Hayes left Scotland in 1680, and settled in Windsor, Connecticut. He was an industrious worker in wood and iron, having a mechanical genius and a cultivated mind. His son George was born in Windsor and remained there during his life.

Daniel Hayes, son of the latter, married Sarah Lee, and lived in Simsbury, Connecticut. Ezekiel, son of Daniel, was born in 1724, and was a manufacturer of scythes at Bradford, Connecticut. Rutherford Hayes, son of Ezekiel and grandfather of President Hayes, was born in New Haven, in August, 1756. He was a famous blacksmith and tavern-keeper. He immigrated to Vermont at an unknown date, settling in Brattleboro' where he established a hotel. Here his son Rutherford, father of President Hayes, was born. In September, 1813, he married Sophia Birchard, of Wilmington, Vermont, whose ancestry on the male side is traced back to 1635, to John Birchard, one of the principal founders of Norwich. Both of her grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

The father of President Hayes was of a mechanical turn, and could mend a plow, knit a stocking, or do almost anything that he might undertake. He was prosperous in business, a member of the church and active in all the benevolent enterprises of the town. After the close of the war of 1812 he immigrated to Ohio, and purchased a farm near the present town of Delaware. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, and an orphan girl whom he had adopted.

It was in 1817 that the family arrived at Delaware. Instead of settling upon his



farm, Mr. Hayes concluded to enter into business in the village. He purchased an interest in a distillery, a business then as respectable as it was profitable. His capital and recognized ability assured him the highest social position in the community. He died July 22, 1822, less than three months before the birth of the son that was destined to fill the office of President of the United States.

Mrs. Hayes at this period was very weak, and the subject of this sketch was so feeble at birth that he was not expected to live beyond a month or two at most. As the months went by he grew weaker and weaker so that the neighbors were in the habit of inquiring from time to time "if Mrs. Hayes's baby died last night." On one occasion a neighbor, who was on friendly terms with the family, after alluding to the boy's big head and the mother's assiduous care of him, said to her, in a bantering way, "That's right! Stick to him. You have got him along so far, and I shouldn't wonder if he would really come to something yet." "You need not laugh," said Mrs. Hayes, "you wait and see. You can't tell but I shall make him President of the United States yet."

The boy lived, in spite of the universal predictions of his speedy death; and when, in 1825, his elder brother was drowned, he became, if possible, still dearer to his mother. He was seven years old before he was placed in school. His education, however, was not neglected. His sports were almost wholly within doors, his playmates being his sister and her associates. These circumstances tended, no doubt, to foster that gentleness of disposition and that delicate consideration for the feelings of others which are marked traits of his character. At school he was ardently devoted to his studies, obedient to the teacher, and careful to avoid the quarrels in which many of his schoolmates were involved. He was always waiting at the school-house door when it opened in the morning, and never late in returning to his seat at recess. His sister Fannie was his constant companion, and their affection for each other excited the admiration of their friends.

In 1838 young Hayes entered Kenyon College and graduated in 1842. He then began the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus. His health was now well established, his figure robust, his mind vigorous and alert. In a short time he determined to enter the law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he pursued his studies with great diligence.

In 1845 he was admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, and shortly afterward went into practice as an attorney-at-law with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont. Here he remained three years, acquiring but limited practice, and apparently unambitious of distinction in his profession. His bachelor uncle, Sardis Birchard, who had always manifested great interest in his nephew and rendered him assistance in boyhood, was now a wealthy banker, and it was understood that the young man would be his heir. It is possible that this expectation may have made Mr. Hayes more indifferent to the attainment of wealth than he would otherwise have been, but he was led into no extravagance or vices on this account.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati where his ambition found new stimulus. Two events occurring at this period had a powerful influence upon his subsequent life. One of them was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Cincinnati; the other was his introduction to the Cincinnati Literary Club, a body embracing such men as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, General John Pope and Governor Edward F. Noyes. The marriage was a fortunate one as everybody knows. Not one of all the wives of

our Presidents was more universally admired, reverenced and beloved than is Mrs. Hayes, and no one has done more than she to reflect honor upon American womanhood.

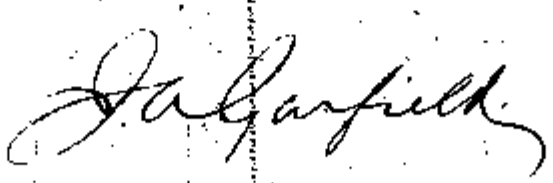
In 1856 Mr. Hayes was nominated to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined to accept the nomination. Two years later he was chosen to the office of City Solicitor.

In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he was eager to take up arms in the defense of his country. His military life was bright and illustrious. June 7, 1861, he was appointed Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. In July the regiment was sent to Virginia. October 15, 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and in August, 1862, was promoted Colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment, but refused to leave his old comrades. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, and suffered severely, being unable to enter upon active duty for several weeks. November 30, 1862, he rejoined his regiment as its Colonel, having been promoted October 15.

December 25, 1862, he was placed in command of the Kanawha division, and for meritorious service in several battles was promoted Brigadier-General. He was also brevetted Major-General for distinguished services in 1864. He was wounded four times, and five horses were shot from under him.

Mr. Hayes was first a Whig in politics, and was among the first to unite with the Free-Soil and Republican parties. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the Second Ohio District, which had always been Democratic, receiving a majority of 3,098. In 1866 he was renominated for Congress and was a second time elected. In 1867 he was elected Governor over Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, and re-elected in 1869. In 1874 Sardis Birchard died, leaving his large estate to General Hayes.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Presidency. His letter of acceptance excited the admiration of the whole country. He resigned the office of Governor and retired to his home in Fremont to await the result of the canvass. After a hard, long contest he was inaugurated March 5, 1877. His Presidency was characterized by compromises with all parties, in order to please as many as possible. The close of his Presidential term in 1881 was the close of his public life, and since then he has remained at his home in Fremont, Ohio, in Jeffersonian retirement from public notice, in striking contrast with most others of the world's notables.



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, 1881, was born November 19, 1831, in the wild woods of Cuyahoga County, Ohio. His parents were Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield, who were of New England ancestry. The senior Garfield was an industrious farmer, as the rapid improvements which appeared on his place attested. The residence was the familiar pioneer log cabin, and the household comprised the parents and their children—Mehetable, Thomas, Mary and James A. In May, 1833, the father died, and the care of the household consequently devolved upon young Thomas, to whom James was greatly indebted for the educational and other advantages he enjoyed. He now lives in Michigan, and the two sisters live in Solon, Ohio, near their birthplace.

As the subject of our sketch grew up, he, too, was industrious, both in mental and physical labor. He worked upon the farm, or at carpentering, or chopped wood, or at any other odd job that would aid in support of the family, and in the meantime made the most of his books. Ever afterward he was never ashamed of his humble origin, nor forgot the friends of his youth. The poorest laborer was sure of his sympathy, and he always exhibited the character of a modest gentleman.

Until he was about sixteen years of age, James's highest ambition was to be a lake captain. To this his mother was strongly opposed, but she finally consented to his going to Cleveland to carry out his long-cherished design, with the understanding, however, that he should try to obtain some other kind of employment. He walked all the way to Cleveland, and this was his first visit to the city. After making many applications for work, including labor on board a lake vessel, but all in vain, he finally engaged as a driver for his cousin, Amos Letcher, on the Ohio & Pennsylvania Canal. In a short time, however, he quit this and returned home. He then attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, and next he entered Hiram Institute, a school started in 1850 by the Disciples of Christ, of which church he was a member. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor, and at times taught school. He soon completed the curriculum there, and then entered Williams College, at which he graduated in 1856, taking one of the highest honors of his class.

Afterward he returned to Hiram as President. In his youthful and therefore zealous piety, he exercised his talents occasionally as a preacher of the Gospel. He was a man of strong moral and religious convictions, and as soon as he began to look into politics, he saw innumerable points that could be improved. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, who ever afterward proved a worthy consort in all the stages of her husband's career. They had seven children, five of whom are still living.

It was in 1859 that Garfield made his first political speeches, in Hiram and the neighboring villages, and three years later he began to speak at county mass-meetings, being received everywhere with popular favor. He was elected to the State Senate this year, taking his seat in January, 1860.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Garfield resolved to fight as he had talked, and accordingly he enlisted to defend the old flag, receiving his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-second Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 14, that year. He was immediately thrown into active service, and before he had ever seen a gun fired in action he was placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the work of driving the Confederates, headed by Humphrey Marshall, from his native State, Kentucky. This task was speedily accomplished, although against great odds. On account of his success, President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier-General, January 11, 1862; and, as he had been the youngest man in the Ohio Senate two years before, so now he was the youngest General in the army. He was with General Buell's army at Shiloh, also in its operations around Corinth and its march through Alabama. Next, he was detailed as a member of the general court-martial for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter, and then ordered to report to General Rosecrans, when he was assigned to the position of Chief of Staff. His military history closed with his brilliant services at Chickamauga, where he won the stars of Major-General.

In the fall of 1862, without any effort on his part, he was elected as a Representative to Congress, from that section of Ohio which had been represented for sixty years mainly by two men—Elisha Whittlesey and Joshua R. Giddings. Again, he was the youngest member of that body, and continued there by successive re-elections, as Representative or Senator, until he was elected President in 1880. During his life in Congress he compiled and published by his speeches, there and elsewhere, more information on the issues of the day, especially on one side, than any other member.

June 8, 1880, at the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, in preference to the old war-horses, Blaine and Grant; and although many of the Republican party felt sore over the failure of their respective heroes to obtain the nomination, General Garfield was elected by a fair popular majority. He was duly inaugurated, but on July 2 following, before he had fairly got started in his administration, he was fatally shot by a half-demented assassin. After very painful and protracted suffering, he died September 19, 1881, lamented by all the American people. Never before in the history of this country had anything occurred which so nearly froze the blood of the Nation, for the moment, as the awful act of Guiteau, the murderer. He was duly tried, convicted and put to death on the gallows.

The lamented Garfield was succeeded by the Vice-President, General Arthur, who seemed to endeavor to carry out the policy inaugurated by his predecessor.

C. A. Arthur

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, the twenty-first Chief Executive of this growing republic, 1881-'5, was born in Franklin County, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father, Rev. Dr. William Arthur, a Baptist clergyman, immigrated to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, New York, after serving many years as a successful minister. Chester A. was educated at that old, conservative institution, Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he excelled in all his studies. He graduated there, with honor, and then struck out in life for himself by teaching school for about two years in his native State.

At the expiration of that time young Arthur, with $500 in his purse, went to the city of New York and entered the law office of ex-Judge E. D. Culver as a student. In due time he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law at some point in the West; but after spending about three months in the Western States, in search of an eligible place, they returned to New York City, leased a room, exhibited a sign of their business and almost immediately enjoyed a paying patronage.

At this stage of his career Mr. Arthur's business prospects were so encouraging that he concluded to take a wife, and accordingly he married the daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States Navy, who had been lost at sea. To the widow of the latter Congress voted a gold medal, in recognition of the Lieutenant's bravery during the occasion in which he lost his life. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before her husband's nomination to the Vice-Presidency, leaving two children.

Mr. Arthur obtained considerable celebrity as an attorney in the famous Lemmon suit, which was brought to recover possession of eight slaves, who had been declared free by the Superior Court of New York City. The noted Charles O'Conor, who was nominated by the "Straight Democrats" in 1872 for the United States Presidency, was retained by Jonathan G. Lem-

mon, of Virginia, to recover the negroes; but he lost the suit. In this case, however, Mr. Arthur was assisted by William M. Evarts, now United States Senator. Soon afterward, in 1856, a respectable colored woman was ejected from a street car in New York City. Mr. Arthur sued the car company in her behalf and recovered $500 damages. Immediately afterward all the car companies in the city issued orders to their employes to admit colored persons upon their cars.

Mr. Arthur's political doctrines, as well as his practice as a lawyer, raised him to prominence in the party of freedom; and accordingly he was sent as a delegate to the first National Republican Convention. Soon afterward he was appointed Judge Advocate for the Second Brigade of the State of New York, and then Engineer-in-Chief on Governor Morgan's staff. In 1861, the first year of the war, he was made Inspector-General, and next, Quartermaster-General; in both which offices he rendered great service to the Government. After the close of Governor Morgan's term he resumed the practice of law, forming first a partnership with Mr. Ransom, and subsequently adding Mr. Phelps to the firm. Each of these gentlemen were able lawyers.

November 21, 1872, General Arthur was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, and he held the office until July 20, 1878.

The next event of prominence in General Arthur's career was his nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the United States, under the influence of Roscoe Conkling, at the National Republican Convention held at Chicago in June, 1880, when James A. Garfield was placed at the head of the ticket. Both the convention and the campaign that followed were noisy and exciting. The friends of Grant, constituting nearly half the convention, were exceedingly persistent, and were sorely disappointed over their defeat. At the head of the Democratic ticket was placed a very strong and popular man; yet Garfield and Arthur were elected by a respectable plurality of the popular vote. The 4th of March following, these gentlemen were accordingly inaugurated; but within four months the assassin's bullet made a fatal wound in the person of General Garfield, whose life terminated September 19, 1881, when General Arthur, *ex officio*, was obliged to take the chief reins of government. Some misgivings were entertained by many in this event, as Mr. Arthur was thought to represent especially the Grant and Conkling wing of the Republican party; but President Arthur had both the ability and the good sense to allay all fears, and he gave the restless, critical American people as good an administration as they had ever been blessed with. Neither selfishness nor low partisanism ever characterized any feature of his public service. He ever maintained a high sense of every individual right as well as of the Nation's honor. Indeed, he stood so high that his successor, President Cleveland, though of opposing politics, expressed a wish, in his inaugural address that he could only satisfy the people with as good an administration.

But the day of civil service reform had come in so far, and the corresponding reaction against "third-termism" had encroached so far even upon "second-term" service, that the Republican party saw fit in 1884 to nominate another man for President. Only by this means was General Arthur's tenure of office closed at Washington. On his retirement from the Presidency, March, 1885, he engaged in the practice of law at New York City, where he died November 18, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second President of the United States, 1885—, was born in Caldwell, Essex County, New Jersey, March 18, 1837. The house in which he was born, a small two-story wooden building, is still standing. It was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, of which his father, Richard Cleveland, at the time was pastor. The family is of New England origin, and for two centuries has contributed to the professions and to business, men who have reflected honor on the name. Aaron Cleveland, Grover Cleveland's great-great-grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, but subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he became an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, at whose house he died. He left a large family of children, who in time married and settled in different parts of New England. A grandson was one of the small American force that fought the British at Bunker Hill. He served with gallantry throughout the Revolution and was honorably discharged at its close as a Lieutenant in the Continental army. Another grandson, William Cleveland (a son of a second Aaron Cleveland, who was distinguished as a writer and member of the Connecticut Legislature) was Grover Cleveland's grandfather. William Cleveland became a silversmith in Norwich, Connecticut. He acquired by industry some property and sent his son, Richard Cleveland, the father of Grover Cleveland, to Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. During a year spent in teaching at Baltimore, Maryland, after graduation, he met and fell in love with a Miss Annie Neale, daughter of a wealthy Baltimore book publisher, of Irish birth. He was earning his own way in the world at the time and was unable to marry; but in three years he completed a course of preparation for the ministry, secured a church in Windham, Connecticut, and married Annie Neale. Subsequently he moved to Portsmouth, Virginia, where he preached for nearly two years, when he was summoned to Caldwell, New Jersey, where was born Grover Cleveland.

When he was three years old the family moved to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, New York. Here Grover Cleveland lived until he was fourteen years old, the rugged, healthful life of a country boy. His frank, generous manner made him a favorite among his companions, and their respect was won by the good qualities in the germ which his manhood developed. He attended the district school of the village and

was for a short time at the academy. His father, however, believed that boys should be taught to labor at an early age, and before he had completed the course of study at the academy he began to work in the village store at $50 for the first year, and the promise of $100 for the second year. His work was well done and the promised increase of pay was granted the second year.

Meanwhile his father and family had moved to Clinton, the seat of Hamilton College, where his father acted as agent to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, preaching in the churches of the vicinity. Hither Grover came at his father's request shortly after the beginning of his second year at the Fayetteville store, and resumed his studies at the Clinton Academy. After three years spent in this town, the Rev. Richard Cleveland was called to the village church of Holland Patent. He had preached here only a month when he was suddenly stricken down and died without an hour's warning. The death of the father left the family in straitened circumstances, as Richard Cleveland had spent all his salary of $1,000 per year, which was not required for the necessary expenses of living, upon the education of his children, of whom there were nine, Grover being the fifth. Grover was hoping to enter Hamilton College, but the death of his father made it necessary for him to earn his own livelihood. For the first year (1853–'4) he acted as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind in New York City, of which the late Augustus Schell was for many years the patron. In the winter of 1854 he returned to Holland Patent, where the generous people of that place, Fayetteville and Clinton, had purchased a home for his mother, and in the following spring, borrowing $25, he set out for the West to earn his living.

Reaching Buffalo he paid a hasty visit to an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a well-known stock farmer, living at Black Rock, a few miles distant. He communicated his plans to Mr. Allen, who discouraged the idea of the West, and finally induced the enthusiastic boy of seventeen to remain with him and help him prepare a catalogue of blooded short-horn cattle, known as "Allen's American Herd Book," a publication familiar to all breeders of cattle. In August, 1855, he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, and after serving a few months without pay, was paid $1 a week—an amount barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of his board in the family of a fellow-student in Buffalo, with whom he took lodgings. Life at this time with Grover Cleveland was a stern battle with the world. He took his breakfast by candle-light with the drovers, and went at once to the office where the whole day was spent in work and study. Usually he returned again at night to resume reading which had been interrupted by the duties of the day. Gradually his employers came to recognize the ability, trustworthiness and capacity for hard work in their young employe, and by the time he was admitted to the bar (1859) he stood high in their confidence. A year later he was made confidential and managing clerk, and in the course of three years more his salary had been raised to $1,000. In 1863 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie County by the district attorney, the Hon. C. C. Torrance.

Since his first vote had been cast in 1858 he had been a stanch Democrat, and until he was chosen Governor he always made it his duty, rain or shine, to stand at the polls and give out ballots to Democratic voters. During the first year of his term as assistant district attorney, the Democrats desired especially to carry the Board of Supervisors. The old Second Ward in which he lived was Republican ordinarily by 250 majority, but at the urgent request of the

party Grover Cleveland consented to be the Democratic candidate for Supervisor, and came within thirteen votes of an election. The three years spent in the district attorney's office were devoted to assiduous labor and the extension of his professional attainments. He then formed a law partnership with the late Isaac V. Vanderpoel, ex-State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. Here the bulk of the work devolved on Cleveland's shoulders, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of Erie County. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland formed a partnership with ex-Senator A. P. Laning and ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Oscar Folsom, under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. During these years he began to earn a moderate professional income; but the larger portion of it was sent to his mother and sisters at Holland Patent to whose support he had contributed ever since 1860. He served as sheriff of Erie County, 1870–'4, and then resumed the practice of law, associating himself with the Hon. Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. The firm was strong and popular, and soon commanded a large and lucrative practice. Ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Bass in 1879, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 Mr. George J. Sicard was added to the firm.

In the autumn election of 1881 he was elected mayor of Buffalo by a majority of over 3,500—the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor—and the Democratic city ticket was successful, although the Republicans carried Buffalo by over 1,000 majority for their State ticket. Grover Cleveland's administration as mayor fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of Buffalo, evidenced by the great vote he received.

The Democratic State Convention met at Syracuse, September 22, 1882, and nominated Grover Cleveland for Governor on the third ballot and Cleveland was elected by 192,000 majority. In the fall of 1884 he was elected President of the United States by about 1,000 popular majority, in New York State, and he was accordingly inaugurated the 4th of March following.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, the twenty-third President of the United States, 1889, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison (who was the ninth President of this country), August 20th, 1833. He is a descendant of one of the historical families of this country, as also of England. The head of the family was a Major-General Harrison who was devoted to the cause of Oliver Cromwell. It became the duty of this Harrison to participate in the trial of Charles I. and afterward to sign the death warrant of the king, which subsequently cost him his life. His enemies succeeding to power, he was condemned and executed October 13th, 1660. His descendants came to America, and the first mention made in history of the Harrison family as representative in public affairs, is that of Benjamin Harrison, great-grandfather of our present President, who was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774–5–6, and one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence, and three times Governor of Virginia. His son, William Henry Harrison, made a brilliant military record, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, and the ninth President of the United States.

The subject of this sketch at an early age became a student at Farmers College, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation from said seat of learning he entered, as a student, the office of Stover & Gwyne, a notable law firm at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he applied himself closely to the study of his chosen profession, and here laid the foundation for the honorable and famous career before him. He spent two years with the firm in Cincinnati, at the expiration of which time he received the only inheritance of his life, which was a lot left him by an aunt, which he sold for $800. This sum he deemed sufficient to justify him in marrying the lady of his choice, and to whom he was then engaged, a daughter of Dr. Scott, then Principal of a female school at Oxford, Ohio.

After marriage he located at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he began the practice of law. Meeting with slight encouragement he made but little the first year, but applied himself

Benj. Harrison

closely to his business, and by perseverance, honorable dealing and an upright life, succeeded in building up an extensive practice and took a leading position in the legal profession.

In 1860 he was nominated for the position of Supreme Court Reporter for the State of Indiana, and then began his experience as a stump speaker. He canvassed the State thoroughly and was elected.

In 1862 his patriotism caused him to abandon a civil office and to offer his country his services in a military capacity. He organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry and was chosen its Colonel. Although his regiment was composed of raw material, and he practically void of military schooling, he at once mastered military tactics and drilled his men, so that when he with his regiment was assigned to Gen. Sherman's command it was known as one of the best drilled organizations of the army. He was especially distinguished for bravery at the battles of Resaca and Peach Tree Creek. For his bravery and efficiency at the last named battle he was made a Brigadier-General, General Hooker speaking of him in the most complimentary terms.

While General Harrison was actively engaged in the field the Supreme Court declared the office of Supreme Court Reporter vacant, and another person was elected to fill the position. From the time of leaving Indiana with his regiment for the front, until the fall of 1864, General Harrison had taken no leave of absence. But having been nominated that year for the same office that he vacated, in order to serve his country where he could do the greatest good, he got a thirty-day leave of absence, and during that time canvassed the State and was elected for another term as Supreme Court Reporter. He then started to rejoin his command, then with General Sherman in the South, but was stricken down with fever and after a very trying siege, made his way to the front, and participated in the closing scenes and incidents of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined a re-election as Reporter, and applied himself to the practice of his profession. He was a candidate for Governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket in 1876. Although defeated, the brilliant campaign brought him to public notice and gave him a National reputation as an able and formidable debater and he was much sought in the Eastern States as a public speaker. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1880, and was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, and was known as one of the strongest debaters, as well as one of the ablest men and best lawyers. When his term expired in the Senate he resumed his law practice at Indianapolis, becoming the head of one of the strongest law firms in the State of Indiana.

Sometime prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1888, the two great political parties (Republican and Democratic) drew the line of political battle on the question of tariff, which became the leading issue and the rallying watchword during the memorable campaign. The Republicans appealed to the people for their voice as to a tariff to protect home industries, while the Democrats wanted a tariff for revenue only. The Republican convention assembled in Chicago in June and selected Mr. Harrison as their standard bearer on a platform of principles, among other important clauses being that of protection, which he cordially indorsed in accepting the nomination. November 6, 1888, after a heated canvass, General Harrison was elected, defeating Grover Cleveland, who was again the nominee of the Democratic party. He was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1889.

LA CROSSE, MONROE

—AND—

JUNEAU COUNTIES.

J. W. LOSEY, senior member of the law firm of Losey & Woodward, was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1834, and is a son of Ebenezer T. and Lucy M. (Walton) Losey. He received his literary education in the common schools of Honesdale, the Honesdale Academy, and at Amherst College, where he was a student in 1854 and 1855. In May, 1856, he came to La Crosse, and studied law in the office of Denison & Lyndes; he was admitted to the bar in October, 1857, and at the election of the November following he was chosen District Attorney; he was re-elected in 1859, and in 1860 he was elected City Attorney of La Crosse. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Denison & Lyndes, Mr. Losey became the junior partner, the relationship continuing until 1861, when the law firm of Cameron & Losey was established. They conducted a successful business until 1889, when Mr. Cameron withdrew, and the present firm of Losey & Woodward was formed.

Mr. Losey has been very closely identified with the history of La Crosse, and is a citizen in whom rests the confidence of the entire community. An able lawyer, possessing the rare gift of eloquence and persuasive power, it is not strange that he soon came to be regarded as a most powerful ally, as well as a dangerous opponent. He has been loyal to every interest of La Crosse, and is an ardent supporter of home industry. It was through his exertions that the city came into the possession of the beautiful cemetery which furnishes a resting-place for the remains of the deceased. He has been active in the establishment of the water facilities and the various lighting processes already in operation. He served twelve years on the Board of Aldermen, where he was a valuable and honored counselor. He owns a fine legal library, and has never lost the "student attitude." He was married in La Crosse in 1859, to Miss Florence T. Lehman, a native of Germany. Six children have been born of this union: Mary, the wife of S. F. Easton; Fannie, Josephine and Joseph Walton. Two died in infancy.

Mr. Losey is general attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, and was formerly the general attorney for the Southern Minnesota Railroad until it was bought by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St.

Paul Railroad. He has been local attorney for the latter road for the past twenty years. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

DOMINICK MADER, brick manufacturer, La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mr. Mader is another of the many prominent citizens of foreign birth now residing in the county, and as a successful business man is well known. He was born in Germany, to the union of David and Mary (Schalk) Mader, and came with his parents to the United States in 1853. They settled in the town of Shelby, rented a farm in Mormon Coolly, and after working that for two years the father bought forty acres in section 11, which he immediately began to improve. He bought 160 acres adjoining and thus became the owner of 200 acres of rich land. He erected a large stone house, barns and other buildings, and was quite wealthy at the time of his death, which occurred in 1880. His widow is still living, is seventy-six years of age, and is a resident of La Crosse. Mr. Dominick Mader bought the brick yard in La Crosse in 1878 and has manufactured brick since that time, turning out from eight to ten hundred thousand each season, and selling them in La Crosse. He is a self-made man who has procured a good income from his business. He is popular among his neighbors and is one of the influential citizens.

Mr. Mader was married in 1887, to Miss Mary Subling, daughter of August and Mary Subling, natives of Germany, who came to the United States at an early date. The father is still living and makes his home with his son-in-law, Mr. Mader. The mother died at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Mader are the parents of five children: Arthur, August, Henry, Dominick and Mary Louisa, all at home. The family are members of the Catholic Church at La Crosse. Mr. Mader has held nearly all the offices of the town and filled them in a very satisfactory manner, as might be expected. He has been Clerk of his school district continuously for the last fourteen years. He has a good, commodious two-story brick dwelling and has large barns and sheds to cover millions of brick. He also owns one store building in La Crosse and is a popular representative of the energetic, wide-awake business man, which element has done and is doing so much for the advancement of the material interests of the city.

REV. FATHER AMBROSE MURPHY, pastor of the St. James Catholic Church, corner of Caledonia and Windsor streets, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a native of New Brunswick, born September 2, 1862. He is one of a family of nine children born to William and Catherine (Brown) Murphy, who are also natives of New Brunswick. The children are named as follows: Mary Ellen and Margaret Ann are both deceased; William has finished his course at the La Crosse Business College; Mary Paulina is a music teacher in the convent at La Crosse, where she is known as Sister Thaddeus; Ellen Martina is in school; Leo is deceased; Charles and Clara are also attending school.

When Father Murphy was a child of three years his parents removed to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he received his elementary education. He began his classical work under Dr. Goldsmith, now deceased, and afterward entered St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee, where he was a student three years; two years were spent in the Seminary

of Floreffe, Belgium, and over four years in the University of Innsbruck, Austria, where he was ordained October 28, 1880, by the Prince Bishop of Brixen. Afterward he spent one year in the University of Paris, and was called thence to America by Bishop Flasch, who assigned him to duty at Chippewa Falls, where he remained eight months. While at this station he did missionary work in the outlying districts, as well as in the city, his labors being among the French half-breeds and Indians. In January, 1888, he was transferred to St. James Church in North La Crosse; at that time the church was unfinished, and was carrying a debt of large proportions; the church has since been finished at a cost of several thousand dollars, and a handsome cottage, a residence for the priest, has been completed. Upon his arrival here the church was suffering from internal dissensions and contentions among the members; these differences have been harmonized, the debt has been materially reduced, and the unpaid balance has been satisfactorily arranged.

A parochial school, conducted under the superintendence of Father Murphy, holds its sessions on the first floor of the church and is in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration. There are four teachers employed in the regular work, and a special teacher for music. The classes are carefully graded, and are in excellent working order. Father Murphy's fine intellectual training and attainments fit him pre-eminently for this responsible position, and his services have been appreciated. He is an earnest temperance worker, and through his influence some of the most eloquent speakers on the subject have been secured for La Crosse; among them may be mentioned Father Cotter, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and Father Cleary, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and the Dominican Missionaries, Splinter and Daly, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. These lectures are always free to the public, and are accomplishing a great deal in educating people as to their duty on this great question. Father Murphy is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a benevolent society, and of the Catholic Knights, of Wisconsin, an insurance association, and of various other societies for the instruction of the young.

LAFAYETTE HOLMES, secretary and treasurer of the Davidson Lumber Company, North La Crosse, Wisconsin, and one of the reliable and representative business men of that city, was originally from Ohio, his birth occurring in Jefferson county of that State, January 10, 1831. His parents, William and Eliza (Voorhees) Holmes, were natives also of the Buckeye State, and the latter is a relative of Senator Voorhees of Indiana. William Holmes was a blacksmith by trade, and this he followed while a resident of Ohio. In 1836 he moved to Iowa, opposite Nauvoo, Illinois, but returned to Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1838, and there remained until 1843. He then moved to Pittsburg and from there to Iroquois county, Illinois, two years later. In 1846 he located in Galena, Illinois, and in 1849 crossed the plains to California, where he remained working in the mines until 1851. Afterward he was a short time in Galena and then returned to the gold regions of California, where he remained until 1860. Again returning to Galena he worked in the mines until his death, which occurred March 11, 1862, when fifty-two years of age. His wife died in La Crosse in 1884, when seventy-two years of age. Of the ten children born to this union, seven are still

living. Lafayette Holmes began for himself at the early age of fourteen as clerk at Scales Mound, near Galena, Illinois, and has been clerk and bookkeeper ever since, at Galena, St. Paul and La Crosse. He came to his present position in 1867, and this speaks well as to his ability as clerk and bookkeeper. He is a popular salesman, and is an able and experienced gentleman, with whom it will always be found profitable and pleasant to have dealings. He became secretary of the company at the organization in 1885. He was connected with the different packet companies from 1853, the old Minnesota Packet Company, following all the successive companies until 1888, a period of thirty-five years. He followed store business as agent, storekeeper, etc. This we believe is without a parallel in the State. The company have one boat, a raft boat, and he looks after this at present writing. In his line Mr. Holmes is one of the leading men of the city. He obtained his knowledge of bookkeeping by actual practice, for he did not attend school after the age of thirteen. He was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah J. Lee, daughter of George W. and Susan Lee, of Galena, Illinois, and became the father of three children: William M., living in Montana; Jessie L., at home and a musician and artist of considerable note; Walter, in the office of James McCord, wholesale druggist. Mrs. Holmes is a strong believer in Christian Science. Mr. Holmes is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, belonging to the Wisconsin Consistory. He was Eminent Commander of La Crosse Commandery, No. 9, three successive years, Worshipful Master of Frontier Lodge, No. 45, four successive years, and is at present High Priest of Smith Chapter, No. 13. Of the Knights of Pythias he has passed the chairs. He went through all the different degrees of the I. O. O. F. order thirty years ago. In politics he has ever been a Democrat. He has many times been city delegate to county conventions. Mr. Holmes is progressive and public-spirited in his views, is a worthy and valued citizen, and is respected by his many friends.

P. H. HOUGH, train-master on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, was originally from Connecticut, born June 29, 1845. His parents, Isaac P. and Julia F. (Wilcox) Hough, were both natives of that State also, and the father was a manufacturer of tinsmith tools. He died in his native State at the age of forty-nine, and his wife received her final summons there at the age of fifty-four. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living. P. H. Hough received a good academic education in Connecticut, and on the 5th of September, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, for nine months, and served thirteen months under General Banks in the Department of the Gulf. His first engagement was at Irish Bend in Louisiana, and the next at Bayou Sara, Port Hudson. He enlisted when only seventeen years of age, there being only two younger in the regiment, but stood the service quite well, especially in marching, when he had more endurance than older men. He was discharged at Middletown, Connecticut, October 31, 1863. He then came West and located in Ogle county, Illinois, and engaged in telegraphy, having studied it in the East, and came West to secure a position. He located at Forreston, Illinois, had charge of a day office, and continued there sixteen years in the employ of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Iowa railroads. From there he was promoted to train dispatcher,

and went to Amboy, Illinois, where he remained for five years. He then came to La Crosse (1883) and took the position of train dispatcher for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad. In 1888 he was promoted to chief train dispatcher. This position he held for two years, and was then promoted to train master, his present position.

In 1884 Mr. Hough married Miss Anna M. French, daughter of John French, of Kappa, Illinois. Mr. French died in 1878, at the age of fifty-nine years. The mother is still living, and is in her fifty-sixth year. Mr. Hough is a member of the Masonic order and of the G. A. R. Post at La Crosse.

HENRY B. KLICH, 1301 Winnebago street, La Crosse, is a contractor and builder, and is one of the most prosperous in the city. He is an American by adoption, his native country being Bohemia, Austria. He was born in 1854, a son of Simon and Theresa Klich, also Bohemians by birth. They bade farewell to their country in 1872, and crossed the sea to the United States, locating in La Crosse in 1872, where they still reside. Henry B., the third of a family of five children, began working at the bricklayer's trade in 1872, and for a few years he traveled up and down the Mississippi river from St. Paul to New Orleans. In 1875 he came to La Crosse, and here he has since followed the business of building and contracting. Up to 1886 he was employed as foreman for different contractors, but in that year began taking contracts on his own account. He has erected a number of residences in La Crosse, the addition to the Eighth ward school-house, and a number of other buildings, including the Fay Hotel and Mitchel's building on Third street. By his strict and honorable dealings he has won a reputation for substantial and reliable building that has placed him in the front ranks of his calling.

Mr. Klich was married in 1880 to Miss Mary Matejka, who was born in 1861, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Matejka. Her father died in 1891, aged sixty-four years. The mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Klich are the parents of five children: Henry, Amelia, Albert, Julia and Frank. All are at home comfortably and happily situated. Mr. Klich is a member of the Builders' Association of La Crosse, and the International Progressive Association of Mansfield, Ohio, and belongs to the C. S. P. S., of which he has been an officer for many years.

REV. FATHER J. W. RITZ, pastor of St. John's Church, corner of Avon and St. James streets, La Crosse, is a native of Germany, born in Bavaria, August 18, 1859. He received his education in the "Fatherland," and after he had finished his theological training he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1883 he came to America, and soon after his arrival here he was assigned to duty as pastor of the Medford Church in Taylor county, Wisconsin. While stationed at this point he was instrumental in building new churches, and infused new life into many congregations to which he ministered. He had charge of six missions, Medford being the principal one; there he built a new edifice and established a parochial school.

He came to La Crosse in August, 1890, having been assigned to St. John's Church. Here he also has commenced the erection of a new church of modern design, 48 x 100

feet, with a seating capacity of three or four hundred, the cost to be not less than $10,000. St. John's Catholic School is also under control of Father Ritz, the fall term of which opened with ninety-six children enrolled. Two teachers are employed to give instruction in the school. St. John's congregation was organized from a portion of the communicants of St. Joseph's Cathedral three years ago, and under the care of Father Ritz has steadily increased in interest and grown in numbers. He has devoted himself faithfully to the needs of those entrusted to his care, and has proven himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his superiors and congregation.

CAPTAIN ALBERT J. HILL was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1841, a son of George W. and Margaret (Wilson) Hill, natives of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland, respectively. The father was a carpenter and contractor, and in 1842 removed to Burlington, Iowa. He was one of the most prominent and progressive of the early settlers, and was highly esteemed by the members of the community in which he lived. He died April 5, 1888, aged seventy-six years. His wife died in June, 1889. They had born to them a family of five children, the Captain and one sister being the only ones living at the present time. Albert J. received his education at Burlington, Iowa, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. When President Lincoln made a call for 75,000 men to aid in putting down the rebellion, private interests sank into insignificance, and all hopes, all plans, all aspirations were abandoned that the country might be preserved from disintegration. Captain Hill enlisted in Company I, First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, "The Burlington Blues," and went out to a long term of service, to encounter hardships and privations unknown to any life except that of the soldier. Before the end of ninety days he had seen the fall of one of the most promising officers, General Lyon, and had participated in the battle of Wilson Creek. He re-enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the declaration of peace. Among the most noted engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the following: Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Atlanta, Jonesboro and the great march to the sea. At Atlanta he saw McPherson shot from his horse, and on the march under Sherman he barely escaped starvation. He paid $20 for a half-pint of rice, a rather dainty lunch for the price. He was in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, when it was fired by the darkies. Upon the arrival of the troops in the city the colored population manifested great joy, estimating it a day of jubilee. They were free in rendering service, and freely gave information, both desirable and undesirable. The citizens called for a guard, which was readily granted. At dusk, just as night was settling upon the city, a fire broke out and spread rapidly. The engines were brought out, and soldiers and citizens made a common fight in subduing the flames, the work of incendiaries. It was a terrible, though magnificent sight, and the sounds were as those of pandemonium: the cries of helpless women and children, the clattering of horses through the streets, maddened by the flames, the shouts of the firemen, are beyond description, but were recorded on the memory of those witnessing the conflagration to remain there as long as life and memory exist.

Captain Hill was at the Grand Review at Washington, and was mustered out of the

service at Davenport, Iowa. He was never seriously wounded or taken prisoner, but had his hearing injured by the bursting of a shell. This trouble proved permanent, and is a source of annoyance to him even now.

After the close of the war he had his first lessons as a pilot on the river, and since that time has been employed on the packets plying between St. Louis and St. Paul. He was married August 31, 1868, to Miss Frances Chenoworth, a daughter of William and Althea Chenoworth, of Burlington, Iowa. Mrs. Hill's father died when she was two years old, but the mother lived until some time in the '60s. There were four children in the family, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Nancy Morrell being the only surviving members. Captain and Mrs. Hill have one child, Eunice May, the wife of Thomas J. Madden, Chief of Police of Duluth, Minnesota. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Captain Hill belongs to the G. A. R. and to the Pilot's Association; he takes little interest in politics, but votes with the Democratic party. After the injury received in battle he could have secured an honorable discharge, but, filled with the zeal of the patriot, declined to do so, and served through the rest of the war as a musician, his impaired hearing making it unsafe for him to do guard duty.

REV. JOSEPH B. WIEDMANN, Rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral, La Crosse, was born in Westphalia, Prussia, November 19, 1855. In 1861 his father died, and in 1868 he came with his mother to America, locating at Fountain City, Buffalo county, Wisconsin. The next year he entered St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, and continued his studies until 1879, when he was ordained priest by Bishop Heiss of La Crosse diocese, and was assigned to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church at Sparta, Wisconsin, where he remained till June 19, 1881, when he was appointed to his present position. During his pastorate here in La Crosse he has made improvements upon the church property to the extent of $30,000, and not a dollar of debt remains. St. Joseph's Cathedral is a magnificent edifice, erected in 1869. Its present value, including organ, altars and furniture, is estimated at $60,000.

CHRIS. ADOLPH, one of the steamboat captains of the Mississippi river, was born in the State of Iowa in 1850, a son of Chris. and Matilda (Fahrenfuss) Adolph, natives of Germany. The parents bade farewell to their native land in 1851, and crossed the sea to America, settling in Iowa; there the father died in 1874, but the mother still survives, and has reached the age of seventy-two years. Chris. Adolph, Jr., had the advantage of a few terms of schooling, but at an early age sought employment on the river. He was engaged in rafting lumber until the beginning of the use of steam for that purpose; he was then employed on the boats, and worked through all the positions until he reached the head of the business. He has now been in the employ of McDonald Bros. for about twenty years, a fact which attests his efficiency and a due appreciation of his services. He was among the first to pass with boats up the Black and Chippewa rivers to the lumber regions. He has experienced all the phases of life on the river, and has endured all the privations incident to his occupation. The work of a pioneer in any line is not an easy one, and the life of the pioneer in the lumber regions proves no exception to the rule.

Mr. Adolph was united in marriage, in 1888, to Miss Mary Miles, a daughter of Calvin and Julia Miles, of Ox Bow, Jackson county, Wisconsin. Mr. Miles was a soldier in the late war, and did gallant service for his country from 1861 to 1865. He is now engaged in farming, and is prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Jackson county. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph have had born to them one child, Chris., Jr., December 20, 1889. They are both consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

G. H. ANDREWS, supply agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, and a successful business man of La Crosse, Wisconsin, first saw the light of day in Greenfield, Massachusetts, in 1858. His parents, James and Mary H. (Pratt) Andrews, were natives also of the Bay State. The parents moved to Chicago, Illinois, in 1866, and here the father engaged in the printing and blank-book business for some time. Mr. Andrews received the rudiments of an education in the public schools of Chicago, and supplemented the same by a course in the high school of Greenfield, Massachusetts. In 1882 he engaged with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in the construction department, and remained in that about one year, when he was promoted to the purchasing department. He was in the Chicago office a short time, and was then sent to the St. Paul office. From there, in 1886, he was transferred to La Crosse, Wisconsin, to take charge of the supply department of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad at this place, and has since had full charge of that department of the road. This department carries a stock of about $50,000 worth of material, and at various times it has been over $100,000. Mr. Andrews was married in Chicago, Illinois, in 1881, to Miss Lonia I. Harmon, daughter of Chauncy and Mary Harmon.

MILO J. PITKIN, collector for the La Crosse Gas-Light Company, was born at Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, August 28, 1839, a son of James and Lucy (Austin) Pitkin, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he also worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1817 he came with his parents to Summit county, Ohio, and remained there until 1835, when he made a prospecting tour through the great Northwest, seeking a home. He settled in Fort Madison, and when the subject of this notice was an infant of thirteen months the mother died, aged twenty years. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Iowa, and experienced many of the privations and hardships attending life on the frontier. He was a man of the highest principles, honored and respected by a wide circle of acquaintances.

Milo J. came to La Crosse in 1854, receiving his education in the common schools. He is one of the pioneers of the city, and has witnessed many changes since he became a resident of the straggling hamlet on the banks of the Mississippi. Having determined to master the printer's trade, he entered the office of the *Republican* and continued there until 1861, when the dark clouds of war began to skirt the horizon. Private enterprise was crippled and so abandoned for a time. He responded to the call for 75,000 men, and became a member of the La Crosse Light Guard, which was attached to the Iron Brigade of the West; his regiment belonged

to the old First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, and afterwards in the first battle of Bull Run; he was in many skirmishes fully as dangerous to life and limb as a battle. He was also at Fredericksburg; was in Burnside's march in January, 1863; took part in the battle at Chancellorsville; was in the battle at Rappahannock Station and White Sulphur Springs, and later was at Gettysburg, where he was taken prisoner. He was taken with others to Richmond, thence to Belle Isle, where he was held two months before he was paroled. It was then eight months before he was exchanged, and after this event he rejoined his command at Cold Harbor. He was honorably discharged June 30, 1864, having served his country faithfully and gallantly for three years and two and a half months. While a prisoner he suffered all the agonies of the military captive, and while in field service he had a sunstroke from which he has never recovered. On account of this he was confined in the hospital which was improvised in the Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, District of Columbia.

After the declaration of peace he returned to his printing-press in La Crosse, and followed this vocation until twenty years had passed away; then on account of close confinement abandoned this work, and since that time has been in the employ of the La Crosse Gas-Light Company.

Mr. Pitkin was married July 24, 1864, to Miss Marie Louise Rogers, daughter of Joshua H. and Jane Rogers, of La Crosse, and of this union three children have been born: Arthur J. is in the employ of the United States School Furniture Company, of Chicago; he married Miss Mary L. Reed; Louis Harvey is with the firm of Cargill Brothers, at Spring Valley, Minnesota; Louise R. is the third child. The parents are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Pitkin is a Mason, being Tyler of the Blue Lodge, Guard of the Chapter, and Sentinel of the Commandery. He is a member of the Wilson Colwell Post, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican, and an ardent supporter of the principles of that party. In all the walks of life he has borne himself with great credit and honor, and he and his wife have the highest esteem of the community in which they live.

LOUIS WENSOLE, commercial traveler for the firm of Cahn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, was born in Norway, August 2, 1849, and is a son of Simon and Randine Wensole, natives of the same country. The father emigrated with his family from Norway in 1867, and after his arrival in the United States proceeded to Wisconsin, settling at Stevenstown, La Crosse county; thence he went to West Salem, and in two years he came to North La Crosse; he next removed to Minneapolis, where he carried on a shoe-shop for ten or twelve years; he afterward returned to Stevenstown, and again came to La Crosse; he is a superior workman and ranks among the best. Before coming to America he was engaged at the same trade, and had a shop at Lille-Hammer. He and his wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. They are people of much force of character, and have reared their children to lives of industry and honor. They have a family of nine: Christian, the oldest son, served his king five years, and during that time received injuries from which he never recovered; he died in 1872, at the age of twenty-eight years; John died in childhood; Sarah is the wife of Ole Frederickson, and

the mother of five children; Louis is the subject of this notice; John is a resident of Minneapolis, and married Miss Mary Jensen; Bertha; Ole, deceased; Otto, who also died at the age of twenty-eight years, was a printer by trade; he married Miss Tillie Jensen, who died in 1889; Julia is the wife of Andrew Johnson, and the mother of one child.

Louis Wensole acquired an education in his native land, and came to America in August, 1868; during the summer he worked with his father in the shoe shop, but in the winter he availed himself of the opportunity of continuing his studies in the common schools of this country; he worked for his board with Abraham Pruett, but in the spring he went down the river to Davenport, Iowa, where he was employed as a clerk in a hotel. When he had saved a little money he invested in a small stock of notions; this was a profitable investment, and as soon as he had $400 saved up he came back to La Crosse to visit his parents. While here he was taken ill, and lay sick for two months; upon his recovery he secured a position as clerk in the store of John L. Grun of West Salem, remaining there three and a half years. He was next engaged in the same capacity with Mons Anderson in La Crosse for three and a half years, and it was during this period that he gained his experience in business from an American standpoint; he next took a position as clerk in the Boston One Price Clothing House at Minneapolis, but in eighteen months returned to La Crosse.

Mr. Wensole was married December 28, 1876, to Miss Clara A. Simonson, a daughter of Ole Simonson, deceased; her mother, whose maiden name was Anna Jorgianie, is still living, a resident of La Crosse; Matilda, the wife of Ole Larson and Mrs. Wensole are the only surviving children.

In June, 1881, Mr. Wensole started out as a traveling salesman for the firm of S. Mann Austrian, Wise & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, with whom he remained nine years; the first six years he received a salary, and the last three years he had an interest in the business. The firm removed to Chicago, and at the end of three years dissolved partnership. Since that time Mr. Wensole has been with his present firm, which is one of the oldest and most prominent in this line of business. He has been very successful, and has made an enviable record in commercial circles. As a citizen he is above reproach, is genial and companionable, and is in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. and Mrs. Wensole are the parents of four children: Stewart Monroe, Oscar Alfelt, Louis Howard Robin and Lucretia Antonia. The parents are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and Mr. Wensole belongs also to the Masonic order, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandry. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but takes no active interest in the movements of that body.

CAPTAIN ALLEN M. SHORT, of one of the Mississippi river steamers, was born in Carroll county, Illinois, in 1847, and is a son of Ira and Eliza (Higgins) Short. The father was born in Tioga county, New York, in 1803, and the mother in Trenton county, New Jersey, in 1814. They were married in the State of New York in 1829, and reared a family of nine children, all of whom are living at the present time. They removed to Carroll county, Illinois, in 1841, making the entire journey by ox-team in true pioneer style. There they resided

many years, loved and respected by all the settlers. In 1864 Mr. Short started to California with a valuable team, but as he was never heard from afterward it is supposed that he was murdered for his team and the money he had with him. Mrs. Short died in 1884, aged seventy years. Four of the sons of this family served with distinction during the civil war.

Allen M. Short attended the common schools of his country until he was thirteen years of age, when he was thrown upon his own responsibilities, and began the battle of life for himself. The first work he did was on a farm, and he remained there two years, at the end of which time he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he was sent direct from camp to Georgia, and joined General Sherman's army on its march to the sea, taking part in all the engagements of the march, and returning through Georgia. His regiment was retained in the service until January 20, 1866, when they were mustered out at Savannah, receiving their discharge and pay February 7, 1866.

When peace was declared, and he was left free to follow his own inclinations, Mr. Short secured employment on the steamer Pearl, and continued on that boat until he became pilot and master. In 1866 he bought an interest in the Pearl, and has owned an interest in other vessels since that date. In 1872 he connected himself with the Davidson Lumber Company, and has been in their employ continuously since that time, a testimonial to his faithful and efficient service.

Mr. Short was united in marriage, in 1872, at La Crosse, to Miss Nellie Congdon, a daughter of G. R. and Diana (Fleming) Congdon, natives of New York and Ohio respectively. They were married in Ohio in 1848, and are living in La Crosse. They have reared a family of seven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Short have been born two children: Clinton L. and Gracie Fleming. The family belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Short is a member of the G. A. R. of La Crosse.

Clinton L. Short was clerk of the boat of which his father is master in the season of 1891 and 1892. He aspires to the position of captain, and will doubtless attain it in the course of a short time.

Mrs. Short is of American ancestry for several generations, her great-great-grandparents coming over in the Mayflower. Her great-grandfather, Peter Fleming, served eight years in the Revolutionary war, and was married in Redstone Fort, on the bank of the Ohio river, near Wheeling, West Virginia, by Rev. J. D. Finley, a Presbyterian clergyman. W. P. Fleming, her grandfather, was born in 1791, a short distance from the fort, and was called for service during the war of 1812–'14, but peace was declared before his company was called into action. He was married the same year to Eleanor Collins, a native of the eastern shore of Maryland, who emigrated, with others, to Ohio when sixteen years old. They endured the hardships of a frontier life, rearing a family of ten children, of whom the youngest was Mrs. Short's mother.

E. J. POLLARD, the gentlemanly and accommodating passenger conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, with residence at La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, in 1844, a son of William H. and Lucretia (Gray) Pollard, natives of Vermont, who removed to Illinois in 1840, and for many years resided on a farm in Morgan county. The father is now residing at Rock

Island, Illinois, aged eighty years, but since 1891 has been a widower, his wife dying in her seventieth year. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters. E. J. Pollard was educated in the public schools of Morrison, Illinois, and at the age of eighteen years he started out to make his own way in the world, and for one year worked as a farm hand. The next year he clerked in a dry-goods and clothing store, which position he retained until the fall of 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment of Illinois Infantry—a one hundred-day regiment—and was in the service for five months before being mustered out. He immediately re-enlisted for one year, but was in the service fourteen months before receiving his discharge. He was on the staff of General Judy, and was the one who carried the news of the assassination of President Lincoln to the army. After General Judy's resignation he was assigned to the staff of General Wilson, with whom he remained until his term of service had expired. His first work after leaving the army was as a clerk in the hotel at Morrison, Illinois, where he was employed about one year. He then went to work for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, first as brakeman, being promoted one year later to the position of conductor. He remained in the employ of that road until 1869, when he went to Rock Island to work in the construction depot of the Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad as conductor, and at the end of six months began traveling for the road as advertising agent. Following this he was conductor for two years on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad; but in 1880 went to Chicago, and for one year was in the employ of the Street Railway Company. In 1881 he went to work in the construction department of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad, upon the Omaha division of that road, and upon the completion of that branch he ran a train over the road for about six years. When the river branch of the Burlington and Northern Railroad was built he was transferred to the construction department of that branch, and when it was completed was given a train on that division, which position he still retains. He is an old and experienced railroad man, and has always shown himself to be competent, and has given good satisfaction in the different positions he has held. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Freeport, Illinois. He was married November 29, 1882, to Miss Mary McCormack, whose parents are James and Anna McCormack, of Kane county, Illinois. Mrs. Pollard is an amiable and intelligent lady, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

GUSTAV CARL, wine dealer, La Crosse.—In this age of gross and almost universal adulteration, it is a pleasure to be able to refer to those reliable houses where the public are assured of obtaining only the purest and best goods. Of such is the responsible establishment of Gustav Carl, wine dealer of La Crosse. This gentleman was born December 23, 1836, in Saxony, Germany, of which country his parents, Adam and Laura (Smith) Carl, were also natives. In the year 1854 the family sailed for America, and after an ocean voyage of six weeks landed in New York city, on July 2. The family remained in that city about two years, and the father followed the trade of a bookbinder. He died in Milwaukee when fifty-nine years of age, but the mother is still living and is seventy-nine years of age. Both parents were Freethinkers in their religious views. Of the nine children born to

this union six died in infancy, and were buried in Germany. From the three living children Mrs. Carl has twenty-seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. She still possesses great power both of body and mind, and is well preserved for her years. One of her children, Emelie, resides in Milwaukee, is the wife of George Schrader, and the mother of thirteen children. Gustav is next in order of birth, and then Adolph, who died in 1889, at the age of forty-two years. The latter was a regular in the United States Army for five years, and then in the navy for two and a half years, during the civil war. He married a lady in Canada and became the father of five children, two deceased. On coming to America Gustav Carl worked in a book-bindery with his father for a year, but was taken sick, and went to St. Louis, where he worked on a farm for a year, without compensation, his employer being worth nothing. However, he was restored to health by his out-door employment, and after receiving remittances from home he went to Chicago in search of work at his trade, bookbinding. Not being successful in this, he went on a farm sixteen miles from Chicago, and worked three months at $13 per month. He then paid up his indebtedness, and with the remainder went to Milwaukee, where he again tried to find work as a bookbinder. Failing again, he engaged for fifty cents a day as a waiter in a hotel, and there continued for two months. He was then coaxed away by a boarder, and served as bartender in his place at $30 a month. He remained there about fourteen months, then, in 1857, returned to New York on a visit to his parents, and at the same time was a delegate from the Bundes Turner's Society of Milwaukee to attend the Bundes Festival of New York. From there the whole family moved to Chicago, rented a farm sixteen miles west of that city, and there tilled the soil. They worked hard, but could not make a living, produce being so cheap, potatoes selling for ten cents a bushel. Gustav then went to Milwaukee and became bartender at the same place for the same man, sending his means to his parents. He remained there seven months and then became bartender for John S. Becker, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1860. His former employer failed, and Mr. Carl took his pay in an imported Swiss cheese that he brought to La Crosse as his stock in trade, his entire capital. He worked for one year as clerk in a grocery store at $15 a month and board. About this time John S. Becker burned out, and the stock he saved he let our subject have to go up to Winona and start a saloon, the latter taking in partnership John Fox. On June 2, 1861, they started that saloon, and on the 4th of July the whole city (135 buildings) was destroyed in two hours, the saloon with the rest. They owed $1,100 on this, and they returned to La Crosse without even a Swiss cheese. They were helped by friends to start another saloon, and Mr. Fox, being a stone mason, worked at his trade while our subject attended the bar. Mr. Becker, sympathizing with their condition, made them a present of $300, and they then had but $800 of the $1,100 to pay. They soon paid off all their indebtedness, and were even with the world. Mr. Carl purchased property, built the stone house in which he now resides at 517 and 519 South Third street, and on January 24, 1864, he married Miss Bertha Herzberg, whose parents were from Germany, the mother dying there when Mrs. Carl was but three years of age. The father was Ernst Herzberg. After this Mr. Carl was in the saloon business with Mr. Fox for seven years, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Carl started in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters.

This business he sold out in April, 1891, and since then he has been dealing in California and imported wines. To his marriage have been born five children: Gustavus, now working at Ashland; Bertha, wife of Carl Lehrkind, resides in Ashland and is the mother of one child, Thekla; Oscar, married to Susan Toolen and resides in La Crosse; he runs the City Steam Laundry, which is doing a very successful business; and Albert A., a pupil of the public schools. Mr. Carl is a member of the I. O. O. F., the U. W., the Germania Society and for one year was president of the Liederkranz Singing Society. Mr. Carl held the position of City Treasurer for two years, was also Alderman and Supervisor, and has held other prominent positions. During the war he was an ardent Republican. He is a self-made man, and what he has accomplished in the way of this world's goods has been the result of his own energy and good management.

On September 20, 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Carl started to Germany, and spent four months visiting friends in their native land.

ALBION CLARK, who has been for many years a resident of Wisconsin, is a New Yorker by birth, having first seen the light of day in the Empire State in 1821. His parents, Adin and Melitta (Palmer) Clark, were also natives of Otsego county, New York, and in early life removed to Chautauqua county, New York, where they reared a family of nine children and passed the remainder of their lives. Albion Clark was the sixth of the family, and the only member who ever came to the West. The opportunities of the frontier, however, seemed so much greater than in those sections where progress had made longer strides, that he determined to take the consequences of the venture, and in 1854 went to Iowa and spent one season in Appanoose county. He was engaged in the construction of a mill, his trade being that of a millwright; then he worked one season at Fort Madison on a sawmill, and in 1856 he came to La Crosse. The first employment he had here was with the firm of White, Dyer & Gregory, and the next was with Crosby & Hickson. In the year 1859 he began work for Captain P. S. Davidson & Co., and was with that firm continuously until 1891, when he resigned his position to make a trip to Oregon and California.

Mr. Clark was married in 1844, in Chautauqua county, New York, to Miss Betsey Chase, a daughter of Christopher and Sallie (Streight) Chase, who lived and died in Chautauqua county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been born six children: Lorisa was first married to Arthur Boardman, who died in San Jose, California, having gone there in quest of health; their three children are also deceased; she was married a second time, in 1883, to Judge R. A. Odell, of Trempealeau county, Wisconsin; Adin Clark, now a resident of Minnesota, married Rose Story, and they have five children, three daughters and two sons; Hittie married Nathaniel Green, who was accidentally killed on a steamboat; they had two sons born to them; Mrs. Green was married again to Francis Garner, of La Crosse, and of this union one daughter was born; Mr. Garner died in February, 1892; Frank Clark, the fourth of the family, died at the age of two years; Ella, one of the twins, whose mate died in infancy, is the wife of Walter Garner, of La Crosse; he is the purchasing agent of the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago; they are the parents of three children, one son and two daughters.

Mr. Clark affiliates with the Republican

party, and is a stanch supporter of the principles of that body. He is a man of strict integrity, and on all questions has possessed the courage of his convictions.

A. W. PETTIBONE, lumber merchant, La Crosse.—In the various enterprises that have made La Crosse one of the commercial centers of the country, the lumber trade has always held an important place, employing large capital in its conduct, and giving to cognate industries a decided impetus by the energy and ability displayed in its development. In every department the enterprise characteristic of its leading exponents has been abundantly shown, and the flourishing character of their establishments amply demonstrates the vigorous grasp with which they have seized and held the trade in this gigantic national industry. Among those actively engaged in this business is Mr. A. W. Pettibone, who is one of the leading business men of the city, having been engaged in the lumber and log business here for many years. He was born in Bennington county, Vermont, April 23, 1827, and is the son of John S. and Laura (Grave) Pettibone, natives also of the Green Mountain State. A. W. Pettibone came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1854, engaged at once in the manufacture of lumber, and here continued until 1866, when he moved to Hannibal, Missouri, where he resided until 1884. He then returned to La Crosse and has been a much esteemed resident of this city ever since. He has been president of the Hannibal Sawmill Company of Missouri since its organization in 1880. It employs about 150 operatives and is one of the most extensive mills in that part of the State. He is also interested in another mill located at Quincy, Illinois, and still another at Merrill, Wisconsin. Mr. Pettibone was married in his native State in 1855, to Miss Cordelia Wilson, daughter of Isaac Wilson, of Vermont, and the fruits of this union were three living children: Wilson, residing at Hannibal, Missouri, and in charge of the milling interests of that locality; he married Miss Laura Jones, of Missouri; Anna, at home, and A. W., Jr., who is now in the junior class in Yale College. Mr. Pettibone takes very little interest in politics, but acts with the Democratic party. In the spring of 1862 he was elected Mayor of La Crosse, was re-elected in 1863, and again in 1864. This was during the troublesome times of the civil war, and the duties of that office he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner. His life has been one of industry and activity, and by his honest, upright dealing he has won a host of warm friends. He is well equipped to succeed in whatever he is likely to undertake. He and Mrs. Pettibone are among the most worthy and respected citizens of La Crosse.

PETER SCHINTJEN, fur and wool dealer of La Crosse. In reviewing the various enterprises that have contributed toward making La Crosse the commercial centre that it now is, it is interesting to note the advance made in each industry, and among those demanding business ability of a high order is that in which Mr. Schintjen is engaged. He was born in Luxemburg, Germany, May 2, 1829, to Michael and Lucy (Schalf) Schintjen, being the youngest and the only one of their five children now living in America. The father died in 1845, at the age of sixty-four years, his wife having died a year earlier, when about fifty-three years of age, both of whom were earnest members of

the Catholic Church at the time of their death. In 1854 Peter Schintjen determined to seek a home for himself in America, his attention up to this time having been principally devoted to tilling the soil. He first placed his foot on American soil in the city of New York, but at the end of one week he went to Galena, Illinois, and two weeks later to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he remained one year. In 1854 he purchased some real estate in La Crosse, and on the beautiful building spot where his residence now stands only two houses could be seen. While in St. Paul he was in the hotel business, but at the end of one year he sold out and returned to Europe for his bride, Miss Lucy Keeper, whom he married on the 6th of March, 1855. Their bridal tour was across the ocean to this country, the voyage occupying twenty-two days from the 9th of April. They came in the French vessel, the Delta, were delayed by storms and were compelled to put up at the Azores Islands for forty-eight hours for repairs. Upon their arrival in this country they came straight to La Crosse, which city they reached on the 4th of May. After farming for five years Mr. Schintjen operated a mill for one year, and since that time has resided in La Crosse. He has followed the various occupations of a grocer, miller and ice dealer for the past thirty years, and has been deservedly successful. He possesses the characteristics of the German people—is industrious, thrifty and honest, and has proven himself a good financier. He has served in the capacity of City Alderman for five years and has discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned, as is evidenced by his continuous re-election. His home has been blessed in the birth of six children: Mary; Susan, wife of L. Reimers, Lucy being the only child of this couple; Sophia, who died at the age of eleven years; Leona, who died when eight years of age; Philippena and Bertha. Mr. Schintjen and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. By his straightforward business methods he has won the esteem of the public in general and is a substantial factor among the business men of La Crosse. He has laid aside his business cares and is now living a retired life in his pleasant home on South Third street, enjoying the competence earned in his active business career.

THEO. MANNSTEDT.—The undertaking business is of the utmost importance to society, and every consideration suggests that its representatives shall be reliable, sympathetic and experienced. An old established and popular house is that of Theo. Mannstedt, which was founded in 1881. The store is well equipped and fully stocked with coffins, caskets, trimming, shrouds and other burial goods of the handsomest kind, and he is so situated as to furnish everything necessary for the plainest or most imposing funerals. He is prompt in meeting his engagements, performs his duties with accuracy and propriety, and can always be relied upon in all matters relating to the last rites of burial. His establishment is the most extensive and oldest in La Crosse, and as an honorable business man he has secured a large patronage by honestly deserving it. He was born in Germany, May 5, 1850, to Philip and Emily (Feicher) Mannstedt, and in 1870 came with them to America, first settling in Dubuque, Iowa. In 1873 Theo. Mannstedt came to La Crosse and succeeded in obtaining a position with the La Crosse Carriage Company, with which he remained for three years, at the end of which time he

became the proprietor of his present establishment. The building is two stories in height, 50 x 20 feet, and he and his family live on the second floor. He learned the art of carriage-trimming in his native land, and at the age of nineteen years was so expert at his trade that he was made foreman of forty-three men in the employ of Fred Steinmetz, who did work for the Emperor and Princes of Germany. Mr. Mannstedt was married in 1879 to Miss Elizabeth Joseph, of Dubuque, one of four surviving members of a family of six children born to John B. and Mary Joseph, who came from Germany and have been honored and respected residents of Dubuque for the past forty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Mannstedt three children have been born: Gustave, who died at the age of three years and one month in 1883; Lizzie, who died in 1888 when four years and six months old, and Arthur, a bright and promising boy of six years. Mr. and Mrs. Mannstedt are members in good standing of the Episcopal Church of La Crosse, and in his political views he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Third Ward Aid Society, and is the present competent Comptroller of the Second District. He has made his own way in life, and his success is in a greater measure due to tact and natural kindness of heart than to luck. His father is still residing in Dubuque, Iowa, and the 10th of November, 1891, reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His wife died of paralysis in 1881, at the age of fifty-eight years. Of thirteen children born to them six are living, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second.

WILLIAM H. LEWIS, master mechanic on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad, is a native of the Empire State, born in Onondaga county, October 18, 1843, and is of Welsh and English descent, his parents, George and Mary (French) Lewis, being natives of those countries respectively. They were married at Barnstable, Devonshire, England, and crossed the ocean to the United States in the early part of this century. The father was a railroad man, was one of the old conductors on the New York Central for many years, was also in the service of the Delaware and Western, but subsequently returned to the New York Central and remained in their employ until he retired. He and wife are both deceased, the former dying in 1876, at the age of sixty-nine, and the latter in 1865, at the age of fifty-four. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters, William H. being the sixth in order of birth. The latter secured a good practical education in the public schools of New York, and is a natural mechanic, learning his trade with the New York Central. In response to Mr. Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Mr. Lewis enlisted in April, 1861, and by general order of the War Department was discharged, October 24 of the same year, he being less than sixteen years of age. He stood the service remarkably well, and during that time his growth was marvelous. When he enlisted he measured five feet, five and a half inches, and when he was discharged his height was five feet, eleven and a half inches. From 1862 until 1864 he was in the employ of the United States Government and worked in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In the latter year he came West and entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as machinist and located at Quincy, Illinois. A year later he engaged with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, as locomotive engineer, remaining in their employ until 1873, when he received the appoint-

ment of master mechanic of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He filled that position, rendering satisfactory service, for over five years.

In January, 1878, when he severed his connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad, he applied to President Hayes for a Government position, as Chief of the Steamboat Inspection Service of the United States. His application was supported by the following endorsements, which speak for themselves. On the back of a letter sent to General Sheridan, this high testimonial was written:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, MISSOURI.
CHICAGO, December 22, 1877.

Respectfully returned:

I have no hesitancy in endorsing on the within paper my high appreciation of the ability of Mr. Lewis as a master mechanic, and my confidence in his skill and industry to meet and carry out any work which pertains to his line of business that may be entrusted to him. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General United States Army.

From Alf. H. Terry:

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, January 25, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

I have known William H. Lewis, Esq., for some years past, as the head of the mechanical department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and I take great pleasure in commending him as a gentleman of unusual skill in his profession, of high character and ability, and of personal qualities which command the respect and good will of all his acquaintances and associates. Full confidence may be given to any representations which Mr. Lewis may make. ALFRED H. TERRY.
Brigadier-General United States Army.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
February 21, 1878.

Recommended:
W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Among other prominent men who endorsed his application were William Windom, General La Due, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Alexander Ramsey, ex-Secretary of War.

Mr. Lewis next entered the service of the Kansas Pacific, in charge of the second division west of Kansas City. He remained there four years, and in 1882 was appointed master mechanic of the Oregon Short Line, with which he remained two years. He left them to accept the position of master mechanic of the Nickel Plate, the shops being located in Chicago. Five years later he received the appointment to his present position, November 1, 1888, and has filled this ever since.

Mr. Lewis had but few of the advantages to which systematic schooling is conducive until late in youth. He is well informed and especially so in all matters that pertain to his line of work. He is master mechanic in all that the words imply.

He was married July 10, 1870, to Miss Anna A., daughter of Wilbur Baldwin of Almira, Missouri. Four children have blessed this union: T. E. Jr., a locomotive fireman on the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad; Eddie, who died when a year and a half old; Effie and Archie W. Mrs. Lewis was a member of the Episcopal Church, and her death occurred at Englewood, Illinois, January 14, 1886. Mr. Lewis is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He has been very fortunate in his business, was never discharged, never hunted for work, and his positions came to him on account of his special fitness. He never worked for a corporation but that he left them on good terms, and with the assurance that he could return to his position if he so desired. He is connected with the American Association of Master Mechanics and Master Car Builders. He is first vice-president of the Western Railroad Club, of Chicago; also a member of the Northwestern Club of St. Paul, and has

always taken an active interest in whatever pertains to the best interests of the several organizations of which he is a member. He has furnished several papers on mechanical subjects and other topics of interest. He is a committee member in the association of master mechanics. He is on two important questions in two different committees of the Car Builders' Association, viz.: "On steam heating, lighting and ventilation of passenger coaches," and on "compound locomotives." These are questions of vital importance, and are of notable interest to the railroad world, as it is a departure from former methods. The traveling public are indebted to such productions for the safety and comfort that are enjoyed in the modern coaches as compared to those of former days. In personal appearance, Mr. Lewis is of goodly size, strongly built and robust. He possesses a vigorous intellect, his perceptive faculties are ever on the alert, and being of a jovial, pleasant disposition he is admired and respected by all.

GEORGE STANGL, furniture dealer and manufacturer of upholstered goods at 123 North Third street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is an Austrian by birth, in which country he first saw the light of day on November 20, 1854. His parents, Frank and Barbara (Stadick) Stangl, have been residents of La Crosse since 1872, and are residing at 1019 State street. The father is a cooper by trade and still follows this calling. George Stangl became a resident of this city in 1871, and was at first employed in the furniture store of Gantert & Schwartz as a journeyman at painting and finishing. After following this calling for about fourteen years, he started in business for himself, but in a very modest way, as his capital was small; but his previous experience now stood him in good stead, and to his distinguished enterprise, energy and skill is largely due the recognized pre-eminence of La Crosse in this line. He has one of the largest, if not the largest, and most comprehensive stock in the city, including full lines of parlor, library, dining-room, hall and bed-room furniture, which occupies three floors and the basement of his store, which is 96 x 24 feet. His push and energy is most praiseworthy, he is prominent and respected in the trade, and is well worthy the success achieved. In 1880 Miss Terrissa Becker, daughter of Frank Becker, of La Crosse, became his wife, and their union has resulted in the birth of the following children: George, Joseph, Gracy, John and Frankie. Mr. Stangl is a credit to the community in which he has so long made his home, and in business relations is as highly respected as he is widely known.

JULIUS J. HIRSHHEIMER, attorney and counselor at law, La Crosse, was born in Lehrensteinsfeld, Kingdom of Würtemburg, Germany, January 12, 1839, and is the eldest son of Leopold and Fannie (Herz) Hirshheimer. The family bade farewell to the "Fatherland" May 8, 1850, and landed in New York, July 3. They located at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, remaining there six years; in 1856 they came to La Crosse, where the father and mother died, the former February 9, 1879, and the latter November 6, 1885. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a distinguished man in his time, being chief rabbi of his district. He was a fine linguist and a profound Hebrew scholar. He made several journeys to Jerusalem and ended his days in the service of his church. His widow came to America with her son

Leopold, and died in this city in 1858. The sons of the family were Julius J., Albert, Augustus, Henry, Morris and Solomon; the daughters, Malinda, Theresa, Emma and Rosa.

Julius J. attended the parochial schools of Germany, and an academy at Weinsberg in which languages and higher branches were taught. Upon coming to America he entered the public schools of Pennsylvania for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the English language. When the father came to La Crosse he engaged in the lumber business. His mill was burned in the spring of 1860, when he embarked in the foundry business. His son Julius J. had charge of the books and a general superintendence of the lumbering interests. After the burning of the mill he went to Brownsville, Minnesota, and operated a mill there for a time. In the fall of 1860 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Napoleon, Arkansas, where he passed the fall and winter of 1860-'61. In the spring of 1861 he went to New Orleans, where he made his home for seven years. After the capture of the city by General Butler, Mr. Hirshheimer had charge of one of the desiring machines of the city. Prior to the occupancy of the city by the Union troops, he was imprisoned for refusing to enter the Confederate army. He was several times court-martialed and imprisoned for too loud an expression of Union sentiments. In 1863 he enlisted in the Ninety-second United States Colored Infantry, and was made Quartermaster-Sergeant. He was mustered out of service December 31, 1865, at New Orleans. He participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the Gulf. On receiving his discharge he returned to his home in New Orleans, and embarked in the mercantile trade.

Mr. Hirshheimer was an active factor in State and local politics; was elected as a member of the Constitutional Convention to give the State a new constitution, made imperative by the reconstruction legislation of Congress. It was during this session of the convention, which was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Barrone street, that the riot took place, when the mob attacked the convention, killing a number of the members of the convention, wounding Governor Hahn and Dr. Deslie, who died of his injuries. Mr. Hirshheimer was saved from death by the intervention of a policeman, who was a Unionist. The marked hostility manifested against all who had taken an active part in suppressing the rebellion, by the disloyal population of the city, operated against him, compelling him to dispose of his business at a sacrifice, selling out at the end of two years and coming to La Crosse; he stopped but a short time, however, and went on to Winona, Minnesota, where he remained from 1868 to 1878 as clerk in a mercantile establishment. In 1878 he returned to La Crosse, and entered the law office of Judge Hugh Cameron, Wing & Prentiss, where he studied law for one year. In the spring of 1879 he began the practice of his profession, combining it with insurance and pension work. In addition to his professional interests, he was engaged for a few years in selling hardwood logs.

Mr. Hirshheimer was married October 10, 1859, to Miss Camelia T. Kenworthy, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. She is a daughter of J. S. and M. E. Kenworthy, and was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 21, 1839, on the day of the arrival of her parents in America; they were natives of London, England. The maternal grandparents had already emigrated to this country, and were residents of Richmond, Virginia. Mrs. Hirsh-

heimer is a lady of good education and rare refinement. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an advocate of Christian Science. Mr. Hirshheimer and his wife have no living children. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party and is deeply interested in its movements, although he is not an office-seeker. He has been a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade, and is thoroughly loyal to home interests.

W. A. ROOSEVELT, who has been a resident of La Crosse since 1855, occupies a very prominent position in commercial circles, and is justly entitled to the space that has been accorded him in this history of La Crosse county. He was born in Oakland county, Michigan, September 7, 1833, and is a son of Nelson and Sarah (Armitage) Roosevelt, natives of New York State. His father died at the age of seventy-nine years, and the mother at the age of sixty-five. When he was four years old his father removed with the family to Detroit, Michigan, and remained there until 1840. Then they went to Sandusky, Ohio, where our subject learned the machinist's trade. January 17, 1855, he arrived in La Crosse, having determined to try his fortunes on the frontier. He first chartered the steam ferryboat Honeoye, which he ran for a time, and then purchased a third interest in the Adila, of which he was engineer until the fall of 1857. This boat ran between Dubuque and St. Paul. After disposing of this interest he was employed for ten years as engineer and captain on the Mississippi river. From 1857 to 1868 he was engaged continuously as steamboat engineer.

Desirous of establishing himself in business in La Crosse, in 1868 the W. A. Roosevelt Company was formed, and incorporated in 1888, of which he is the president and treasurer. This firm deals in wrought-iron piping, brass and iron goods, plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies, wood, iron and chain pumps, and steam and hot water heating apparatus. They are also general agents for "Ideal" windmills, "Ideal Junior" sectional-wheel, vaneless windmills, and Florida steam-heating boilers. This is the only wholesale house in the city dealing in this line of goods.

Mr. Roosevelt has been closely connected with the progressive movements of the place, and has done his share in developing the resources of the county. He has been an active worker in all moral and social reforms, and has ever given a generous support to educational enterprises. He has filled the office of Mayor of La Crosse one term, and was a member of the County Board for several terms. His official services were well rendered, and were a high testimonial to his ability and fidelity to duty.

IRVIN GRAVES BOYNTON, lumber merchant, La Crosse, was born at Cortland, New York, September 8, 1847, the son of Edwin and Cynthia (Graves) Boynton. Edwin Boynton was born in Coventry, Connecticut, in 1819, of Connecticut ancestry, and was a farmer by occupation. The Boynton families of America are traceable back to two brothers, John and William Boynton, who came over from England in early Colonial times. The first exodus from Connecticut known was that of Justus Boynton, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled in Cortland, New York, in 1812. He was a farmer and artisan.

Mr. Boynton, whose name introduces this

sketch, completed his schooling at the New York Central College at McGrawville, New York, where he graduated in his sixteenth year. In 1866 his parents removed to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he was a clerk for a lumber firm for about three years. In 1869 he went to Chicago and continued in the same line of business, becoming a partner the next year; but the great fire of October, 1871, swept away all his possessions. For the next four or five years he was engaged in various pursuits, and was making a good start toward the reputation of his lost fortune when the panic of 1873 disastrously supervened. In 1880 he went to Egan, Dakota, as a lumber agent for John Paul, of La Crosse, and during the two years of his residence there he was elected the first Mayor of that town. In 1882 he came to La Crosse, and until 1885 was superintendent of the branch yard department of Mr. Paul. The next two years he was a retail lumber merchant at Spring Valley, Minnesota, and since then he has been a wholesale lumber merchant in La Crosse. He is now Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward.

Mr. Boynton is a member of the orders of F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P.; and both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he being a deacon in the same. He was married in La Crosse, to Miss Nellie A. Parker, a native of Iowa and a daughter of James Parker, of Monona, Iowa. Her father was a native of the State of New York.

FRANK BAILEY. The boot and shoe trade has many able and worthy exponents in the city of La Crosse, but none that enjoys a wider or better deserved popularity than the boot and shoe emporium belonging to Frank Bailey, at 220 Main street, and the citizens of the place refer to it with justifiable pride as an evidence of what the possibilities of the trade are, when distinguished enterprise is allied to business capacity of the highest order, and unremitting energy and industry. Mr. Bailey was born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, April 25, 1861, his parents, Andrew and Mary (Butler) Bailey, being natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. The father was for many years a dyer in Elgin, Illinois, and although now retired from the active duties of life, he was for thirty-five years a tiller of the soil and was well known as a law-abiding and useful citizen. He has now reached the advanced age of eighty years, and throughout his long career has never had a serious spell of sickness. His wife died in March, 1865, when forty-five years of age, her life having been characterized by a conscientious discharge of duty and a desire to follow the teachings of the golden rule. Of a family of seven children born to them, the subject of this sketch is the youngest, and one of the six surviving members. His early knowledge of books was acquired in the public schools of Iowa, and his literary education was finished in a business college of Dekorah. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the trade of a blacksmith, which calling he energetically pursued until 1880, when he began clerking for his brother, M. H. Bailey, in a general mercantile store in Hokah, Minnesota, in whose employ he remained for four years. At the end of this time he came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of Quinn, Batchelder & Co., shoe merchants, but at the end of one and one-half years, or in 1886, he opened an establishment of his own, and at once reached the foremost place in the confidence and patronage of a discriminating public. He carries a stock of

goods valued at over $6,000, which is one of the most comprehensive and carefully selected in the city. Mr. Bailey is known to handle only the productions of the most reputable and responsible makers, such as he can recommend and guarantee to his customers for superiority of material, workmanship, style and durability. On the 24th of September, 1884, Miss Anna Boehm, daughter of Xever Boehm, of Hokah, Minnesota, became his wife, and to their union one child has been born: Eugene A., a bright and promising little son. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Baptist Church, and socially is a member of the Modern Woodmen. He is an industrious, pushing business man, has made his own start in the world, and deserves much credit for the success of his efforts. Mrs. Bailey's parents are now quite advanced in years, and are well known and highly respected residents of Houston county, Minnesota. To them a family of three sons and five daughters were born, all of whom are living, respected, law-abiding citizens, and are doing well.

CALVIN W. DEMMON of La Crosse, was born in the village of Tuscarora, Livingston county, New York, November 26, 1835. He is of New England parentage, his father, Calvin Demmon, having been a native of Vermont, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Swett, a native of New Hampshire. Their earliest married life was passed in Cayuga county, New York, they removing to Livingston county about 1830. Calvin Demmon followed the occupation of wool-carding and cloth-dressing many years. His death occurred near Nunda, New York, in March, 1875, his wife passing away at the same place, August 17, 1868. They were the parents of six children, the eldest and third of whom, Charlotte and Warren, died in childhood. B. F., the eldest of the family who grew to mature years, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, serving three years as a member of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, which served with the Eleventh Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and later with the Twentieth Corps, participating in Sherman's Atlanta Campaign and "March to the Sea." He died at Nunda, New York, in December 1886, at the age of about fifty-nine years. The subject of this sketch and Mrs. Eliza A. Ashton, of New Hartford, Iowa, are the only surviving members of the family. Calvin W. Demmon was educated in the school of his native village and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. He began teaching at the age of twenty, teaching and attending school alternately.

He came West in March, 1866, and taught one term of school in Decatur, Illinois. In August, however, of the same year, he was elected principal of the Third Ward school in Dubuque, Iowa. This school enrolled a thousand pupils and employed fifteen teachers besides the principal. Here one half of his time was given to instructing classes, and the other half to superintending the school. He fully sustained the excellent reputation he had gained at Decatur, Illinois, as instructor, disciplinarian and organizer. In August, 1867, he was appointed principal of the First Ward school of La Crosse, a position he held for seven years. This school, under his superintendence, was carefully and thoroughly graded, and to him belongs the honor of preparing the first course of study for the public schools of La Crosse. He discharged the duties of principal with signal success and ability for seven years, winning a promi

nent place among the successful educators of the State in the meantime. On severing his connection with the schools of La Crosse, he left behind him a universal regret at a serious loss incurred, but an impression of his personal force upon the work of the schools which, it is stated on good authority, is felt to this day. In 1874, he engaged in the mercantile business at Spring Valley, Minnesota, with Mr. M. F. Varney, who was for a number of years the popular principal of the Third Ward school of La Crosse. After two years' experience in the mercantile business, Mr. Demmon removed to Iowa with his family and resumed teaching, temporarily in the high school at Cedar Falls. In 1879 he returned to La Crosse.

He has for many years been engaged in county history work, much of the time as a representative of the Lewis Publishing Company, of Chicago, the publishers of this work.

Mr. Demmon was married in La Crosse, in 1870, to Miss Laura C. Wheeler, daughter of Charles and Laura Wheeler. The former was born in Ohio, in 1802, and the latter in Massachusetts, in 1808. They resided many years of their married life in Lake county, Ohio, removing thence to Adams county, Wisconsin, and thence to Dunn county. The father died in La Crosse, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Dudley, May 31, 1878, and the mother at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Demmon, May 23, 1886. There are five surviving members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler. Solon S., the eldest, is a resident of Dunn county, Wisconsin. He enlisted early in the war of the rebellion, as a member of the Fourth Wisconsin. He was twenty-two months a prisoner of war, first confined at Belle Isle, Virginia, and soon after the erection of the stockade at Andersonville he was transferred to that place, where he was confined until the close of the war. His confinement in that infamous prison pen, included nearly the whole time of its existence, exhibiting powers of endurance in that most loathsome of rebel prisons, almost without parallel; Adelaide A., widow of E. D. Dudley, resides in Pomona, California; Evelyn L., wife of T. S. Whedell, in Seattle, Washington; Mrs. Demmon is next in order of birth, having been born June 20, 1849, in Lake county, Ohio; Charles E., the youngest, resides in Day county, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Demmon have had five children: Byron Franklin, born May 27, 1871, died at the age of fourteen months; Nannie Laura, born July 1, 1872, attained to the age of eighteen years; graduated at the high school of La Crosse in the class of 1890, a most lovely and accomplished girl, and her death occurred October 15, of the same year; Adda E., born August 18, 1874; Callie W., November 7, 1877, and Marion Louise, September 2, 1891.

CAPTAIN M. M. LOONEY, Captain of the Clyde on the Mississippi river, is one of the prominent residents of La Crosse, and although young in years he has made a fine reputation for business ability. He was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, June 6, 1854, and is the son of Captain A. H. and Elizabeth (Wright) Looney, the father a native of Randolph county, Illinois, born in 1830, and the mother of Washington county, New York. The paternal grandfather, John S. Looney, was a native of Tennessee and one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, coming here as early as 1836. He settled in what is now La Fayette county and resided there until 1852, when he came to La Crosse. The following year he moved to Minnesota, settling in the valley of Root

river, and was the first white settler in what is still known as "Looney's Valley." His death occurred at Warren, Illinois, October 15, 1891. Captain A. H. Looney came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in April, 1851, and ten years later moved to Winona county, Minnesota. In the spring of 1859 he went to the Rocky mountains and was engaged in speculating and mining until 1861, when he returned to Minnesota, where he followed steamboating. In the fall of 1878 he located in La Crosse, but made no change in his business for some time. However he has done but little on the river for the past ten years and is now in the United States employ under the jurisdiction of the general land office, having held that position most of the time for seven years. He was married in the fall of 1851 to Miss Wright, and to them were born five children, their eldest son, Frank, being among the first white children born in La Crosse. This son died with consumption in 1889, at the early age of thirty-seven. He was widely and favorably known, and was as popular as he was widely known. He was pilot and Captain on the river also. The remainder of the children were named in the order of their births as follows: Captain M. M.; Grant, who died in 1859, at the age of three years; Carrie B., who graduated from the high school of La Crosse in 1882, and since that time has been teaching in the primary department of the public schools here; Lark, the youngest child, is the wife of Frank Toms and now resides in La Crosse. She is the mother of one child, Robert. Captain A. H. Looney is a man possessed of many admirable qualities of mind and heart and his career has been upright and honorable. Captain M. M. Looney was reared and educated in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and has followed the river all his life, the Mississippi and St. Croix. He has quite an extensive experience and has been a steamboat Captain for some time.

He was married first in 1879, to Miss Minnie Moore, daughter of B. J. and Alvina Moore, of Minnesota. Three children were born to this union: Susie, Hollis and Wilbur. Mrs. Looney died in 1882, when but twenty-six years of age. She was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Captain Looney's second marriage was in 1889, to Miss Ella Moore, sister of his former wife. They have one child, Jerry Thurman. Mrs. Looney is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Captain Looney belongs to several orders. He takes but little interest in politics, but generally affiliates with the Democratic party.

J. KAVENAUGH, manager of the North American Postal Telegraph Company, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is one of the later acquisitions to the business circles of the city, and although comparatively a new man he is fast working into the front line in his business, and ranks among the leading men of his calling in this portion of the State. He brings with him business capacity and sagacity, which, coupled with an extensive experience in his calling, as well as in other lines of business, enables him to readily take an advanced position in any community. He was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, July 1, 1868, to Torrence and Elizabeth (Burns) Kavenaugh, both of whom were born in Ireland, the former being still engaged in contracting in Dane county, Wisconsin, although fifty-seven years of age. He has won an excellent reputation as a business man, and is an honored citizen of the section in which he resides. His wife, who

is about the same age as himself, is possessed of those womanly graces and virtues which make a pleasant home, and they are numbered among the pioneer residents of their adopted county. Both are devout members of the Catholic Church, and reared their children in this faith.

J. J. Kavenaugh is the third of their six children, and was educated in the public and private schools of Madison, Wisconsin. When thirteen years of age he took charge of the telegraph office at Portage, Wisconsin, as day operator, and after working six months was promoted to the dispatcher's office at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin. At the end of one year he was sent to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there worked as a day operator for one year in charge of the Great Northern Railroad. Following this he worked in Heron, Montana, one year as manager of the Northern Pacific Telegraph Company, then accepted his old position in St. Paul, and in 1886 came to La Crosse, where he has been ever since. He worked in the Western Union until 1887, when he accepted his present position, which he has filled in a very satisfactory manner. During all his changes in telegraphic work he has never been discharged, but on the contrary has the best of testimonials as to his efficiency. He has always been strictly temperate, and neither smokes, chews nor drinks. He is very methodical in his habits, and his course of life from year to year does not deviate from the established rules adopted years ago. He is of a social disposition, and his many sterling characteristics make him an acquisition to the business and social circles of La Crosse. He was the youngest operator in the United States when at Portage, Wisconsin, and before he was fourteen years of age he received $50 per month for his services.

He was married in La Crosse, October 24, 1888, to Miss Sarah Masterson, daughter of John and Sarah Masterson, of La Crosse, the former of whom died in 1869 when about fifty years of age. The widow is still living, an honored resident of La Crosse. They were the oldest residents of Vernon county from Ohio, in which State Mr. Masterson was a successful and wealthy farmer. In the early history of this State he carried the mail on horseback from Rising Sun to La Crosse for three years. He was an intimate friend of ex-Governor Rusk, and was familiarly known as "Uncle John" by the many who knew and loved him. His wife, whose maiden name was Lyons, was twice married, her first husband being Michael Morrison. He was frozen to death within one-half mile of his home, with others, in the winter of 1865. He was the father of the following children: Mary, now Mrs. Hugh Donahoe; Anna, wife of P. K. Mann; Margaret, who died at the age of sixteen years. To Mr. Masterson and his wife three daughters were born: Ella, a milliner of La Crosse; Dora, wife of J. P. Rogers, of Glasgow, Montana, and Mrs. Kavenaugh, who is the youngest of the family. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kavenaugh: Helen, who is a bright little girl now three years of age. His residence is a pleasant and attractive one, an air of refinement and taste pervades all its surroundings; and the generous and true-hearted hospitality displayed there is the delight of the many friends who gather beneath its roof.

WILLIAM R. SILL, of La Crosse, is a native of Windsor, Connecticut, born in 1822. He is of English descent, of the seventh generation in this country, dating back to 1638. Mr. Sill spent the early days of his business life in the practice of

civil engineering on railroads, and came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1858 to take charge of the construction of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, and retained connection with that road under its various titles (with the exception of two years) until 1866.

He came to La Crosse in 1856, and with others platted the village of North La Crosse, he owning one-fourth of same and acting as agent for the other owners. He also became interested in the lumber business in 1856, and aided in building one of the four sawmills constructed during that year in North La Crosse, and operated the same up to 1880. He was one of the company (and manager) to build the wagon road between La Crosse and North La Crosse, which road was made passable early in 1857, and was afterwards turned over to the city, and is to-day probably the greatest thoroughfare in Western Wisconsin.

In May, 1858, he was married to Mary G. Edgar, of St. Louis, Missouri, started housekeeping on the corner of State and Tenth streets, La Crosse, and has occupied the same premises as resident to this date.

DUNCAN D. McMILLAN, banker, La Crosse, Wisconsin.—Mr. McMillan, who has been identified with the best interests of La Crosse for many years, and who is president of the State Bank of this city, was born in Stormont county, Ontario, Canada, June 20, 1837, and is of Scotch descent, his parents, D. B. and Mary (McMillan) McMillan, both being natives of Scotland. (See sketch of Alexander McMillan.) Duncan McMillan received a thorough education in the public schools of Canada, and first started out for himself by engaging in the lumber business in his native country. He came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, November 13, 1856, and was with his brothers, John and Alexander, in the lumber trade for some time. He subsequently studied law with his brother, E. H. McMillan, was admitted to the bar but never practiced that profession, as other pursuits engaged his attention. In August, 1863, he was in the ordnance department with Captain J. H. Burdick for several months after the fall of Vicksburg, and later he was in the Quartermaster's department for a year with Captain A. R. Eddy, who was afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel. Mr. McMillan engaged permanently in the lumber business in 1864, and has followed that until the present time. He and his brother owned the gas works in La Crosse, but the former sold out in 1882. The following year he was elected president of the State Bank of La Crosse, which position he has held ever since. He was elected president of the Black River Improvement Company, and has been a director in the same for eighteen years. He was Alderman of the city in 1878–'79, also a member of the Board of Supervisors, served seven years in the City Council, and served on the Board of Education for two terms. He was also one of the members of the Bridge Committee that built the bridge across the Mississippi river. It will thus be seen that Mr. McMillan is a man possessed of extraordinary executive ability, good judgment and dignity, and to these qualities the able and efficient discharge of his official duties may be attributed. His official relations have proven his sympathy for the city's best interests, and his fellow-townsmen have expressed their appreciation of his services by several re-elections to the same office. Mr. McMillan was married in 1866 to Miss Mary J. McCrea, daughter of Stephen McCrea, of Canada. They have six children now living, namely: Mary I., wife

of Dr. Bowles, a prominent physician of La Crosse; John H., at Fort Worth, Texas, engaged in the grain trade; he was for three years messenger in the State Bank, after which he spent two years in the grain business at Minneapolis, Minnesota, with the firm of Osborn & McMillan. William D. is with his brother John; he was a student at Lake Forest College for two years. Dan is also at Fort Worth, and Adelaide and Bessie are pupils of the La Crosse public schools. Mr. McMillan and wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former is trustee; are leading and popular members of society, and possess social qualities of a high order. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. He was formerly a Republican in his political views, but since 1872 has acted with the Democratic party. Mr. McMillan deservedly enjoys an enviable reputation in his official and business relations, and a generous appreciation as a good citizen.

B. OTT, SR., is the proprietor of the West Wisconsin Iron Works, located at La Crosse, and has associated with him in business his three sons: B., Jr., who is vice-president; Fred. A., who is treasurer and bookkeeper, and John, who is general superintendent. This is one of the most noteworthy and representative houses engaged in the iron foundry business in the city, and the foundation of this enterprise dates from 1879, when it was established by Mr. Ott. The shop is equipped with the best and latest improvements in machinery and tools for the successful prosecution of this important business, and steady employment is given to eleven skilled mechanics. In 1867 Mr. Ott and Joseph Butler invented the twine binder—the first ever invented in the country—a part of which is used at the present time. They sold the patent to McCormick and the Deering Manufacturing Company, but it has now run out and the machines are in general use. The members of this firm are machinists, mill furnishers, engine builders and are the agents for pumps, engines, governors, etc. Mr. Ott invented the bark-shaving mill, a machine for cutting the bark for tanners, and this they patented in 1885, taking out three patents. B. Ott, Sr., was born in Bavaria, June 3, 1836, and came with his parents, John and Magdalena (Wiesman) Ott, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1841, where the father followed the calling of a stone-cutter. The father died December 17, 1873, when sixty-seven years old, the mother's death occurring December 13, 1878, at the age of seventy-three. Both were members of the Catholic Church. B. Ott was the second of their nine children, three of whom are now living, and began life for himself by peddling matches in Buffalo, New York, and later in Milwaukee. His next business was in stripping and packing tobacco, and this he followed until he obtained a position at mixing clay with his feet in a tile factory, in which occupation many other boys were engaged. Following this he was engaged in putting up stoves for a stove factory of Milwaukee, after which he was put to grinding and polishing flat irons with the firm of Decker & Saville (now E. P. Ellis) and later became an apprentice in a machine shop with Turken & Clemens. In the fall of 1854, he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked at his trade in the foundry and machine shop of Ruggles Walker until 1856, when he came to La Crosse. He first secured employment with Thomas & Stanfield, on threshing-machines, after which he served in the same capacity with George M. Leech in the Pioneer foundry, and after

Mr. Leech sold out to C. C. and E. G. Smith he remained with these gentlemen until they sold to Thornely & James, when he established his present business. He has been Chief of the Fire Department of La Crosse one season, and has served as city Alderman one term. He has been and is now a director of one of the building and loan associations of the city, the La Crosse Building and Loan Association, and has otherwise interested himself in the affairs of the city.

February 14, 1857, Theresa Ulrich of Milwaukee became his wife, and is the mother of his nine children: Benedict; married to Lina Richter, by whom he has one child; Gusta, John, George, who married Lizzie Tubus; Teresa, wife of Arnold Roemer; Willie, a bookkeeper for Segelke & Kaulhouse, and married to Lena Bainstrib; Fred, a bookkeeper in his father's factory; Ida, Gustave and Matilda. Mr. Ott is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is independent. He is a skillful and excellent workman, and is held in high esteem for his sterling worth and many admirable qualities.

HON. ADELBERT E. BLEEKMAN, of the law firm of Bleekman & Bloomingdale, La Crosse, was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, New York, March 26, 1836. On the paternal side he is of Holland ancestry, and on the maternal side he is of German extraction. His great-grandfather, Daniel Bleekman, a Hollander, located near Stratford, Connecticut, prior to the Revolutionary war, and belonged to a community of Quakers. He was one of a party who erected a liberty pole, and protected it from the British ax by forging nails and driving them into the pole.

He was a soldier all through the Revolutionary war, and was with Ethan Allen when he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Ebenezer Bleekman, a son of Daniel, and grandfather of our subject, served in the war of 1812, and participated in the historic battle of Sackett's Harbor.

Warren Bleekman, the father of Adelbert E., was born at Stratford, Fulton county, New York, December 11, 1816, and died at La Fayette, Ohio, September 2, 1865. His wife, Amanda Jacobs, was born in Salisbury, New York, February 26, 1826, and died at the same place as her husband, March 7, 1857. Three children were born to them: Adelbert E., Herbert E. and Ernest L. After the death of Mrs. Bleekman, Mr. B. married again, and had one child, Mary A.

In 1850 the family removed to Ohio, where our subject attended schools of various grades until his enlistment in the army, which occurred February 24, 1864, being assigned to Company A, Second Ohio Cavalry. The company was organized at Akron. From the time of his enlistment until he received a disabling injury, he participated in all of the engagements of his regiment; took part in the Wilderness campaign, being with the Ninth Army Corps on the right during the terrible fighting of May 5, 1864. He was in the engagement of Spottsylvania, Hanover Courthouse, Ashland Station and Malvern Hill; he was with the Wilson raiding party, which destroyed the Danville and Weldon Railroad. He received a severe injury to his leg, and was sent to the City Point Hospital, and thence to Washington, where he obtained a furlough, remaining at home forty five days during the presidential campaign of 1864. He was mustered out of service June 30, 1865. Returning home he

again entered school; he was a student at the academy at Little Falls, New York, and afterward at Albert College, Belleville, Ontario. In March, 1869, he located at Tomah, Wisconsin, and taught school two years, meanwhile devoting his leisure hours to the study of law. In September, 1870, he was admitted to practice, and in July of the following year he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Tomah. He was elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin in the fall of 1872, and in the following year he was chosen to represent his party in the State Senate. At the close of the senatorial term he removed to Sparta, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1886, the date of his removal to La Crosse. In 1876 he was elected District Attorney of Monroe county, in which position he served one term. Since locating in La Crosse Mr. Bleckman has devoted himself assiduously to his professional work, and has declined any honors not connected with his legal interests. A close student, with ample facilities for self-improvement, a fine professional library, a highly developed literary taste, and a fluent speaker, it is not strange that he soon received recognition as a trial lawyer among the most able and successful attorneys in the city. He is closely devoted to his profession, and makes that paramount to all other considerations. A large and increasing practice is the legitimate outgrowth of close attention to business in all its details.

Mr. Bleckman has been twice married. His first wife, Eliza, daughter of Timothy and Tir. (Farnham) of Belleville, Ontario, died in April, 1875, leaving one child, William E. August 24, 1876, Mr. B. was married to Alice, daughter of Harvey and Maria (Whitney) Bush, of Tomah, Wisconsin. Three children have blessed this union: Katie (deceased), Adelbert E. and Ruth. Mr. B. is a Republican in politics, and socially is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. & A. F. & A. M.

H. E. HORNE is a member of the firm of Miller & Horne, whose fine wholesale and retail crockery establishment is located at 322 Pearl street, La Crosse, Wisconsin. This flourishing concern was founded in December, 1890, and they have secured for their stock in trade the enviable reputation of being the best and most comprehensive in its line of all in the city. Their commercial career has been one highly creditable in every respect, and they have already gained the confidence of leading mercantile and financial circles, and are merchants of the highest standing and soundest judgment, whose success has been developed upon the sure basis of efficiency and integrity. The business now is 300 per cent. greater than it was in the same building before the present partnership was formed, and but few of the people of La Crosse know the vast amount of goods handled by this firm. In addition to their store they have several large storage rooms, with a capacity equal to five times that of their retail store, and their freight bills are perhaps the largest of all in the mercantile line in the city. Mr. Horne was born in Iowa, March 13, 1863, to H. B. and J. K. (Baird) Horne, the former of whom was born in Northumberland, England, and the latter in Canada. The father's trade was cabinet-making, but for the past twenty years he has been a market gardener. Both parents are still living and reared a family of seven children, five of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of the family. He obtained his education in the public schools, and after working in a fruit and

fancy grocery house at McGregor, Iowa, for some time, he began traveling for the firm, continuing in their employ for four years, following which he was with a La Crosse wholesale grocery house for six years. He was a shrewd, yet perfectly honorable salesman, and his services were highly valued by his employers. In 1888 Miss Ellen Bowen, of Marysville, California, became his wife, and their union has been blessed in the birth of a bright little daughter of two summers, Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Horne are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Horne and Mr. Miller have paved their own way to success, and are reaping the reward of industry and integrity.

DAVID LAW, who is now retired from active business, was formerly connected with some of the leading enterprises of La Crosse, and is fully entitled to the following space in the history of La Crosse county. He was born September 17, 1833, at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, and is a son of Hiram and Johanna (Arnold) Law. The mother was a daughter of David Arnold, who was one of the first white settlers of Chautauqua county, New York. Our subject lived at Jamestown until he was twenty-two years of age, receiving a common-school education. In the spring of 1855 he came West and located at La Crosse. His first business venture was in cutting and storing ice and furnishing supplies to steamboats. He carried on this enterprise four or five years, and then purchased the omnibus line of Mr. Isaacson. Later he bought an interest in the livery business from Thomas Davis, and afterwards added the transfer line of Mr. Metcalf, continuing the management of the three branches until 1861, when he disposed of the entire business.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the service, and had been on duty two years when his health failed him, and he was obliged to return to his home. In 1865 he bought his old transfer line, and built up an enormous business. In 1871 he engaged in the lumber business, forming for this purpose the firm of Hackett, Law & Mosher. Mr. Hackett retiring in 1879, the firm became Law & Mosher, and this relationship existed until 1886.

Mr. Law was united in marriage, December 25, 1864, to Miss Emma Smith, a daughter of Samuel Smith. To them have been born five children: Lillie M., Charles, Archie, Josie and Sydney.

Politically Mr. Law is identified with the Democratic party. He has served as Marshal of La Crosse for three years, as Alderman nine years, and as Mayor three years. He has filled these various positions with much credit to himself, and has made a most efficient officer. He has always taken a deep interest in his party, and has been a prominent member of its councils. He is now retired from active business pursuits, as before stated, but the commerce of the county for many years felt the strong impetus of his touch, and was greatly profited thereby.

HENRY C. HEATH, the present Grand Recorder in the Jurisdiction of Wisconsin, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was born in the city of New York, May 31, 1831. When a lad of eight years his parents removed to Plattsburg, New York, and there the father engaged in the business of marble-cutting. In his early youth our subject was employed in those occupations which

assured him a robust, physical development, a possession that has been of the greatest value to him. He received an academic education, and at the age of eighteen years he went to learn the carriagemaker's trade. This he rapidly acquired, and in 1852 he embarked in the business on his own account; he operated a factory at Randolph, New York, for three years, meeting with marked success. Desirous of seeing something of the West, he sold this business and came to La Crosse, Wisconsin. Here he established himself in the same trade, and in connection with the manufacture of carriages, did building and contracting in partnership with his brother, W. F. Heath. Their business increased to such an extent that they found it to their advantage to admit another partner, and in 1859 Mr. R. C. Tift joined them; the old firm of Heath & Tift will long be remembered by the pioneer citizens of La Crosse. At the end of two years Mr. Tift bought the entire business.

Mr. Heath's next investment was in a photograph gallery, which he bought of J. S. Patton. This enterprise claimed his attention until 1867, when he sold out and embarked in the wholesale and retail grocery business with O. H. Smith as a partner, the firm name being Heath & Smith. In 1870 he purchased Mr. Smith's interest in the concern, and conducted it alone until 1874, when he closed out and returned to the photographic art. He bought the gallery of J. A. Raymond, and by close attention soon became an expert operator. There is scarcely a collection of photographs in La Crosse that does not contain a specimen of his work.

In September, 1876, he became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and February 2, 1877, he was elected Grand Recorder. He brought to this office the same business methods, good judgment and tact which he had always exercised in his private affairs. He has so completely won the confidence and good will of the order that he has been elected to the office to succeed himself since 1877 to the present time. His last election was at Milwaukee, in May, 1891. He has several times represented this jurisdiction in the Supreme Lodge of the order, filling the position with great credit to himself and to the advantage of the entire order.

In 1885 the work of the office of the Grand Recorder had reached such proportions as to require the entire time of Mr. Heath. He disposed of his private interests and has since been devoting his time exclusively to the business of the order. He has been a most efficient officer, courteous and obliging, and has won a wide circle of friends throughout the State.

DAVID AUSTIN, a member of the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company, is a native of Scotland, but came with his parents to America in 1835, at the age of nine years. The family settled in Cattaraugus county, New York, where he received his education in the common schools. In the fall of 1848 he embarked in the lumber business on the Allegheny river, at Allegheny, New York, where he remained sixteen or eighteen years. He then closed up his business and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he conducted a lumber business for four years. The tide of emigration was sweeping strongly to the frontier, which was not then removed far from the banks of the Mississippi river, and drifting with the current he came to La Crosse, where he formed a partnership with A. E. Sawyer, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, under the firm name of Sawyer & Austin, for the purpose of carrying on a

general logging and lumber business on Black river, with headquarters at La Crosse. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Austin removed to La Crosse, the firm continuing in business until the death of Mr. Sawyer. His widow and son, William E., still hold an interest in the establishment until the business was incorporated under the name of the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company. They have their offices and sawmills located at La Crosse, and are doing a large business; their logs come from the Black and Chippewa rivers, where they own large tracts of land.

Although Mr. Austin lacks but five years of the allotted three score and ten years, he is still actively engaged in commercial enterprises, confining the most of his time to the lumber trade, which he has steadily followed since 1848.

He has been twice married: his first union was in 1851, to Miss Lovina Crosby, of Franklinville, New York. She died October 1, 1864, leaving two children, one of whom, Ora G., is still living; he is a member of the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company. The second marriage was in 1866, to Miss Millie Baillet, of Ellicottville, New York, a daughter of Francis E. Baillet, who was County Clerk of Cattaraugus county, New York, for nine years, and Deputy Clerk for three years or more.

During his long business career Mr. Austin has been too closely occupied to give much attention to politics, but he served as Mayor of La Crosse in 1887 and 1888. He is at this time a member of the School Board of the city, and is deeply interested in the prosperity of our educational system. He is a member of the Nineteenth Century Club, a literary association, and of the La Crosse Club, a social organization of the business men of the city. Since coming to the county he has been a conspicuous figure in all those enterprises which advance the general welfare, and he has won a reputation for honorable and upright dealing which has characterized the operations of his corporation.

PEDER OLAUS EVENSEN, editor and publisher of *Vorden*, a weekly newspaper in the Norwegian language, issued at La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born near the historical town of Eidsvold, Norway, nearly forty-nine years ago, namely, on the 21th of November, 1843. His father was a farmer at this place, and here the son remained until his seventeenth year, assisting his parents in their work, and obtaining such education as the locality afforded.

At the age of seventeen he left the old homestead, with his mind made up to learn more of the world. The transactions of mercantile business appeared especially attractive to him, and he succeeded in obtaining a situation with a large wholesale milling establishment at Moss, Norway. Besides acquiring a practical education in office work, he took advantage of the spare time allowed him to further improve his mind by attending a private school of higher instruction. The house with which he was employed advanced him later to the position of traveling salesman, in which employment he continued for five years, from 1863 to 1868. It was while engaged in this employment that he laid the foundation for those careful and sound business methods which have stood him in so good stead in later life. His next residence was in Fredrikstad, where he carried on a grocery business of his own until 1874. When he abandoned this occupation it was to accept a situation on the railway system of Western Norway. Here he advanced to the position of station agent, which

is a very responsible office in the railway service of that country.

The opportunities for progress and financial improvement were, however, small in his native land, and he determined to emigrate to America, this grand country where the mind as well as the purse have greater opportunities for growth. In 1877 he landed on these shores, and was forced to take hold of whatever employment first came to hand, as thousands have done both before and since. He began with the hotel business at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1880, and carried it on successfully until ill health compelled him to give it up. He was of too active temperament, however, to remain idle long, and soon began casting about for a different occupation. Every cloud has its silver lining, they say, and so it was with Mr. Evensen's career at this time. In looking over the situation in search of a more congenial employment he thought of the newspaper publishing business. No time in the history of La Crosse could have been more opportune for the launching of such an enterprise, although it might appear upon first thought that to start a Norwegian paper in that place was to invite certain ruin and defeat. Two weekly newspapers in the Norwegian language had already filled "a long-felt want" in La Crosse, but had been forced to give up existence; Still there was room and opportunity for the right kind of paper, and Mr. Evensen correctly interpreted the situation, as the result shows. It required a great courage, especially as the capital was limited, to undertake such an enterprise in the face of past experiences; but Mr. Evensen, nevertheless, issued the first number of *Varden* on the 18th of September, 1888. The paper struck the popular chord and gave evidence, almost from the beginning, of future success. Careful and shrewd management has brought it from a small beginning to be the foremost Norwegian newspaper in Wisconsin, and its present position and worth in the newspaper world are too well known to require further mention.

Mr. Evensen is a stanch Republican, and *Varden* is a valuable organ in the service of that party.

JOHN A. SALZER, deceased, late president of the John A. Salzer Seed Company, was a native of Dettinger, Wirtemburg, Germany, born December 8, 1823. He emigrated to America in 1846, first settling at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later removing to Galena, Illinois. He entered the ministry of the German Methodist Church and was stationed at Des Moines, Iowa, and subsequently at Iowa City, Iowa; Manitowoc, West Bend and Baraboo, Wisconsin; Peru, Illinois, and La Crosse, Wisconsin, at each place remaining the full length of time permitted by the church rules. He was everywhere successful as a pastor, not only in marked additions to the membership, but in each of the above points he either built and paid for either a parsonage or church. In La Crosse under his pastorate, from 1866 to 1869, he purchased the present site of the First German Methodist Church, and removed the old church thereon, which has now given way to the new.

In 1869, on account of ill health, he withdrew from the active ministry and devoted his full time to the greenhouse business, which today has assumed such mammoth proportions that it is looked upon by seedsmen as the largest mail order business of the kind in America. In 1869 he came to La Crosse and established the La Crosse Floral Gardens. From a small beginning the busi-

ness has grown to mammoth proportions. He built several greenhouses and conducted a general plant trade. He owned and controlled several thousand acres devoted exclusively to the growth of seeds and plants, this land being located in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and other States.

Mr. Salzer's system of saving only the best seed and testing the same carefully before placing upon the market, created a large demand for his northern-grown seeds. For years he made a specialty of farm seeds, and in this line he led all American dealers. He was known as introducing many choice, new varieties of potatoes, wheat, oats, barley and corn, and won a reputation which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

In his annual catalogue he thus described his early love for flowers: "From early childhood I have been passionately fond of flowers. The summer days were always spent in my parents' garden. Great beds of phlox, pansies, verbenas, portulaca, stock, sweet William, four-o'clocks, candytuft, balsam, etc., etc., were my daily delight. My boyhood was spent in the garden. My father being a nurseryman and gardener, my young manhood found me there; indeed, there is no place I feel so completely at home as when surrounded with plants and flowers."

In 1886 Mr. Salzer founded the John A. Salzer Seed Company, of which he was president. This is one of the leading enterprises of La Crosse, and its founder was well worthy of the success that attended his undertakings. He died January 22, 1892.

He was a liberal, unostentatious benefactor. Many a needy family, where his quiet though substantial assistance was known, will miss him. In his church, that is under the German Methodists of America, he is known as benevolent Father Salzer, and his gifts to the orphan asylums, the widows, the aged people, the needy preachers, the educational cause, and for mission work among the Germans, though quietly given, run into thousands of dollars.

From the effect of the death of Mrs. Salzer, which occurred the 27th of June, 1886, Mr. Salzer never fully rallied. Theirs had always been an exceptionally happy married life, and his death is but the fulfillment of his fondest wish to be reunited with her whom he so tenderly loved.

He leaves in addition to his children, George, Henry A., John P., Ben. F., Mrs. Anna Rau, Bertha and Emma, all grown up and living here, except Ben. F., who is in the lumber business in Denver, Colorado, one aged brother and sister, the former living in Freeport, Illinois, the latter in Centralia, Washington.

REV. WILLIAM DAVY THOMAS, Ph. D., was born in the Principality of Wales, January 5, 1815, and was reared to maturity in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. His parents, Davy and Elizabeth (Davies) Thomas, were also natives of Wales, and the families were Celts for many generations back. The father and mother both died in 1856, the former in May, and the latter in September, so that in early years he was deprived of that tender parental care which means so much to childhood. At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed to Messrs. Shoalbred, merchants of London, whom he served two years. A deposit of two hundred pounds sterling were required for this instruction. At the end of his apprenticeship, he entered the Glasgow University, where he studied three years, although an accident prevented his finishing the course. He came to America for his health, and in

1866 became a student at Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1870, with the degrees of A. B. and A. M., in 1873, taking a fellowship in mental and moral philosophy, valued at $1,000. He studied one year after his graduation, under Dr. McCosh, and then entered the Theological Department of Princeton. He was graduated from Union Theological Seminary, in 1873, and matriculated at the University of Leipsic, where he remained one year; he then went to Berlin, and in 1875 he received the degree of Ph. D. He returned to America in 1876, and became pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Leavenworth, Kansas. After eighteen months spent in this work he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He was afterward called to Winona, Minnesota, and had been there three years and a half when he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of La Crosse, coming to this city in December, 1880, and serving this church eight and a half years; during this time the present fine edifice was erected. In May, 1889, he accepted a call to the Board of Missions of the Wisconsin Synod, and has been a most zealous servant in this cause. In 1890 he delivered 150 regular sermons, and lectured to 100 audiences, traveling 65,000 miles. He is superintendent of the Board of Home Missions, Synod of Wisconsin, with permanent headquarters at La Crosse. He is a gentleman of rare mental attainments, gifted with eloquence and strong persuasive powers. His leisure hours are spent with the companions of his lifetime, books, of which he has several thousand carefully selected volumes.

Mr. Thomas is the only son of a family of five children: Sarah married J. W. Thomas, and Mary married Walter Samuel, both residing in Cardiff, Wales; Margaretta married J. E. Davis, and Charlotte is the wife of W. E. Jones; these two reside in Liverpool. Mr. Thomas is the only representative of his family in America. His father was a builder and contractor, and passed his life in Wales.

Thirteen years of the life of our subject have been spent in college. His library, which numbers 5,000 volumes, is valued at $15,000. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M., of Smith Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., and of La Crosse Commandry, No. 9, K. T.

The First Presbyterian Church of La Crosse was organized August 23, 1866, by Rev. J. Irwin Smith, D. D., with twenty-one members. Ten years Dr. Smith was elected to the pastorate of this church, and in June, 1880, Mr. Thomas succeeded him. The present beautiful building, the result of the zeal of Mr. Thomas, was dedicated to the worship of God November 25, 1883, the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago preaching the sermon. The society has had a steady and prosperous growth, and numbers among its members over 100 families.

JAMES B. MURRAY, of the firm of Miller & Murray, general grocers in La Crosse, was born at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 3, 1858, a son of John and Julia (Lynch) Murray, natives of the city of Dunmanway, county Cork, Ireland. His father came to America when a young man, locating in St. Lawrence county, New York, and died in 1881. The widow still survives, residing with her youngest son, Dennis, on the old homestead in St. Lawrence county.

James B., our subject, was reared to farm life, and completed his education at Lawrenceville and Amsterdam Academies, graduating

at the latter June 26, 1876, in a class of thirteen. He then followed teaching and read law in the office of I. C. Lang, since then District Attorney of St. Lawrence county. It was in 1883 that Mr. Murray came to La Crosse. His first position was that of foreman for a year on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway, and afterward was superintendent of construction for the firm of Willis & Rappa. In 1888 he left that position, and formed his present relation in business. He has always taken an active part in public matters. He is at present Alderman for the First Ward, and as a member of the City Council he is serving on the committees on Light, Fire, Police, Railroads, Sewers and Public Buildings, being Chairman of the Committees on Fire and Lighting. He has served as President of Division No. 1, A. O. H. ever since its organization.

He was married in New York, to Elizabeth A. Connolly, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and a daughter of John and Ellen (Desmond) Connolly, natives of county Cork, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Murray are members of the congregation of St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic).

FRANK BROWN, general blacksmith and carriage and wagon-maker, La Crosse, was born in Whitewater, Walworth county, Wisconsin, December 27, 1857, a son of Joseph and Dorcas (Chappel) Brown. His father, a cooper by occupation, was a native of New York State, and his father was a native of Ireland, who early settled in New York State. Joseph Brown served as a soldier about three and a half years in the war of the rebellion, as a private in a Wisconsin regiment, enlisting at Whitewater. His wife was of Massachusetts ancestry.

Mr. Frank Brown grew to manhood in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and began to assume his own responsibilities when a mere lad, learning blacksmithing at Farmington, Warren county, Pennsylvania. He came to La Crosse county in 1879, and has ever since carried on his trade here continuously. Previous to 1879 he was seven years at Middle Ridge, engaged at his trade, and also served two years as Postmaster, and as Constable and Township Treasurer, each one term. He returned to La Crosse in 1887, and for the first two years was Constable; he is now Alderman for the Twentieth Ward.

He was married at Middle Ridge, November 2, 1880, to Miss Maggie Brecht, a native of Germany, and they have one son, Herbert, who was born August 10, 1882.

HON. ALEXANDER McMILLAN, who has for many years been a conspicuous figure in one of Wisconsin's greatest industries, was born in the township of Finch, Stormont county, Province of Ontario, Canada, October 28, 1825, and is a son of Duncan B. and Mary (McMillan) McMillan. His parents were born in Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland. The father was a merchant in Glasgow for some years previous to his emigration to America. He left his native land in 1815, and settled in Canada, where he engaged in farming. Soon after his arrival in that country he was united in marriage with Mary McMillan, who, though a native of the same part of Scotland and of the same name, was not related to him. They had eleven children: Daniel, John, Christian, Mary, Alexander, Angus, D. B., Catherine, Margaret, Ewen H., Duncan D. and Allan.

The father was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and trained his children strictly according to the doctrines of that faith.

Alexander passed his boyhood and youth in his native place, attending the common schools and doing the lighter work on his father's farm. Attaining his majority, he removed to the State of New York, where he spent about four years in various occupations. In the spring of 1850 he took passage on a steamboat at French Creek, New York, bound for the West, and settled in Madison, Wisconsin, and was there employed as a clerk for three months. During a part of the time he also taught a night school.

At the end of that period he went to Portage, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1852, when he formed a partnership with his brother, John, for the purpose of conducting a business in the great lumber district. They established their headquarters at La Crosse, and their firm constituted the first Black River Logging Company, and took the first log raft that ever went down the Mississippi to St. Louis, in the spring of 1853. The enterprise grew to mammoth proportions, and in 1864 a younger brother, Duncan D., was admitted to the firm, the name then being changed to J., A. & D. D. McMillan. A year later, on the death of the senior brother, it became A. & D. D. McMillan, and the business was so conducted for many years. In 1864 the Black River Improvement Company was organized, with one of this firm as president.

Upon the organization of the La Crosse Gas Light Company, Mr. McMillan became its president, and after the formation of the Electric Light Company in 1883 the interest was sold to that corporation. In October, 1878, he became by purchase sole owner of the Neshonoc mills at West Salem, Wisconsin, and under his management the products of these mills became widely known for its superior merit. In 1881 the mills were entirely remodeled under the personal supervision of Mr. McMillan, and now possess one of the best water powers in the State. At West Salem he also owned the Neshonoc stock farm to which he devoted much time and attention, giving especial care to the breeding and raising of live-stock, and his stables showed some of the best standard-bred Hambletonians of recorded speed, and a fine herd of Alderney cattle. The stock farm and mill have recently passed into the hands of his son, Samuel D., who, in 1891, had the mill entirely rebuilt, and supplied with the latest and most approved machinery.

Although not a politician in any sense, Mr. McMillan has frequently been honored with public office and positions of trust and responsibility. He has served several years as a member of the City Council, for several years was County Supervisor, and for two years was chairman of the County Board. He was Mayor of La Crosse in 1871, and chairman of the Board of Trade in 1876. In 1872 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, and in 1873, the year of the great financial crisis, he was chosen president of the First National Bank of La Crosse. He is an ardent temperance advocate, and was president of the La Crosse Temperance League in 1873.

In October, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah L., a daughter of Herrick and Mary E. (Sherwood) Parker. They had born to them four children: Mary, Angie, Samuel D. and Jesse. Of these only Samuel D. remains, the others having died in infancy or early childhood. Samuel D. was married to Miss May, daughter of John Clark, a merchant of West Salem; they are the parents of three children: Clark, Parker and Harry. He was a partner and manager

of the business house of McMillan & Son in La Crosse, which was discontinued in 1890.

In 1883 our subject and his wife made a trip to Europe, visiting the old homestead in Scotland, Ireland, England and the Continent, and making a voyage of the Mediterranean. All the principal European cities were touched, and thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. McMillan was much gratified that he was able to converse in the old Gaelic language which he had neither heard nor spoken, except occasionally, since his childhood. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, and he belongs to the Masonic order. Mrs. McMillan is a lady of rare mental endowments and artistic attainments. She is an artist of no small merit, and while abroad she improved the excellent opportunities afforded for study and observation. These worthy people have accumulated ample means for the gratification of cultivated tastes, and are surrounded with every comfort which modern invention can suggest. In addition to the property already mentioned, Mr. McMillan owns several business houses and dwellings, the McMillan Building on the corner of Main and Fourth streets being one of the finest in the city. He is a man of broad public spirit, and has always encouraged by his means and personal influence those enterprises which have had for their object the best interests of the community.

REV. FATHER KILIAN G. BEYER, chaplain of St. Rose Convent, is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born near the city of Milwaukee, April 21, 1856. He received his earlier education at Pio Nono College, near Milwaukee, and subsequently entered St. Francis Seminary, at St. Francis, Wisconsin. After completing the prescribed course of study, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. This most important event of his career occurred in June, 1885, immediately after which he was assigned to duty as pastor in charge of a congregation at Big River, Pierce county, Wisconsin. He remained there three years, and since 1888 he has been chaplain of St. Rose Convent.

By virtue of this office, Father Beyer is Secretary of the Diocese School Board, as well as of the Orphans' Asylum, and gives religious instruction to those in training in the convent, and also to the children of the orphan schools. These schools stand in the same relation to him that the parochial schools of the congregation sustain to their respective priests in charge, that is, principal. Father Beyer has been a faithful servant in the cause he has espoused, and those persons to whom he has ministered, either in the capacity of priest or instructor, hold him in the highest esteem and the kindest regard.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL,

under the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church, was erected by the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration in 1883; in 1887 an addition, known as the west wing, was erected, and in 1890 the chapel or east wing was erected. It is a mammoth structure of brick, built by the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration without other aid. It is of a modern architectural design, and arranged with all modern appliances for comfort and convenience; it is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and has ample sewerage and water supply. There are six wards to accommodate about fifty patients; thirty-five private rooms for about fifty patients; in addition to this there are the dormitories for the Sisters in charge, capable of accommodating about one hundred.

For the care of patients afflicted with contagious diseases, a building somewhat distant from the main hospital has been purchased, having its own morgue and other appliances, thus entirely separating contagion from the the main hospital. A morgue with basement for post-mortem work has been erected adjacent to the main hospital. The main building is 120 feet in length and 24 feet wide, four stories high besides the basement; in the latter are the kitchen, dining-rooms, bakery, laundry, etc. The west addition is 40 x 80 feet, and the same height as the main building. The east wing is used mainly for a chapel, though there are several rooms for hospital purposes. It is 40 x 56 feet, four stories high. All the cooking, making and mending of clothes, etc., is done on the premises. Groceries, dry-goods and provisions are purchased at wholesale in La Crosse.

Sister Rose has been at the head of the institution since it was opened for patients in December, 1883. The formal opening and dedication, which were public, occurred in January, 1884. About $1,500 have been received from citizens of La Crosse; this was to aid in furnishing the building. The hospital was dedicated by Right Rev. Bishop Flasch, now deceased. Sister Matilda has charge of the dispensary and of the books of the institution, and attends to the correspondence and financial affairs. She has as an assistant in the dispensary, Sister Theodora. Both are regularly licensed under the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

During the past year over 400 patients received treatment, and for six years previous an annual average of over 300 have been treated. The present year, 1891, about 400 have been enrolled to September. Six regular nurses have been on duty all the time, besides others connected with different branches of the institution, who render aid when needed. One male nurse is hired by the Sisters. Attending physicians are selected from among the city physicians as the patients themselves may desire. No interference is made with these selections. The United States provides a physician for the Marine Hospital, and the city, for the treatment for the patients treated at the expense of the city. The Marine Hospital of the United States has one ward under charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration. The expenses of the institution are provided for by those who receive treatment, though no one is turned away because unable to pay. Usually there are from twelve to fifteen charity patients. There are two sisters employed in the laundry department, four in the kitchen, two in the dining-rooms—these jointly attending to the housekeeping. The entire building is kept scrupulously neat and clean, and perfect order reigns in every department.

ST. MICHAEL'S BOYS' ORPHAN ASYLUM.

was opened in 1875, the Right Rev. Archbishop Michael Heiss officiating. The school was opened with six boys, and the girls were also taught in the same school. Up to the present time (1891) 309 boys have been cared for in the institution. Eleven inmates, boys, have died since the opening of the school. Two have been sent to the State Industrial School because unmanageable. One of these boys was received at the orphanage by express, being fastened in a box, on the top of which was the usual inscription, "This side up." Three infants have been found at the door of the institution. Being found on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, though not in the same year, they were surnamed Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. In a few instances children have been brought by

one of the parents, who have never been seen or heard from thereafter. One instance is cited where the father brought his little boy, nearly naked, hungry and cold, left him in the asylum seven years, contributing nothing to his support, and stole him away in May, 1891!

This school is under the management of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration, whose devotion to humanity and self-sacrificing interest deserves the highest commendation. The school is distinctively Catholic, admittance being restricted to children born of Catholic parents. The records of the school, which are carefully kept by Sister Petronilla, show many sad cases of neglect, abuse and desertion by parents and kindred.

One sad story told by the Sister is the following: A boy was given by his father to a negro, and the child wept bitterly, fearing to go with the black man. A Franciscan Father came along, asked the negro the price of the child, and finally paid him $40 for the little sufferer. This child is now an inmate of the school, and has been since 1888.

In the school there are three rooms and three teachers, beginning with a kindergarten of little boys in dresses. The children are taught the elementary branches of both English and German, including drawing, book-keeping, civil government, calisthenics, Christian doctrine, etc. The pupils are supported by collections taken up annually in the diocese and by the charitable assistance of the Sisters of St. Rose Convent, unless their keeping is provided for by their parents. Ten Sisters are employed in the building in the various departments, but do not receive any compensation for their services. The boys are taught to work, and are required to do such little chores as they can perform.

Sister Bridget has been with the school ever since it was established. Sister Benedicta is the present Superior. Sister Petronilla has taught in the school since 1884, and now has charge of the highest class in the institution.

ST. ANN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

for girls, was erected in 1889, and September 20, of the same year, the orphan girls were transferred from Sparta, their former home, to the present building in La Crosse, which is in charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration. The school opened with thirty-nine girls. Orphan children of Catholic parentage in the Diocese of La Crosse are admitted, though in cases of extreme necessity children of Protestant parentage have been received.

The building is the property of St. Rose de Viterbo's Convent of the Franciscan Sisters, and is located just opposite St. Francis Hospital, on Market street. Children are received at all ages up to twelve years. They are fed, clothed and cared for, receiving careful educational and religious training. At present seventy girls are in the institution, ranging in age from three to sixteen years. The average of inmates is now less than ten years. At the age of seventeen or eighteen girls are expected to go out and provide for themselves, though the asylum is always open to former occupants, and they are taught to regard the institution as their home, and are welcome to it when sick or out of employment. In case a surviving parent is able to contribute to the support of a child left in the institution, he is expected to do so; but in case the parent is unable to aid in her support, the institution provides for her entirely. Children left at the school may be reclaimed and taken away by parent or guardian at any time. In this regard the institution is unlike the other schools of the same

character, where a child must be surrendered unconditionally before it will be accepted.

The building is furnished to accommodate 125 children. On the premises they are taught those things which in later life will be most useful to those in their sphere—knitting, sewing, ironing, washing, cooking and general housekeeping being matters to which strict attention is given by competent instructors. Fancy work, drawing and vocal music are taught in connection with the other studies of the school. The course includes reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, physiology, United States history, and church history with the catechism. They are taught to read German if desired.

ST. ROSE DE VITERBO'S CONVENT,

of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration. The main building of this institution was erected in 1870, and in 1872 the north wing and chapel were added; in 1874 the south wing was built, and in 1876 the Chapel of Adoration was completed. The main structure is 160 feet in length with projecting wings, making a building which is an ornament to the city and a credit to the enterprise and self-sacrificing spirit of the Sisters having the matter in charge.

In this convent the various branches of education as well as music and the arts are taught to those desiring to become consecrated to the work of the Sisters. There are 230 of the Franciscan Sisters belonging to this order. One hundred of these are employed in La Crosse in the orphan schools, asylums and hospitals and city parochial schools. Thirty-six mission schools are supplied with teachers from the convent. In the building there is a class of fifteen young ladies, studying and fitting themselves for the work of teaching. Vocal and instrumental music are taught by competent teachers, and many of the best protestant families in the city are patrons of this department. Various instruments are taught, besides the piano and organ. In the art department the finest wax and needle work are done. All of the clothing, bedding, etc., used in the institution are made and kept in repair in the building, even to repairing shoes. Firing of the different furnaces and attending the heating apparatus are done by the Sisters, besides the keeping of the extensive grounds and flower gardens. It is a most attractive spot and furnishes many shady nooks for study during the heated summer months. This convent is the general home for the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration within the diocese of La Crosse, and during vacation or when sick they return to this home.

Mother Ludovica is the present superior, a position she has held with credit to herself and honor to the institution since January, 1882. She succeeded to this position on the death of Mother Antonia, who was the first superior, and to whose energy, tact and industry the institution is greatly indebted. The convent is regularly incorporated under the laws of the State in the name of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration. The chapel of P. A., as the name implies, is where the scriptural injunction, to pray without ceasing, is faithfully complied with; two Sisters may be seen at devotion at any hour in the day or night; they remain at prayers one hour, when they are relieved by two others, they in turn being relieved after an hour's devotion, and so on, *ad infinitum*. This has continued for the last thirteen years, and at no period during that time has the constant devotion ceased for one moment. The chapel is one of the most beautiful it has been the privilege of the writer to visit. The altars and furnishings are elegant and artistic, while the room itself is simply architectural perfection.

Sister Clara has charge of the music department; she teaches the piano, organ, pipe organ, violin, harp, mandolin, zither, guitar, dulcimer, auto-harp, also vocal music. She has been with the institution since 1871, and has taught the music for ten years past. Sister Seraphine has charge of the Normal School connected with the convent. Here young ladies are fitted for teaching in the parochial schools and orphan asylums, under the jurisdiction of the church; she has occupied her present position for three years past, and has previously taught at different places under the auspices of the church for twenty years. Sister Bonaventure is assistant in the music department.

HAMPTON B. SMITH, insurance, real-estate and loan agent, Batavian Bank Building, La Crosse, was born in Coolspring township, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1838, and is the son of John W. and Susan (Bean) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania; the parents were born in the year 1800; the mother died in March, 1850, and the father survived until 1858. John W. Smith was a farmer, merchant and lumberman, and never removed from his native State. The family consisted of five sons and three daughters: J. Irwin Smith, D. D., John G., Samuel F., Mary A., widow of Nathaniel Osborne; Nancy A., Louisa L., wife of A. A. Thomas, and Hampton B., the subject of this biography; the remaining son died in youth. Hampton B. was educated in his native county, the latter part of his school days being spent at the academy at Mercer, Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school, and was employed in both public and private schools in Mercer and Allegheny counties. In 1859 he went to Ontonagon, Michigan, and clerked in a store there for two years; at the end of that time he formed a partnership in the mercantile business with his former employer's brother, which existed until 1868, when he bought his interest and managed the store alone for a time; he then took another partner, to whom he finally sold the entire business. In the fall of 1868 he went to Escanaba, Michigan, engaged in mercantile pursuits which he disposed of in 1871, coming in that year to La Crosse. Here he became general agent for the Republic Life Insurance Company, but this proving unsatisfactory he embarked in the milling business in partnership with John E. Davis, now of St. Paul, Minnesota. This relationship existed about a year and a half, when Mr. Smith purchased the entire business and conducted it about one year alone, selling out and engaging in his present business. Ever since his residence in La Crosse he has given some attention to fire insurance in connection with his other interests. He is now giving his time exclusively to the business, and has a finely furnished office in the Batavian Bank Building.

Mr. Smith was married at Marquette, Michigan, to Miss Oriana Edwards, a native of Ellsworth, Mahoning county, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Joseph Edwards, born September 13, 1867, at Ontonagon, Michigan, received his education in the La Crosse public schools, at Galesville University, and Lake Forest University; Anna E., born in La Crosse, January 24, 1872, received her literary and musical education at Morvyn House, Toronto, Ontario; William Ripley died at the age of thirteen months.

The ancestors for many generations have been Presbyterians. Mr. Smith has been an elder of the church for many years. He is a

member of the Nineteenth Century Club, a literary organization numbering thirty, of the Knights of Honor, of the Legion of Honor, of the Chosen Friends and the United Workmen. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, although his sympathies are strongly with the Prohibition party. He served six years as Justice of the Peace in La Crosse and he was a member of the City Board of Escanaba, Michigan, during his residence there.

JAMES I. LAMB is a member of one of the best known and most deservedly popular establishments in La Crosse, the firm is Lamb & Bekel, who are wholesale dealers in fruits and produce. Their transactions are conducted upon a large scale and their connections are of the most substantial and gratifying character. Mr. Lamb was born in Madison county, New York, in 1854, in which State his parents, Silas and Rhoda L. (Tuttle) Lamb, were also born, but are now residents of Fayette county, Iowa. The father has devoted most of his life to farming and the raising, buying and selling of stock, and as he has lived in his present county since 1858, he is well and favorably known. He became the father of three children: Elmer, residing in Waterloo, Iowa, in which city he is engaged in the grocery business; Lottie, wife of Henry Wilsey, of La Crosse, and James I., who received his initiatory training in Fayette, and afterwards entered the Upper Iowa University, where he completed his course with the class of '74. He then turned his attention to civil engineering, but three years later began merchandising in Fayette, which business received his attention for one year. He spent about the same length of time in Sheldon, after which he embarked in the wholesale fruit business in Sioux City, but at the end of two years, or in 1885, he came to La Crosse, since which time he has successfully followed his present calling. His is, by common consent, the most reliable and best known house of the kind in the city, none maintaining a higher reputation for integrity, and few, if any, enjoy a larger measure of recognition. The members of the house are keen, intelligent business men, thoroughly conversant with all the requirements of the trade and eminently popular in meeting all its demands. They deal in all kinds of green fruits and vegetables, and their business is constantly and rapidly increasing. Mr. Lamb was married in 1884 to Miss Georgia Hines, by whom he is the father of one child, Lloyd. Mr. Lamb takes little interest in politics and usually casts his vote for the man he considers most deserving, rather than in the interest of any party. He is a member of the K. of P., and he and his wife move in the highest social circles of La Crosse, in which city they are well known and have many friends.

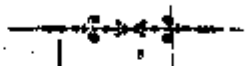
JOHN FOX, proprietor of the Tivoli Hotel and pleasure garden, the most popular resort of its kind in the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on July 28, 1828. He is the eldest of nine sons and one daughter born to John M. and Harriet Fox. Of this family of children, George, Hans and our subject, came to America in 1853. George enlisted shortly after President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, and although dangerously wounded three times would not take a discharge. He always said he would not give up until the last "Reb." was in the ditch. He was in the army of the

Victor Hugo

Potomac in the "Iron Brigade," and was one of the bravest of the brave. He was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, when thirty-four years of age. Hans Fox was in America four years and then returned to Germany, via Great Britain, and while at Dover, England, was attacked by thieves, had his skull fractured, and was robbed of much money, his watch and chain, etc.

John Fox, in early life studied two and a half years for the ministry of the Lutheran Church. He then abandoned that pursuit, and learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked six years in the old country, and four and a half years in the United States, being one year and a half in Pittsburg, two years in Dubuque and one year in La Crosse. He then learned the trade of mason, because he could not get work as a blacksmith, following the same sixteen years. He built the Tivoli Hotel in 1882, and has been proprietor here since; and although he met with reverses in the way of fires, etc., he is nicely fixed now, and always has his house well patronized. He has held the office of Alderman four different times, was Constable two years, held the office of Coroner four years, was Street Commissioner two years, and for one year was Poor Commissioner. He has been Assistant Chief of the fire department for five years, and for eight years was foreman of the Third Ward Fire Company.

He was married in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania in 1854, to Miss Anna Barbera, by whom he had fourteen children, those living being: William, married Olga Miller; Edda, clerking; John, in Seattle, Washington; Charles, clerking in a hardware store in Chicago; Minnie, wife of Thomas Brook; Louisa, wife of Charles Sprague of Chicago, engaged in the real-estate business; and Bertha, wife of Mr. Cusson; and Julia, a student in Chicago. The mother died March 7, 1888, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Fox's second marriage occurred August 14, 1889, to Mrs. Anna Hussing, of La Crosse. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been secretary of the I. O. O. F. Mutual Life Insurance of Wisconsin, the past sixteen years. He has passed through all the chairs of that order, and has been a delegate twice to the Grand Lodge. He has also been a member of the Turner's Society since 1857, and a member of the Germania Society. In politics he is independent. During the war and until Horace Greeley ran for the office of President, Mr. Fox was a Republican, but since then he has been Democratic and independent. Mr. Fox is a very popular man, and when he ran for office he got votes from both sides. While he was mason and contractor he built some of the largest stone buildings in La Crosse, viz.: Gund's Brewery, City Engine House, Hensley's Block, Scharf & Ring's Block, Funk's Foundry, Heilman's Malt House, Mitchel's Brewery and Ran's Block. In 1863, Mr. Fox was in the Provost Marshal's office, and was recruiting officer at the same time, recruiting seventeen men. He is a well-known and highly respected pioneer citizen, strictly honest and possessing many good qualities.



EBNER GILE, a well-known and highly respected pioneer of La Crosse county, was born in the State of New York, January 3, 1820, and is a son of Nathan and Lydia (Yates) Gile, natives of Vermont. The father followed agricultural pursuits all his life; his death occurred in New York, to which State he had removed in 1881, at the age of eighty-four years; his wife died two years later, aged eighty-two years. They were for many years consistent members of the

Baptist Church. They reared a family of ten children, of whom Abner Gile was the fourth-born. He resided in New York until 1843, and during the latter years of his residence there was engaged in farming. He then removed to Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, where he operated a sawmill, built piers and docks in the lake, and purchased land which he cultivated until 1850. In that year he went to California, but returned twelve months later. He resumed his agricultural pursuits until November, 1854, when he came to La Crosse, and embarked in the lumber trade, in which he has been actively engaged ever since. He owned at one time an interest in the La Crosse Lumber Company, but has disposed of the same. He was one of the projectors and builders of the Linseed Oil Mill of La Crosse, a most serviceable industry to the city; it gives employment to twenty persons, and consumes raw material from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota; its products are shipped to all parts of the civilized world, and the present year the amount of seed ground will be 175,000 bushels. The daily expense of the mill is about $100, which sum is distributed almost exclusively among citizens of La Crosse. Mr. Gile is also a stockholder in the Abattoir of La Crosse, another important industry. He owns stock in the Batavian Bank, of which he is vice-president. He has a farm of 1,200 acres in Minnesota, and has other investments in various enterprises in the city and county. He is a man of superior business qualifications, and every enterprise which has received his support has not fallen short of success.

The residence of Mr. Gile deserves more than a passing notice, as it is one of the finest and most expensive in the city. The lot fronts on Main street 210 feet, and on West avenue 280 feet, and contains the residence, barn and coachman's house. The house is eighty feet in length and forty in width, besides the porch and drive. It is two and a half stories above the basement. A room in the half story is large enough to accommodate fifty or sixty couples in a dance. The house is built on the latest plans, with all the modern conveniences.

On the first story are six rooms besides the hall, and three alcoves. The sitting room is 22 x 32, the parlor, 18 x 20; Mr. Gile's private room, 18 x 18; wardrobe and bath room; kitchen, 16 x 14; breakfast room, 12 x 14; dining-room, 18 x 24. In the second story are eight rooms.

It is safe to say that Mr. Gile is well fixed and has a residence perhaps the most beautiful and complete in this portion of the great Northwest. The name of the residence, Pasadena, has reference to a fancy town near Los Angeles, California, and is said to mean "Queen of the Valley."

The barn is in keeping with the house. Both are built with pressed brick and heated by furnaces. The barn has room for the coachman's family, for ten or twelve horses, three cows, besides abundance of room for storing feed.

In 1843 Mr. Gile was joined in marriage to Miss Mary E. Smith, a daughter of Orange and Mary (Ketchum) Smith, and to them have been born two children: Elsie D., wife of Robert A. Scott, and Wales Eugene, born December 14, 1863, who was killed when nine years of age by the accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of a boy friend. The mother died in September, 1877, aged fifty-three years.

Politically Mr. Gile is identified with the Republican party, and has ever been a strong adherent to the principles of that organization. As a pioneer settler and a loyal citizen,

he receives the highest respect of all who know him, and is in every way worthy of the regard in which he is held.

AUGUSTUS STEINLEIN, Police Judge of La Crosse, was born in the city of Treves, on the Rhine, Prussia, September 26, 1823, the son of Francis Joseph and Margareth (Herrig) Steinlein. His father, a teacher, was employed by the Government all his life from his seventeenth year to his seventieth, when his son, the subject of this sketch, brought him to America in 1872, and he spent the remainder of his life with his son Augustus, and his daughter, Mrs. Anna Wortmann, dying in Brooklyn, New York, at the age of about eighty-one years. Of his family two sons and three daughters live in America, while one son and one daughter remain in the old country, the son in Berlin and the daughter in Treves.

Mr. Steinlein, whose name heads this sketch, completed his schooling in the gymnasium of Treves, taught school two years in his native country, and in 1844 came to America, landing at New York city with but 50 cents in his purse. His first employment was in the printing house of Henry Ludwig & Co., Vesey street, New York, three and a half years. His acquirement of the English language was so rapid that he was appointed proof-reader in English and German. In 1856 he came to La Crosse county, purchasing 120 acres of Government land, and following farming here six years, but devoting the winter seasons to the *Nordstern*, which he had helped to establish. In 1862 he became a partner in the business, and was connected with that paper two years, when he was elected Register of Deeds for the county, and held that office four years, and since that time he has been Justice of the Peace. From 1879 to 1886 he was a member of the Board of Education of La Crosse, and from 1870 to 1885 Poor Commissioner. In the last civic election he was chosen Police Judge. During his official career he has married 2,300 couples!

Mr. Steinlein has ever been a liberal contributor to the press of the city, and is acknowledged to be the "poet laureate" of his city and State. He has issued two beautiful editions of a collection of rare poetical gems, and is about issuing another volume. He is a member of the Germania Society, and an honorary member of the Third Ward Workingmen's Society.

He was married in New York city to Mrs. Louisa Doelger, a native of Germany, born at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and they have one son and five daughters, namely: Louisa, wife of Joseph Yeck; Francis Joseph, a cigar manufacturer and Justice of the Peace; Augusta, widow of Frank J. Toeller, who died when City Attorney of La Crosse; Hannah, wife of Henry Linker; Paulina, now Mrs. Louis Tillmans; and Emma, wife of Frank Bartel.

JOSEPH ROTH, Treasurer of the city of La Crosse, was born in this city, December 29, 1857, a son of Andrew and Margaret (Neth) Roth. His father was born July 31, 1824, at the village of Karbach, near Würzburg, Kingdom of Bavaria. He was a tailor by occupation, and after his marriage to Anna Bauer he came to America, in 1852, settling first in Southern Indiana, at Lanesville, near New Albany. His wife died at that place, leaving no children. In May, 1855, for his second wife he married, at Lanesville, Indiana, Miss Margaret Neth, and

by this union had twelve children, of whom five sons and three daughters survive.

In December, 1855, he came to La Crosse, where he engaged in business as a merchant tailor, and afterward in general merchandising. In 1864 he entered the cracker and bakery business in partnership with Frank Gutgesell. In 1873 he sold out to his partner and engaged in the grocery trade until 1878, when he retired from business. January 14, 1884, he died, and was buried under the honors of St. Boniface Benevolent Society, which he had assisted very materially in organizing, and he was in full communion with St. Joseph's Church (Catholic). He had served his church as trustee, and was a worthy official of the society which honored his funeral.

Mr. Roth, whose name heads this sketch, supplemented his common-school education with a commercial course at the La Crosse Business College. His first four years in business was as clerk in his father's store. The next six years he was in the employ of Thomas Hogan, as clerk and bookkeeper in the commission fruit trade. Later he was with Mons Anderson in the wholesale dry-goods trade, then with Matt Weix, wholesale dealer in cigars. Leaving this latter business in 1880, he formed a partnership with his younger brother, Frank, in the retail grocery trade, which he continued until May, 1890. In July, 1890, he became stock clerk for the Standard Oil Company, and it was while he was engaged in this latter position that he was elected City Treasurer. He is a member of St. Boniface Benevolent Society, having served it in official relations, and he and his wife are zealous members of St. Joseph's Church (Catholic).

He was married in La Crosse, May 24, 1881, to Miss Mary Wiskirchen, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Matthew and Mary (Wüst) Wiskirchen, from Prussia. Mr. and Mrs. Roth had three daughters who died in infancy, and have three sons, namely: Joseph Matthew, Bernard Andrew and Arthur Henry.

JOHN WARREN DAVIS, proprietor of a general transfer business in La Crosse, was born in Washington county, Maine, in the town of Wesley, June 27, 1837, a son of David and Phebe (Grey) Davis. His father was a merchant in early life, and spent considerable time in the merchant marine of the United States, making one trip to the Sandwich Islands. He died on a farm in Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1883.

Mr. Davis, whose name heads this sketch, grew up in the town of Cooper, engaged in lumbering in the pineries. In April, 1861, he came to Wisconsin, settling in Vernon county and engaging in farming. During the war he enlisted, at Viroqua, in Company I, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was employed in provost duty to the close of the war. In 1870 he moved to La Crosse, where he has since been principally engaged in contracting and in the transfer business. He has served four years in the City Council, and is now serving his first term as County Supervisor from the Nineteenth Ward of La Crosse.

At Viroqua, in 1863, he married Miss Georgia E. White, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and a daughter of William S. S. and Eunice (Bigelow) White. The parents came to Wisconsin about 1859, locating in Vernon county. For six years Mr. White was Register of Deeds of that county.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have one son and three daughters, namely: Nettie, wife of Charles Conrow, a locomotive engineer; William H. and May. Mr. Davis is a mem-

ber of the G. A. R., of John Flynn Post, No. 77, in which he has held official positions. He is also a member of North La Crosse Lodge, No. 90, F. & A. M., and with his family attends the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN GUND BREWING COMPANY, La Crosse.—La Crosse has reason to be proud of many of her early pioneers, who have done so much to win her a favorable reputation in their respective lines, and Mr. John Gund, Sr., of the John Gund Brewing Company, is not to be accounted the least on the list. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1830, and his father, George M. Gund, brought the family to America in 1848. They settled in Freeport, Illinois, where the father died of cholera July 29, 1850, and the mother followed him to the grave three days later, of the same fell disease. John Gund, Sr., learned the brewer's trade in his native country, and after coming to the United States worked for two years in Dubuque, Iowa. From there he went to Galena, Illinois, rented a brewery and conducted the same until 1854, when he came to La Crosse. He built the first brewery in this city, on Front and Division streets, resided on the same lot, and carried on the business in a small way, though quite extensively for those days. In 1858, he, in company with G. Heilman, built the City Brewery and continued in partnership until the fall of 1872, when Mr. Gund sold out his interest to Mr. Heilman and commenced the erection of the Empire Brewery, which he still owns. In 1873 he made a trip to Europe and visited his old home.

The John Gund Brewing Company was organized and incorporated May 1, 1880, by John Gund, Sr., and his two sons, George and Henry. In 1890 George withdrew from the firm, and Henry returned to La Crosse and took the position formerly occupied by George. The officers now are: John Gund, Sr., President; Henry, Secretary and Treasurer; and John, Jr., Superintendent.

Mr. Gund has ample capital and credit to carry on his business, and the La Crosse beer has a reputation extending over a wide territory. In view of the foregoing facts, it is with great confidence and pleasure that Mr. Gund's brewery is selected to represent the brewing industry of this section.

By his first wife Mr. Gund became the father of five children: Louisa, wife of Charles Mitchel, of La Crosse; Emma, wife of William Lurning, of Milwaukee; George, Henry and John, Jr. The mother of these children died May 18, 1880, when not quite fifty years of age. The daughter, Emma, died in 1884, when about twenty-seven years of age. Mr. Gund's second marriage occurred in Europe in the year 1885. Mr. Gund is highly regarded in trade circles as an honorable business man, who has gained the entire confidence of his numerous customers, and once to form business relations with him is to be a permanent customer.

HENRY GUND,

secretary and treasurer of the Gund Brewery Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is one whose authority on all matters connected with this business, together with his wide experience and popularity, eminently fit him for the important and responsible position that he holds. He was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, March 2, 1859, and is the son of John and Louisa Gund, both natives of Germany, the father born in Baden and the mother in Würtemburg. (See sketch of John Gund, Sr.) Henry Gund received a good practical education in the public schools of La Crosse, and began business for himself in

1880, as member in the John Gund Brewing Company. He went to Minneapolis in 1882, was former manager in that city and conducted a large agency. While a resident of that city he was the head of a building and loan association, and was a prominent and representative citizen. He remained there from 1881 until 1890, and then returned to La Crosse and has been secretary and treasurer of the brewing company since. He was married in 1885 to Miss Nora Johnson, daughter of Andrew Johnson, of Minneapolis, who is now retired. To Mr. and Mrs. Gund have been born three interesting children: Emma, Louisa, and an infant son. In politics Mr. Gund advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a thorough business man and sustains a high reputation in commercial circles, and is respected by all who know or ever had dealings with him.

JOHN GUND, JR.,

one of the prominent business men of La Crosse, and general superintendent of the Gund Brewing Company, is a native resident of La Crosse, born April 13, 1862. His parents, John and Louisa Gund, were both natives of Germany. (See sketch of John Gund, Sr.) John Gund, Jr., received his primary education in the public schools of La Crosse, and finished in one of the prominent colleges of New York, First Scientific Station in the Art of Brewing. He graduated at the end of a year, as he had had some advantages of the kind before going. Brewing has always been his business, and in that he has been very successful. He became a partner of the John Gund Brewing Company in 1882, and he is at present general superintendent of the same. The output of this brewery is 50,000 barrels per year, and they employ from sixty-five to seventy hands the year round, not including coopers, agents and teamsters. The buildings cover about five acres in all. This is one of the principal industries of the city and the largest brewery in the Northwest, outside of Milwaukee. Their goods go all over Wisconsin, Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Illinois. When twenty-five years of age John Gund, Jr., was elected Alderman for a term of four years, but resigned after serving three and a half years, on account of having moved out of the ward. He has been and is now director in the Inter-State Fair. He was first director of the United States Brewmasters' Association for three years, but resigned owing to press of business. Mr. Gund selected Miss Carrie Bohm, of Winona, Minnesota, as his companion in life, and their nuptials were celebrated on the 8th of January, 1890. Her father was formerly connected with the Bohm manufacturing establishment of St. Paul, Minnesota, one of the largest in the Northwest. In politics Mr. Gund is a staunch Democrat.

ORRIN L. SMITH, who is engaged in the insurance, loan and real-estate business, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born at Galena, Illinois, December 6, 1820. His parents removed to the State of Ohio when he was an infant six months old, and resided in Cincinnati until he was sixteen years old; thence they went to New Orleans, and three years later came north to St. Louis; 1851 found them in La Crosse, Orrin L. being twenty-one years of age. He pre-empted a quarter section of land on the wild prairie where Winona Junction is now located. He received his education in Cincinnati in the public schools and in the college of which Dr. Aydelott was president. When they ar-

rived in La Crosse in 1851 there were but six shanties here, and about 300 Winnebago Indians were camped in the neighborhood. In 1852 Mr. Smith went to his farm, and remained one season. In 1850 he sold the farm for $800, and within the last five years one-half the land has been sold for $15,000 for railroad purposes!

He was married April 29, 1851, to Miss Mary E. Simonton, of Ohio. At that time his family were living in St. Louis, and before going to La Crosse he took his wife to her home in Ohio. After coming here he entered the employ of Smith, Rublee & Simonton as bookkeeper and salesman, a position which he held until the spring of 1854, when he became clerk on the steamboat Doctor Franklin, which was sunk in the Mississippi river the same season. The next two seasons he was clerk of the Lady Franklin, and the rest of his river life was on the Royal Arch, Granite State, Greek Slave, and War Eagle, belonging to the Galena and Minnesota Packet Line, and the Fall City, which was owned by La Crosse capital. The last-named was sunk in Lake Pepin.

In 1859 Mr. Smith left the river, and for ten years following handled fuel in La Crosse. In 1869 he was elected City Clerk, and held the office three years. He was clerk of the International Hotel for two years, and spent one year as clerk in the employ of the Black River Improvement Company. He was bookkeeper for the David Laws omnibus and transfer line until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Brookings, Dakota Territory; there he managed the Commercial Hotel one year, returning to La Crosse at the end of that time. He re-entered Mr. Laws' employ, and held the same position until the summer of 1886. In September of that year he removed to Sherwood, Franklin county, Tennessee, where he owned a hotel situated in the Cumberland mountains. In 1890 he disposed of this property and came back to La Crosse. Soon after he engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, which he has conducted with marked success.

Mrs. Smith is a native of Warren county, Ohio, born November, 1832. Three children have been born to our subject and wife: Forest J. was born January 22, 1853, in La Crosse, Wisconsin; he is now bookkeeper and clerk in the employ of the Black River Improvement Company, and secretary and treasurer of the East Fork Improvement Company and of the Lumberman's Exchange; Eva M. married Matt. T. Winney, of La Crosse, and Frank O. married Miss Minnie Lamb; he is a journalist by profession.

Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the official positions of the lodge, which he has frequently represented at the Grand Lodge and in the Grand Encampment of Wisconsin; is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has passed all the chairs of this lodge. He is also secretary of the Pioneers and Old Settlers' Association in La Crosse county. Politically he has been a life-long Republican, and is a zealous supporter of the issues of that organization.

STEPHEN MARTINDALE, loan and insurance agent, 326 Main street, La Crosse, was born at Tinmouth, Vermont, June 9, 1823, and is a son of Stephen and Diantha (Kent) Martindale, who were also natives of the "Green Mountain" State. The father died in Wallingford, Vermont, in 1847; the mother removed with her daughter, Mrs. Lucinda M. Hill, to Beloit, Wisconsin, about 1854, and there she passed the remainder of her days. There was a family of four daughters and two sons: Caroline D., wife of

Daniel Roberts, died in 1885; Angeline T., married Charles N. Mattoon, D. D., both dying in 1885; Lucinda M., married I. Munson Hill; Huldah S. resides with Mrs. Hill; Stephen is the fifth in order of birth, and Cephas K., the youngest, a successful physician, is deceased.

Stephen Martindale received his education in the common schools of Vermont and at Burr Seminary, which he entered at the age of seventeen years: there he spent three years, and was also a student at Cayuga Academy, Aurora, New York, for one year; he next entered Middlebury College, Vermont, where he pursued a classical course, and was graduated in 1847. Having chosen the profession of law for his life work, he entered the National Law School at Ballston, New York, and studied under the noted Professor James K. Fowler; he was graduated in 1848, having done a portion of the work required before entering this school. His father was also a graduate of Middlebury College, being a member of the class of 1808, and both his father and paternal grandfather were soldiers in the war of 1812, the latter being a Colonel and the former a line officer. His grandfather also fought in the Revolution, and although a mere child rendered gallant service.

Mr. Martindale began the practice of law at Wallingford, Vermont, but soon afterward decided to remove to the West, and in 1849 he located in Racine, Wisconsin. In 1854 he came to La Crosse, where he has since resided. About twenty years ago he returned to his native State to look after his wife's estate, and remained there two years. He has spent several years of his life in the mercantile and lumber trades, but the last two decades have been devoted to the loan and insurance business.

At the house of his maternal great-grandfather, the first declaration of independence given to the world was drafted, by virtue of which Vermont stood independent of the world for fourteen years. The Kent family trace their genealogy to Chancellor Kent.

Mr. Martindale was united in marriage October 11, 1855, to Miss Catharine J. Howard, a native of Benson, Vermont, born in 1825, and a daughter of Major Edward S. and Anna (Meeker) Howard. Of this union two sons and one daughter have been born: Anna H., Stephen, Jr., and Edward Seymour Howard. Mr. Martindale has never been an office seeker, and dates first presidential vote back to Henry Clay; he has always been a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

Mr. Martindale has now in his possession deeds and records pertaining to the family estate, which date back 200 years, and the family dates its American origin to 1685.

W. D. FOX, hotel proprietor, La Crosse, Wisconsin.—A city has always among its distinguishing features one which persons of all degrees thoroughly understand and appreciate, namely, a homelike and elegantly appointed hotel. La Crosse has many establishments of this kind, a noteworthy one being the Cameron House, conducted by W. D. Fox and D. P. Smith. Mr. Fox was born in Ontario county, New York, December 6, 1826, and is a son of George and Huldah (Sheldon) Fox, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. He received his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty years went to Ohio, soon after removing to Wisconsin; there he was engaged in the milling business for ten years. Later he turned his attention to the hotel business, and has kept hostleries all along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee &

St. Paul Railroad; first he was at Portage, where he remained twenty-five years and had an enviable reputation.

In March, 1880, he came to La Crosse to take charge of the Cameron House. Here everything will be found necessary to the fitting up of a high-class hotel, and the cuisine bears deservedly a high and wide-spread reputation among the best classes of the traveling public. During the past decade Mr. Fox has also been connected with the lumber interests here, and has found them quite remunerative. He has associated with him in the hotel business D. P. Smith, possessing qualifications that especially fit him for the management of a hotel.

WILLIAM NEADFELT, one of the most reliable agriculturists of Hamilton township, is the subject of the following brief biographical sketch. He is a native of Germany, born November 12, 1862, and is a son of Dietrich and Dora Neadfelt. The father emigrated with his family to America in 1869, and after his arrival in the United States located in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. Dietrich Neadfelt died May 15, 1890, aged fifty-eight years; his widow is still living, at the age of sixty-three years. Seven children were born to them, four in the "Fatherland" and three in America. Upon coming to this country our subjected invested in 160 acres of land, and later made another purchase of 160 acres in the same township; this land he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and is improved with large and convenient buildings. Mr. Neadfelt has given especial attention to the raising of live-stock, and has some excellent grades on his place; he raises oats, corn, hay, wheat and barley, harvesting bountiful crops; the farm is well watered, and is one of the most desirable in the community.

In 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Mena Imgarten, a daughter of German parents who still live in their native land. Of this union five children have been born: Henry, Fred, August, Eda and Mary. The parents are members of the Beatwick Valley Lutheran Church. Mr. Neadfelt is a worthy representative of his countrymen who came to America, and with no capital excepting that with which Nature has endowed him, accomplish the most gratifying results. By good management, energy and industry, he has accumulated a competence, and is surrounded with all the comforts invention and intelligence can produce.

Henry Neadfelt, brother of our subject, resides with him, and renders him good service on the farm; two sisters, Mary and Dora, are both married and live in this country; the former was wedded to Dietrich Radinslaben, and the latter to William Byer.

NICHOLAS S. RICE (originally Reis), of the firm of Wheeler & Rice, Novelty Works, La Crosse, was born in Madison, this State, July 12, 1858, a son of Frederick and Christina (Neuman) Reis. His father, a wine-grape grower, was born on the Mosel, Prussia, and came to America when a young man, locating at Madison, where he died, in 1858. His wife was born at Eiffel, near Cologne.

Mr. Rice, our subject, left Madison at the age of fourteen years, lived one year and a

half at Yankton, Dakota, and in the fall of 1874 came to La Crosse. Having learned the glazier's trade, he followed it here twelve years, for Segelke, Kellhaus & Co., then joined the firm of Lovejoy Bros. & Co., with whom he was connected until December, 1888, when J. E. Wheeler purchased the interest of the Lovejoy Bros., forming a partnership with Mr. Rice, and they are now enjoying a good trade. Mr. Rice is now Alderman for the Fifteenth Ward, serving his first term; and he is a member of the Society of Modern Woodmen and of the Concordia Society.

He was married in La Crosse, to Anna Schubert, who was born at Ausche, Austria, a daughter of Wenzel and Theresa (Siegemund) Schubert, who came to America in 1873, settling in La Crosse. They have four sons and one daughter: Ernest, Henry, Walter, Anna and Emil.

CHARLES ASA HUNT, Chief of the Fire Department of the city of La Crosse, was born at Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, May 29, 1859, a son of Orville E. and Esther F. (Crook) Hunt. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was a commercial traveler by occupation. The ancestry of this family have been New Englanders for generations past. Mr. Hunt's mother was a daughter of Horace Crook, of New York State.

Mr. Hunt grew up to manhood at Independence, Iowa, whither his father had moved and where he was an extensive carriage-maker for many years. In addition to his education at the public schools, young Charles pursued a course of commercial study, and then engaged in commercial life, at the age of sixteen years. At eighteen he entered upon business for himself, at Independence, and also carried it on at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In 1885 he came to La Crosse, where he has since been a merchant. He has been a member of the fire department three years; is also a member of Official Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, holding now therein the office of Keeper of the Records and Seal; also a member of the Society of Modern Woodmen of America and of the Ancient Order of Druids.

He was married in Chicago, to Miss Lizzie E. Blanchard, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of George W. Blanchard, a commission merchant of that city. They have one son, by name Eugene Dale.

CHARLES H. MARQUARDT, M. D., is a native of Germany, born in the village of Neurin, province of Pomerania, January 6, 1855, son of Frederick and Augusta (Baumann) Marquardt. His father was a shepherd by occupation, that being the general occupation of the Marquardts—men of hardy constitutions and medium stature. They were of the Lutheran faith and tenacious of their religious principles. In 1868 Frederick Marquardt came to America and established his home at La Crosse, where he has been engaged as a laborer in lumber yards. He has reared three sons and three daughters.

Charles H. grew to manhood in this city, obtained a fair schooling in Germany, and engaged as an apprentice in the drug business after arrival in La Crosse. In 1874 he went to Philadelphia and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1876. He then went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, took charge of a drug store and began reading medicine under the tutor-

age of Dr. Henry Osborne. After remaining there three years he returned to Philadelphia, entered Jefferson Medical College, passed three years in study and graduated in 1882. That year he returned to La Crosse and began the practice of medicine, in which he has since been successfully engaged. From 1884 to 1890 he served as city physician; from 1888 to 1889 as a member of the Pension Board; and for several terms as a member of the School Board. He is now examiner for the Germania Life Insurance Company, the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and associate examiner for the Equitable Life Insurance Company; is also examiner for the German branch of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He is a member of the State Medical Society, and has served the La Crosse County Medical Society as its vice-president.

Dr. Marquardt was married, in Hokah, Minnesota, February 26, 1889, to Miss Frances Burkart, a native of Houston county, Minnesota, by whom he has a daughter, Sophia.

HUGO SCHICK, of the firm of Stoltze & Schick, architects, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Bidjow, Northern Austria, January 30, 1855, son of Joseph and Annie (Letshouer) Schick. Soon after the birth of Hugo his father, a merchant by occupation, removed to Vienna and there carried on his business till about 1880. On both sides of this family tree we find them descendants of an old-time ancestry in Austria. The house in which Mr. Schick was born is claimed to have belonged to this family for over seven generations. As a general rule they were people who followed mercantile pursuits.

The subject of our sketch was the sixth born in a family of four sons and three daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased. He grew to manhood in his native land and there obtained a good education in the public schools, subsequently taking a thorough course of study in the Polytechnical School and Academy of Arts of Vienna, completing his studies at about the age of twenty-two, and graduating in a regular course of architecture. He spent three years in office work in Vienna, and in 1880 came to America; was two years in New York city, two years in Chicago, and two years at St. Paul; coming to La Crosse in 1886. Here he became associated with Mr. Stoltze, and has since been engaged in a very successful business. Among their works here may be mentioned the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway depot, Tillman Bros.' Block, schools, churches, City Hall, etc., etc.

Mr. Schick was married in Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Mary Kendig, of that city, daughter of John and Magdalena Kendig, natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. They have two daughters and one son: Nelly, Jennie and Frederick. The family worship at the Methodist Church.

GUSTAV STOLTZE is a member of the firm of Stoltze & Schick, architects, La Crosse, Wisconsin, and is prominently connected with the business interests of this city.

He was born in Goslar, province of Hanover, Germany, February 27, 1854, and grew to manhood in his native land, there receiving a college education. In 1872 he came to America and located in Boston. In 1878 he completed a thorough technical course of study in architecture there, after which for

two years he applied himself to the practice of his profession and worked in the offices of Ware & Van Brunt and Rotch & Tilden. In 1880 he came West through an inducement from a Minneapolis firm of architecture, and remained in that city until 1883. Then he spent two years in the employ of the Northern Pacific Refrigerator Company. Retiring from that position in 1885, he came to La Crosse and opened up a business which he has since successfully conducted, having had Mr. Hugo Schick as partner since 1888. Their designs include all classes of building work. Among the many blocks erected by their firm may be mentioned the Heileman Brewing Company's brewing building, the Odd Fellows Temple, the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway, chapel and hospital for the Franciscan Sisters, La Crosse City Hall, residences of Stephen Gantert, J. J. Fruit, E. C. Dailey, and many others.

Mr. Stoltze was married in La Crosse to Miss Alma Wiggenhorn, daughter of Eugene Wiggenhorn. Mr. Stoltze is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and as a business man and a citizen he is respected by all who know him.

ELMER J. TIEDEMANN, M. D., Marine Surgeon of La Crosse, was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 10, 1861, a son of Anthony and Parthenia (Pierce) Tiedemann. His father was a native of Germany, born near Berlin, and was a merchant; and his grandfather, Jacob Tiedemann, was a commander in the merchant marine of Germany. Many of the ancestors had marine occupations. Dietrich Tiedemann was widely and favorably known in the medical profession as an influential authority in anatomy and physiology. Of this progenitor Elmer J. is a direct descendant. The ancestry generally had hardy constitutions and a large stature, and were long-lived.

Dr. Tiedemann, our subject, grew to manhood in Chicago, where he attended the public elementary and high schools. From the age of eighteen he taught school three years, and then, in his twenty-second year, he entered the old Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and a year afterward Rush Medical College at Chicago, where in 1885 he graduated. He opened out in practice at West Concord, Minnesota, and was prospering well, when, on account of injuries received, he was compelled in June, 1889, to abandon his practice there. He came to La Crosse and began to establish a practice which would not call him out on trips of exposure. He is a member of the Minnesota and the Wisconsin State Medical Associations, and also of the local medical society. Is now marine hospital surgeon for La Crosse. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Masonic order, and both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

He was married in Manston, Wisconsin, October 8, 1888, to Miss Jennie Halton Davis, a native of Baraboo, this State, and a daughter of Richard Halton and Helen (Thompson) Davis. They have one son, Ian Davis Tiedemann.

COLONEL NELS R. NELSON, Supervisor of the Seventh Ward, La Crosse, although a native of Denmark, is thoroughly identified with the best interests of this city, and is justly entitled to honorable mention in the history of La Crosse county.

He was born at Galthen, province of Jylland, Denmark, January 18, 1847, son of

Rasmus Nelson by his marriage to Karen Johnson. His father was also a native of Galthen, and was a merchant of that place. His ancestors were for the most part agriculturists, and for many generations had lived in that province. They were people of good station in life, had strong constitutions and were noted for their longevity. Our subject grew to manhood in his native town, and obtained a good common-school education, supplementing it with an academic course at Aarhus, which he completed in his seventeenth year. The year following he enlisted in the Danish army, and served in it with the war against Prussia, as Second Lieutenant in its reserves. After the war he went to Aarhus and entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade, at the expiration of which time he came to America, landing in New York city, June 12, 1868. He located in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where he made his home until 1873. The next two years he spent at Sparta, from which place he went to Viroqua. In the fall of 1876 he accepted a position with J. W. Toms & Co., La Crosse, as traveling salesman, and continued with them until the fall of 1879. At that time he engaged with Moss Anderson & Son, also dry-goods merchants, and traveled for them until July 1, 1881, when he severed his connection with the company. He next engaged with Straw, Ellsworth & Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the hat and cap trade, and remained in their employ until January 1, 1890, when he accepted a position with the Goll & Frank Co., Milwaukee, in the wholesale dry-goods business, in which he is engaged at present.

Colonel Nelson was married in Sparta, Wisconsin, to Miss Anna Pederson, and by her has had three sons and three daughters. Their oldest son, Robert, died and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery. Those living are Paul, Klandia, Kennet, and Agnes and Nora (twins). The Colonel is a member of the following fraternities: Norden Society, of which he has served as president on two different occasions; the Normanna Lodge, I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs of the order; and the A. F. & A. M., being a member of the Chapter. He is also a member of the Board of Trade of La Crosse. He and his wife worship at the Lutheran Church. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Rusk as a member of his staff, and served until 1890. Is now serving his second term as Supervisor of the Seventh Ward, La Crosse.

HENRY ESPERSEN, although of European birth, has thoroughly identified himself with America and her grand institutions, and for many years has been a prominent citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Briefly stated, a review of his life is as follows:

Henry Esperson was born in Denmark, on the island of Bornholm, the home of the old "Vikings," in the town of Rönne, February 11, 1830, son of Christian Esperson by his marriage to Margaret Pearson. His father was a watchmaker by trade, and carried on his business in Rönne till his death, which occurred in 1850 or 1851. The Espersens were generally artisans, although we find branches of the family in the pursuit of other interests. Nells Esperson, an uncle of the subject of our sketch, was honored by the King of Denmark. For inventions and improvements in time-pieces he was made a Knight of the order of Dannebore and presented with the golden cross of honor of that knighthood. As a race, the Espersens were of medium size, heavy built, hardy constitutions and long-lived. The Pearsons were

merchantmen, and were favorably known in the marine interests of the Kingdom of Denmark.

The subject of our sketch was reared in his native land, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the watchmaker and jeweler's business. He had obtained a good education in the public schools, and had supplemented it with a training in the military schools of Elsinore, for the purpose of taking a commission in the Danish army; but, on account of the quota of officers being full, he turned his attention to his trade. After spending some time in Copenhagen he returned to his native island and continued there until after the death of his mother, when, in 1853, he came to America. He spent three years in New York city, and in 1856 located in Milwaukee, coming from there to La Crosse, in 1858. He has been engaged chiefly in real estate interests, building and improving city property.

Mr. Espersen was first married to Mrs. Cordelia (Bean) Burns, a native of Missouri, widow of Governor Burns. She died in 1867, leaving a son, Arthur Espersen, who is now a resident of Tacoma, Washington, engaged in the real estate business. He formed a second marriage with Miss Caroline Matilda Mead, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and a cousin of ex-Governor Hoffman of New York city. By her he has two sons, Harry Larue and Frank Henry.

When Mr. Espersen came to America he had but one dollar in his pocket, and his present prominent and influential position is the result of his own earnest efforts. He has served as Justice of the Peace for La Crosse on different occasions; as Street Commissioner and Superintendent of the Poor, the first officer in that capacity the city had; in 1875 was commissioned by the President as a Deputy Surveyor and to make allotments for the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin; in 1877 was appointed by the President as Surveyor-General of Dakota, and held the office until July, 1881; served as Registrar of the United States Land Office here, during President Arthur's administration. During the war Mr. Espersen offered his services in the field, and, they not being accepted, he took an active part in raising men and means in the furtherance of the Union cause. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of Wisconsin, and served during the session.

In the summer of 1870, upon the occasion of his second marriage, Mr. Espersen paid a visit to the home of his nativity, and traveled through Germany, Switzerland and Scandinavia.

JOHN DENGLER, cigar manufacturer and formerly Mayor of La Crosse, was born in Koenigswart, in the German part of the Kingdom of Bohemia, Austria, January 1, 1849. His father, Francis Dengler, was a boot and shoe merchant. His mother's maiden name was Barbara Diétl. Their ancestry were people of good physical constitution and long-lived, and were mechanics, generally blacksmiths. In 1856 Francis Dengler came to America, landing at New York city, and the next year brought the family over.

Mr. John Dengler grew to manhood in New York city. At the age of eleven years he entered a cigar manufactory, became an apprentice at the age of thirteen and a journeyman at fifteen. He was employed in New York city until his twenty-ninth year, during which time he served as foreman of different factories, always in an amicable relation, those under his superintendence never being dis-

posed to "strike." In 1878 he came West and spent some six months at St. Paul, and in 1879 located at La Crosse. Here he was superintendent of John Pamperin's cigar manufactory until 1884, since which time he has been engaged in the business on his own account. He began business for himself in a small way, for a time employing but two hands; but his trade has kept steadily growing with the constantly increasing demand for his goods. His business has grown to such proportions that at this writing, in 1891, he gives employment to upwards of fifty employees, and the products of his factory find a ready market in many of the principal towns and cities of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Being thoroughly Americanized, Mr. Dengler takes a lively interest in all public questions, both national and State. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and has done much efficient work in the interest of that organization, though he has never sought political distinction for himself, preferring to devote his time to the promotion of his business interests. In 1889 he was elected Mayor of the city of La Crosse, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office.

Mr. Dengler is essentially a self-made man, and his business success is due to his own industry, energy and strict integrity in all his commercial transactions.

He is a member of a number of social organizations.

WILBUR I. DUDLEY, one of the reliable farmers and stock-raisers of La Crosse county, was born at Guilford, New Haven county, Connecticut, March 31, 1849, and is a son of William L. and Phebe Dudley, old and respected residents of La Crosse county. He received his education in the common schools, at the La Crosse Valley Seminary, West Salem, and at a business college in Chicago, taking a three months' course at the latter place. He began the business of life as a farmer, and has since followed agriculture. In 1850 he came West with his parents, who were among the pioneers of the county, and in his youth experienced many of the privations and trials incident to life on the frontier. He now resides two and a half miles southwest of West Salem on a valley farm of 300 acres; the land is in a high state of cultivation, and the improvements are of a most substantial character. The residence, which is built of brick, is a large and convenient dwelling, and has a charming site, overlooking the fertile farms which stretch in every direction. Mr. Dudley raises grain, hay and hogs; he plants from sixty to eighty acres to corn, a little more to oats, and fifty to sixty acres to hay. Although he raises large numbers of hogs, he also has high-grade cattle and horses. He is a pronounced type of the progressive farmer, and has been very successful in all his undertakings.

He was married October 9, 1876, to Miss Marion A. Bailey, a daughter of George E. and Ellen A. Bailey, honored residents of Mansfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Bailey is an inventor of considerable notoriety, being a patentee of an oven sold extensively in this country, and patented in England. Mrs. Dudley is one of a family of six children, of whom she is the oldest; Carrie married Alexander McKen; Hattie is the wife of Clarence Boylston; George P. married Miss Mary Burkenhead; Frank H., who is in the bakery business with his father, and Sadie.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have been born five children: George W., Lillian L., Phebe E., Walter B. and Sherman L. The parents

are members of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Dudley is a woman of intelligence and culture, and was a successful teacher for several years prior to her marriage. Our worthy subject is a Republican in his politics, and is a stanch supporter of the temperance movement.

ISAAC EMBERSON, blacksmith, and the present Alderman for the Seventh Ward, of LaCrosse, was born in Bergen township, Vernon county, Wisconsin, July 24, 1859, a son of Andrew and Carrie (Holverson) Emberson. His father was a native of Norway and came to America when a young man, locating first in Virginia and afterward moving to this State, and died September 24, 1890, leaving four sons and two daughters. The mother died in 1866.

Isaac, as he grew to manhood, learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1880 he came to La Crosse.

He was married here, to Miss Agnes Hughes, a native of St. Mary's, Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of Patrick and Catharine Hughes. Mr. and Mrs. Emberson have two sons and one daughter, namely: Mary Olive, Andrew Russell and James Murray. The third child, Jacob, is deceased.

NIELS GUSTAV HILLESTAD, County Treasurer of La Crosse county, was born at Drammen, near Christiania, Norway, October 29, 1848, the son of Hans and Martha Hillestad, farmers. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed as a clerk in a general mercantile store at Tönsberg. In 1866 he came to America, settling here in La Crosse and engaging as a clerk until 1882, and since as a partner with Christian Pederson, in clothing and furnishing goods, enjoying a successful trade. Being an active worker in the political field, as a Democrat, he was elected in 1890 to his present responsible position, already named, by a handsome majority, in a county which has generally been Republican. He is a member of the Norden Society, has been one of the efficient officers of the Normanna Sangerkor, was one of the charter members and is at present the treasurer. He is also the treasurer of the I. O. O. F., Normanna Lodge, No. 260.

WILLIAM LOHMILLER, agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at La Crosse, and manager of the La Crosse Fuel Company, was born in New York city, April 23, 1844, a son of John W. and Elizabeth (Hoerner) Lohmiller. His father was a native of Sarbruck, France (now Alsace, Germany), was an architect and builder, and came to America in 1829, when a young man, locating in New York city, where he was married. His wife was born near Johannisberg, Bavaria, Germany. In 1856 John W. Lohmiller came to Wisconsin, locating at Fort Atkinson, where he brought up five sons, all of whom are still living.

William, whose name heads this sketch, learned the drug trade, following it in Madison and Fort Atkinson for about twelve years; was then agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company at Sparta nearly fifteen years, and finally he came to La Crosse, in 1885. In 1887 he organized the La Crosse Fuel Company, of which he has since been the manager. He is a Thirty-second-degree Mason, being a member of Oriental Consistory and also of the Mystic

Shrine. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., and of the International Association of Ticket Agents. He and family attend worship at the Congregational Church. At present he is an Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward of La Crosse, for term ending 1895.

He was married in Chicago, in 1871, to Miss Charlotte Hickox, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Lyman Hickox, of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Mr. Hickox settled in this state from Syracuse, New York, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Lohmiller have three sons, viz.: Leavenworth William, a young man of bright promise and now a clerk in the freight office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and a partner in the stationery business of Fred Leach & Co.; Royal Kasson and Calvin Arthur.

JOHN ALOYS RENGGLY, M. D., City Physician of La Crosse, was born in the town of Schmerikon, in the canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, December 27, 1827, son of Anton and Therese (Keller) Renggly. His father was a farmer by occupation. We find these people belonging probably more to Entlebuch in the canton of Lucerne. The subject of our sketch was reared in Zurich, Switzerland, and studied medicine there and at Vienna, Austria, completing his studies at the age of twenty-four years. He practiced his profession at Zurich till 1866, when he came to America and direct to La Crosse. Here he has since continued to reside, engaged in a medical practice.

Dr. Renggly was married, in Zurich, Switzerland, to Miss Louise Arbenz, by whom he has one son, Alfred, a bookkeeper by profession. During the years 1883, '84 and '85 the Doctor held the office of city physician, which position he is now filling. He has also served the city as Supervisor of its schools. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is medical examiner for the lodge to which he belongs.

D. C. HERRINGTON, yard master for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad at North La Crosse, was born in Clyde, New York, in 1853, and is a son of John and Julia (Strong) Herrington, natives of the Empire State. They removed to Chicago in 1866, and there passed the remainder of their days; the father died in 1871, at the age of fifty-nine years, and the mother survived him fourteen years, passing away at the age of sixty-nine years. Young Herrington attended the common schools of Chicago until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; he began work in the machine shop, where he was for eighteen months; then he was fireman on a locomotive for three years, at the end of which time he was promoted to the switching department; there he continued seven years, giving complete satisfaction to the company; he was next promoted to the position of yard master for this company at Chicago, where he was until 1886; he was then sent to La Crosse to take charge of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern yards. He has always rendered the railway company the most efficient service, and his merits have not been without recognition. Although young in years he is old in the railway business, having devoted twenty-three years to the various positions he has been called upon to fill.

Mr. Herrington is a member of the Knights of Pythias of La Crosse, and holds the office of Keeper of the Seals and Records.

In 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss Susie Clark of Chicago, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Campbell) Clark; her father was a contractor in Chicago; both are now deceased; the father died in 1867, aged forty-five years, and the mother in 1886, at the age of sixty-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Herrington have been born five children: George, Frank, Norman, Bessie and Ethel; Frankie died at the age of two years and ten months, his death being a sore trial to the parents.

SCHNELL BROS., brick manufacturers, La Crosse, one of the most noted and successful concerns in this part of the State, extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick, is that conducted by Schnell Bros., (Philipp and John), who have owned and operated the Schnell Bros. brick yards for the last five years. They turn out from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 bricks per year and sell the same in La Crosse. These brothers are doing a good business and are energetic and industrious citizens who are a credit to any community. They are well liked by their business associates. Their parents, Frederick and Marguerette Schnell, were natives of Germany and came to the United States in 1870. The father is still living, on an adjoining farm, but the mother received her final summons in 1889, at the age of sixty-three.

Phillip Schnell was married in 1882, to Miss Lena Feyen, daughter of Nicholas and Katie Feyen, natives of Germany who came to La Crosse about 1858. To Mr. and Mrs. Schnell have been born three children: John, Charles and Philipp. Mr. Schnell has been called to serve his town in a number of positions and has done so with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow townsmen. He and his brother John are independent in their political views, voting for the man rather than the party. Both are members of the Lutheran Church. John is unmarried.

[redacted] L. DUDLEY, a citizen of La Crosse county, has borne his share of the burden that falls to the lot of the pioneer; he has aided in preparing the way for the march of civilization and progress, and it is to such men that the present generation is indebted for the rare educational facilities and the many opportunities afforded both in agricultural and commercial life. He was born in New Haven county, Connecticut, October 26, 1816, and is a son of William and Deborah (Lee) Dudley, natives of Connecticut. His father died in the State in which he was born, at the age of sixty-five years; the mother, a most noble and lovable woman, died in 1827, aged forty-four years. Both were exemplary Christians, and devout members of the Congregational Church. They reared a family of two sons and five daughters, three of whom are living.

W. L. Dudley was reared on his father's farm in Connecticut, and agriculture has been his principal occupation through life, and in this calling he has been deservedly successful. In his youth he worked for a period of three years in a comb factory, and he was very highly spoken of by his employers. His motto in life has been, "Keep thy word sacred and inviolate," and a life according to this precept has brought its reward.

In 1856 he emigrated to Wisconsin from Connecticut, and settled in LaCrosse county; the following year his family made the journey, and as his health was greatly improved by the change, they decided to remain. He

has been very wise in his investments, and now owns several hundred acres of land, a large portion of which is as fine as lies within the borders of the county; his improvements are of a substantial character, his residence is delightfully situated, and he is surrounded with all the comforts of the day. His farm is well adapted to the raising of grains and live-stock, and he is numbered among the most reliable farmers of the county.

Mr. Dudley was united in the holy bonds of matrimony November 10, 1841, to Miss Phebe A. Ives, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Ives, of New Haven county, Connecticut. Her father died when she was a young girl, but her mother lived to be over eighty years old. Of this union two sons and two daughters were born. Caroline married John Aldrich, and they have had seven children; Walter W. resides in Chicago, married Miss Elizabeth Beecher, and they are the parents of one child, Grace; Wilbur I., a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume, and Jennie L., wife of Henry D. Griswold, who died leaving four children; she was a worthy member of the Congregational Church and a woman of unusual force of character.

FRED HEMKER, one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Hamilton township, is entitled to the following space in the record of the leading men of La Crosse county. He was born in Hanover, Germany, July 22, 1836, and is a son of Henry and Sophia (Elo) Hemker, natives of the German Empire. The father was a farmer by occupation, and followed his calling with rare intelligence. In 1866 he emigrated to America, and after his arrival in the United States came to La Crosse county, where he lived with his children. Fred Hemker is the youngest of a family of six children. At the age of fourteen years he began to learn the trade of a brick and stone mason, and worked at this business fourteen years in his native land. In 1864 he determined to come to the United States, and carrying out this determination we find him a citizen of Hamilton township. Here he worked at his trade for three or four years, and after his marriage in 1869 he settled on a farm of 220 acres, located in the La Crosse valley. This was wild land, entirely unimproved, but years of toil have converted it into one of the most beautiful and fertile tracts in the township. The principal crops are wheat, oats and corn. Mr. Hemker also does a thriving dairy business, keeping from twelve to fourteen head of cows. He has some good hogs of the Poland-China stock, and a few fine head of horses. His buildings are of good style, roomy and convenient; the residence is partly of solid and partly of veneered brick, and is situated on an attractive spot, commanding a view of this fertile valley. The cellar is one of the finest in the State, being cut in the solid rock. There is a thrifty young orchard, and all the surroundings are pleasing and homelike.

Mr. Hemker has been a member of the Town Board for six years, and in this capacity has done his community most efficient service. He is a man of good, sound judgment, is genial and courteous of manner, and a good representative of his fellow-countrymen. He is president of the Free-Thinkers' Society of Bostwick valley, and is one of its most advanced members.

He was married in 1869 to Miss Wilhelmine Wege, a daughter of Henry and Sophia Wege, residents of Hamilton township. Mrs. Hemker is one of a family of five children: Fred, Lizzie, Mary, Dora and herself. She is

a woman of kind, gentle disposition, and highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances. To our subject and wife have been born three children; Emma, Fred and Alfred. Fred is overseeing the farm, and has displayed great aptitude for agricultural pursuits.

SAMUEL MATHESON, a general merchant at Bangor, was born in Norway, fourteen miles from Christiania, February 11, 1843, a son of Matheus Swansen, a native of Norway, who is now ninety years of age. Our subject was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools of his native place. He came to the United States in 1866, and first stopped two years in Dane county, Wisconsin, after which he removed to Trempealeau county. He spent the first seven years in this State in working on a farm during the summers and in the lumber woods in the winters. In the fall of 1873 he began clerking in the store of A. H. Knehnd, in Galesville, Trempealeau county, and remained with him until 1876, when he and his cousin, John E. Johnson, engaged in the hardware business at Blair, theirs being the first hardware store in that place. Their building was destroyed by fire July 27, 1891. Mr. Matheson sold his interest in 1878, after which he owned and operated a farm two years, and then engaged in clerking in a wholesale hardware store two years at La Crosse. In 1881 he went to Onalaska, Wisconsin, where he clerked one year, and in 1882 came to Bangor and engaged in his present business. He carries a full line of general merchandise, having a capital stock of $5,500 and annual sales amounting to $15,000.

Mr. Matheson was married December 19, 1874, to Caroline Thompson, who was born October 16, 1848, a daughter of Thoreten Thompson, of Taylor, South Dakota. They have five children, four of whom still survive, namely: Laura, born August 22, 1875; Inga C., August 14, 1880; Mollie B., December 2, 1883; and Thomas A., August 1, 1886. The deceased, Fritchof, died at the age of five years. The mother died August 8, 1889. She was reared a Lutheran, but at the time of her death was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She was an affectionate wife and mother, and her loss is keenly felt by her neighbors and friends. She was a devoted Christian worker, and a valuable member of society. Our subject also was reared a Lutheran, and still holds to the mother church. He is a member of the M. W. of A.

CHARLES W. McKENZIE, a pioneer of the La Crosse valley, resides on section 6, range 5 west, Bangor township, La Crosse county. He was born in Waltham, Addison county, Vermont, a son of Abraham McKenzie, a native of New Hampshire, but an early settler of this county, having located here in 1854. Our subject's mother, Sophia Brown, also a native of Vermont, was a daughter of the noted Phineas Brown, who came from Waltham, England, in an early day. He was the first settler in Waltham, Massachusetts, and also named the place, and years afterward he removed to Vermont and established and named the Waltham of that State. Our subject's grandfather, Alexander McKenzie, a native of Scotland, was pressed aboard a British man-of-war and sent to America as a British soldier; but his uncle, John McKenzie, then second in command, refused to allow them to compel Alexander to sign the papers, and drew his sword to

Isaac Hillis

emphasize his assertion. The captain finally exempted him, putting him ashore at Boston, when seventeen years of age. He at once enlisted on board an American privateer, where he served three years, and afterward two years on land, participating in the battle of Brandywine and many others. He was a personal friend of President Monroe, and died an honored citizen of Waltham, Vermont. Our subject's parents had nine children, four of whom are now living, namely: Sophia, now Mrs. Burke; Sarah, who married Mr. Meader, and lives in La Crosse; and Belle, now Mrs. Carrigan, of Sparta, Wisconsin.

Mr. McKenzie, our subject, was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools of his native county, and also taught school one term in Vermont. He came to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in 1830, where he worked at the carpenter's trade the first summer, and the following winter taught school in Chester township, near Waupun, Dodge county, Wisconsin, and later taught two terms where Brandon now stands, in Fond du Lac county. In August, 1851, he settled on his present farm of 200 acres, which he purchased from the State, and at once put up a log cabin and began to keep bach. The first night he had six Indians to stay with him, who were then numerous but peaceable. He made rails and fenced land the first winter, and in the latter part of the same season he went to La Crosse and with his oxen hauled the timber for the first dock ever built in La Crosse. In the fall of 1851 Mr. McKenzie freighted goods from Sheboygan to La Crosse, camping out at nights, which were made hideous by the howling of wolves, and the only weapons he possessed were an ax and a jack-knife. In April, 1852, he returned to Oshkosh, and worked in a sawmill at that place until the spring of 1854 and was also engaged in teaching school during the winters. He brought his wife to this place in June, 1854, and, the roof being gone from his cabin, they lived in the wagons three weeks, using the old cabin for a stable. He hauled lumber from the Kickapoo valley, forty miles distant, and after reaching the mill the lumber was all engaged, and he begged permission to run the mill that night, and in that way secured enough lumber to load his wagons. He built a small frame house, which was the first one ever built in this vicinity.

Mr. McKenzie was married in Waupun, April 10, 1852, to Lydia B. Roberts, a native of Vermont, and daughter of Samuel Roberts, now deceased. They have three children: Ida, now Mrs. Dr. Newton, of Bangor; Emma, and Mary, now the wife of Dr. Samuel Jones, of Minneapolis. Mr. McKenzie was Town Treasurer one term, and also Superintendent of Schools two years. Socially he is a member of the A. O. U. W., and religiously of the Baptist Church. He attended the organization of the first Baptist Church in La Crosse valley, which occurred in January, 1852, at the house of Deacon Samuel Smith, services being conducted by Elder William Card, who formerly preached in Fond du Lac and other points.

LEVI WITHEE, whose name has been known and honored in La Crosse county since 1853, is the descendant of sturdy New England ancestors. His parents were Zachariah and Polly (Longley) Withee, natives of Maine, the father being of Irish lineage, and the mother of English extraction. Zachariah Withee was a farmer by occupation, and was a leading member of the agricultural community. He was a soldier in

the war of 1812, and for the service rendered his country received a land warrant. His wife was one of the best of women, possessing that great breadth of character which enabled her to befriend the distressed and needy, and to give companionship to those of high estate. For over fifty years she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he died in 1876, at the age of eighty-two years; she passed away in 1871, at the age of seventy-four. Levi Withee was born in Somerset county, Maine, October 26, 1831, and is the fifth of a family of seven children, only three of whom survive. He received his education in his native State, and was reared to the occupation of a farmer. The tide of emigration was sweeping westward, and the opportunities seemed so much greater to the young and ambitious man that in 1853 Mr. Withee found himself in La Crosse, Wisconsin, taking up the laborious life of the pioneer. He secured employment with a lumber firm, and in 1859 was enabled to open a business on his own account, in Clark county, Wisconsin. Prosperity has attended his every action, and he has accumulated a handsome estate. He is one of the large stockholders of the Island Mill Lumber Company, of the Abattoir of La Crosse, of the Electric Light Plant, and of the Gas Light Company. He has for several years been a member of the firm of Bright & Withee, a logging company, and of the La Crosse Farming Company. He is a man of excellent business ability, of sound judgment and keen foresight, and unusual executive ability.

Mr. Withee was married, June 3, 1868, to Miss Lovisa Smith, a daughter of Orange and Harriet (Ketchum) Smith, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Her father was born in Franklin county, New York, October 11, 1800, and died near West Salem, Wisconsin, in 1884. He was a farmer and resided in Franklin county till 1835, when he emigrated to Cook county, Illinois. Later he went to Lake county, Illinois. In 1851 he came to La Crosse county, and entered a farm near Onalaska, which he sold in 1875, and removed to West Salem, Wisconsin, in 1876. He was County Commissioner for three years, and was Justice of the Peace at Onalaska for many years. He was honorable, prudent, and persevering in any cause he espoused, and left behind him an unblemished reputation.

He was married to Harriet Ketchum, a native of Brooklyn county, Vermont. She died in Illinois, in February, 1851. His second marriage was to Laurina Holden, who was born in Vermont in 1814. Nine children were born of his first marriage, only three of whom are living: Henry, the oldest, lives at Grant's Pass, Oregon; Mrs. Sarah Smith and Mrs. Lovisa Withee. Politically Mr. Smith affiliates with the Republican party, and takes an active interest in all enterprises tending to advance the city, county and State.

To Mr. and Mrs. Withee has been born one child, Abner, a pupil of the La Crosse public schools. The parents are members of the Universalist Church, of which Mr. Withee is a trustee. In his political opinions he adheres to the Republican party.

PETER KIENHOLZ, Clerk of the Circuit Court of La Crosse county, was born in Brienz, canton of Berne, Switzerland, November 25, 1840, a son of Peter and Magdalena (Schild) Kienholz. His father, a carpenter by trade, emigrated to America in 1856, settling in Shelby township, La Crosse county, where he brought up a son and five daughters, and died August 1, 1884.

Mr. Kienholz, our subject, was reared to farm life, and has continued therein until the present, in Shelby township. He was married in this county, to Miss Mary Hass, a native of Pomerania, Prussia, and a daughter of Frederick William and Henrietta (Hass) Hass. Mr. and Mrs. Kienholz have three sons and one daughter: John Peter, Louisa, William Peter and George Edwin. Mr. Kienholz is a member of the Jefferson Club, and he and his wife worship at the German Reformed Church.

J. E. WHEELER, president of the Exchange State Bank, and proprietor of the Novelty Wood Works of North La Crosse, has been identified with the interests of La Crosse county since 1879, and is deserving of more than passing mention. He is a native of the Empire State, born in Buffalo, October 10, 1850. His parents, John R. and Mary (Rockwell) Wheeler, came from the same State. The father emigrated to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled in Walworth county; he was connected with a bank there for three years, and then removed to Columbus. He made a trip to Colorado with his son, our subject, and made investments in sheep, cattle, in the gold and smelting works, and other enterprises. He came to La Crosse in poor health, and died here September 19, 1881, upon the same day that President Garfield passed away. His age was sixty-six years. His wife died in 1859, at the age of thirty-eight years. They were both consistent members of the Episcopal Church, and were people of rare culture and refinement. After Mr. Wheeler was forty-five years of age he mastered the Spanish, German and French languages. He began life with few advantages, save his own high purposes, and arose to a position commanding the honor and deepest respect of an advanced community. Mrs. Wheeler was for many years a teacher in the higher grades in the schools of the South, and was one of the most successful of educators.

J. E. Wheeler, son of the above, was educated in Racine College, where he was a classmate of Governor Merriam, of Minnesota. He was graduated with the honors of his class in 1870, and after this important event was engaged as teller in the bank belonging to his father in Columbus, Wisconsin. He remained there one year, and in 1871 went into the cattle trade in Kansas; in this venture he lost all he had on account of the prairie fires that raged that season and the severe winter which followed. The sheep business next engaged his attention in Colorado. There he was eminently successful, and in five years made as much as he had lost in the cattle trade.

In 1879 he purchased a large interest in the First National Bank of Colorado Springs, but sold this in order to give his attention to the settlement of his father's estate; this business required his time for five years. In 1888 he was elected president of the Exchange State Bank, and in the fall of 1891 was re-elected to the office. The capital stock of this bank is $25,000. The vice-president is N. B. Holway; cashier, H. P. Magill, and teller, E. B. Nelson. Mr. Wheeler is one of the directors of the La Crosse Wallace Carriage Works, and is the owner and proprietor of the Novelty Wood Works; this is an important industry to the city of La Crosse, manufacturing lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds, fancy hard-woods, and articles in wood for patentees.

Mr. Wheeler owns two farms, one in Colorado and one in Walworth county, Wisconsin; the former is a milk ranch, con-

tuining 4,000 acres, and pasturing 125 cows.

—In 1874 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Alice Edwards, a lady of culture and a daughter of J. L. Edwards, of Walworth county, Wisconsin. Three children have been born of this union: J. Russell, Herbert E. and Marie Adelaide. The parents are members of the Episcopal Church, and occupy a leading position in social circles. Mr. Wheeler is a man of the most correct business methods, is courteous and affable of manner, and enjoys the esteem of all classes of citizens. He has a beautiful home, where he has surrounded his family with all the comforts that our present civilization suggests.

WENZEL GRAMS, dealer in groceries, provisions, wines, liquors, etc., and Alderman for the Thirteenth Ward, La Crosse, was born in Teschen on the Elbe, Austria, September 29, 1851, a son of August and Eleanora (John) Grams, who came to America in 1857, landing at New York city. Coming directly to La Crosse county, they settled on a farm in Greenfield township where the father died September 25, 1865, and is buried in Mormon Coolie cemetery. Of their family four sons and one daughter are living: Frank, a farmer of Eureka, Dakota; Anna, the wife of Michael Funk of La Crosse; and the three brothers, Wenzel, John and August, who constituted the firm of W. Grams & Bros., until 1886, when Wenzel bought the interest of his brothers, who later engaged in the manufacture of boilers at La Crosse.

In November, 1867, Mrs. Grams married Frantz Heinrich of Vernon county, Wisconsin, where they resided until 1875, when they removed to La Crosse. Mr. Heinrich died in September, 1879, and Mrs. Heinrich on September 21, 1880.

Mr. Wenzel Grams, our subject, grew to manhood on a farm, leaving it September 10, 1875, to engage in mercantile business at the present stand. In 1887 he was elected Alderman for his ward, and reelected in the spring of 1891.

He was married February 22, 1879, at La Crosse, to Katharina Leisgang, a native of America and a daughter of John and Mary Leisgang, natives of Germany. They have one son and two daughters, namely: Camilla Katharina, born April 10, 1880,; Leonora Mary, February 7, 1882, and Alfred Wenzel, August 30, 1886. George August, the youngest child, is deceased.

John Leisgang, the father of Mrs. Grams, was born in Bavaria, April 29, 1831. He came to this country with his parents about 1852, locating at Milwaukee. He was a shoemaker by trade.

On December 15, 1857, at Hustisford Wisconsin, he married Mary Kartas, who was born near Trier in Prussia, June 22, 1835. She emigrated to America with her parents, arriving at Milwaukee October 6, 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Leisgang were born five sons and four daughters, but one died in infancy and one at the age of thirteen years. Those living are Katherina, wife of W. Grams; Mary; Maggie, the wife of H. Schultz; Lizzie, who wedded George Egelburg, of Milwaukee; John, Frank and Charley, who live at home with their mother in La Crosse. Mr. Leisgang died at his home in La Crosse, July 26, 1886.

O. TOLLEFSON, farmer, Barre Mills, Wisconsin. Although a comparatively young man Mr. Tollefson has

risen to a position in agricultural affairs in La Crosse county which many older in years and opportunities might envy. He is the only son of six children born to Ole and Mary Halverson (Strand) Tollefson, natives of Norway. The parents emigrated to the United States in 1852 and went first to Koshkolong, Wisconsin, where they remained two years. In 1854 they removed to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where their only son, T. O., and five daughters were born. The father and mother and three daughters are now residing in La Crosse. One daughter is living in Menomonie, Dunn county, Wisconsin, and another in Trempealeau county of this State. T. O. Tollefson attained his growth in his native county and was married in 1880 to Miss Lisette Wege, a native of Germany and the daughter of Henry and Sophia Wege, also natives of that country. Mr. Wege died in Germany in 1861, at the age of fifty years; and his widow, with five children—Lisette, Minnie, Fred, Mary and Dora—came to the United States, settling in La Crosse county. She is now residing with her daughter Minnie. Mary is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tollefson's marriage resulted in the birth of three children: Arthur R., Orrin J. and one deceased, unnamed. They are worthy members of the Lutheran Church of Rostwick Valley and liberal contributors to the same. Mr. Tollefson has held a number of local positions and has filled them in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He is the owner of a fine farm of 230 acres, all valley land, and has it under a good state of cultivation. He has a large farm house, a stone-basement barn capable of stalling eight head of horses and forty head of cattle, and is one of the prominent stock-raisers of the township, keeping a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs. His surroundings indicate thrifty, energetic and capable management. He is a public-spirited citizen and gives his hearty support to all worthy enterprises for the advancement of the county. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

A. D. GOODRICH, station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, at West Salem, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, March 8, 1835, and is the son of Mason and Sarah C. (Dana) Goodrich, natives of the "Green Mountain" State. The father was a blacksmith and machinist by trade, and followed this occupation until 1859, when he came to Wisconsin and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Dane county; later he removed to Sun Prairie, and there purchased a shop and resumed his trade. He died in 1869, at the age of sixty-three years; his wife died in 1856; they were consistent members of the Congregational Church. They reared a family of five children, four of whom are still living: Henry enlisted in 1862, in Company K, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was soon afterward taken ill and died, at the age of twenty-two years; A. D., the subject of this notice, had been engaged in agricultural pursuits two years when he abandoned this work, and enlisted in the same company and regiment as his brother. He was in many of the most noted engagements of the war, and did valiant and faithful service in the cause he had espoused. He was on duty for three years, and in this time participated in sixteen battles: Cold Water, Mississippi; the siege of Vicksburg for thirty days; Jackson, Mississippi, for two days; Pleasant Hill Landing, Louisiana; Ft. De Russy, Louisiana; Yellow Bayou, Louisiana; Cane River, Louisiana; Marksville, Louisiana; Tupelo, Mississippi; Old Town Creek, Louisi-

ana; Nashville, Tennessee, two days; the siege of Mobile and Spanish Fort, for fifteen days; Camargo Cross Roads, Clantierville, Bayou Boef and Censhatte Clute. He enlisted as a private, and was first promoted to the office of Orderly Sergeant, and later to the First Lieutenancy, a position he had filled eight months before the close of the war. He was honorably discharged August 14, 1865, but was mustered out of the service in July, having served three years to a day. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, and endured the exposure and privations fairly well. At Tupelo, Mississippi, he received a sun-stroke, in July, 1864; this caused him considerable discomfort, and in consequence he now has a pension from the United States Government. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to his home and took up farming, which he pursued until 1869. In that year he began working for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and for twenty-two years has been in their employ; he has been agent at De Forest, Windsor, Arlington, M——— and West Salem, making a record as an efficient, courteous and capable officer. As a citizen, his loyalty can never be questioned, and he is a liberal supporter of home industries.

Mr. Goodrich was united in marriage in 1861, to Miss Lydia A. Walker, a daughter of Amos J. Walker, of Whiting, Vermont; one child was born of this union, Bessie, who is now the wife of Carroll Cook; Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of one child. Mrs. Goodrich died in September, 1862, at the age of twenty-six years. She and her husband had determined that she would better go to her parents in Vermont and remain there during his term of service in the army, but she was taken ill and died the day they had set for her starting on the journey. The daughter Bessie was then taken to her grandparents, and still resides in Vermont. Mr. Goodrich was married a second time in the fall of 1867, when he was united to Miss Josephine Van Wie, a daughter of John and Emeline Van Wie, of Windsor, Wisconsin. Five children have been born to them: Emma, Julia, who died at the age of ten years; Clarence, John and Edna. Clarence is engaged as night operator in his father's office. Mr. Goodrich is a member of the Masonic order and of the Union Veteran Legion of La Crosse. Politically he affiliates with Republican party.

L. W. WOOD, proprietor of one of the best hotels in this section of country, is a native of Jefferson county, New York, born at Watertown, September 24, 1839. His parents were Lorenzo and Ann L. (Jenison) Wood, who were also natives of the "Empire State." The father died when our subject was a child of three years; the mother supported him and a sister, Harriet, until the death of the latter, in 1845; when L. W. was nine years of age he began to earn his own living, and from the time he had a home it was the shelter of his aged mother; she died at the age of sixty-eight years, a devout member of the Congregational Church, and a woman of rare force of character.

In 1854 Mr. Wood removed to Wisconsin from New York, and embarked in the railroad building which was then being begun by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. When the road was completed he was made a conductor and held that position for nine years. At the end of that period he resigned to engage in the hardware business; he learned the trade of a tinner, but afterwards abandoned it to take up agriculture; he carried on farming until 1890, and in that year built the hotel over

which he presides with great success. He keeps a first-class house in every respect; there are twenty sleeping rooms for guests, an office, parlor and dining rooms, all of which are well furnished. Mr. Wood sold his farm in 1890, and gives his undivided attention to the care and comfort of the guests of the house.

He was married in 1858, to Miss Clarissa D. Wyatt, a daughter of William and Clarissa (Dodge) Wyatt, of Erie county, Pennsylvania. Of this union three children have been born: Luther W. is the agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Huron, Dakota, a position he has filled for twelve years; he married Miss Carrie Mower and they have three children: Burt, Gracie and Wyatt; Mary E. is the wife of George T. McElroy of West Salem, and is the mother of two children: Clara and Blanche; Charles W. is the cashier in the office with his brother at Huron, Dakota. The parents of these children are members of the Second Advent Church. Mr. Wood belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political opinions adheres to the principles of the Prohibition party. He and his wife have proven their ability and qualifications to fill the position of host and hostess in their popular hostelry; they have a constantly increasing patronage, a fact which shows the appreciation of the traveling public.

William Wyatt, father of Mrs. Wood, was born at West Point, New York, and was a tanner by trade; he carried on this business in Pennsylvania and New York, and afterward engaged in mercantile pursuits. Later in life he removed to Stevens' Point, and there acted as Notary Public and land agent. He was born March 26, 1802, and died March 8, 1864; his wife was born in the State of New York, January 15, 1812, and died April 29, 1887. They reared a family of four children: Mary E., John H., William E. and Mrs. L. W. Wood.

J. K. JOHNSON, the subject of the following biographical sketch, occupies a position in the commercial circles of La Crosse county which entitles him to more than a passing mention in this history. He is a native of Norway, born February 11, 1856, and is a son of Johannes Mikkelson and Maline (Thoreson) Kollestuen, also Norwegians by birth. The mother is an honored resident of this county, living with her oldest daughter at Onalaska. The father died January 1, 1889, at the age of seventy-six years. J. K. Johnson is the ninth of a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. He received his education in the common schools and at Atwell's Business College, La Crosse, being a graduate there in 1872. His first business undertaking was as a clerk in North La Crosse, where he was employed by the firm of Tarlox & Son. The following year he taught school at New Amsterdam, La Crosse county, and although this was an entirely new vocation, he succeeded remarkably well. He did not follow the profession any length of time, but resumed clerking, accepting a position with G. H. Leet; at the end of six months, however, he agreed to teach one term of school at Holland, Wisconsin. When this was finished he returned to West Salem, and was employed as a clerk in the general store of E. Johnson, who was postmaster of the place. In the spring of 1879 he purchased a half interest in the store in which he had been employed, the firm name being changed to E. Johnson & Co. This relationship existed until April, 1881, when E. Johnson sold his

interest to L. Larson, and the firm name became Johnson & Larson (see sketch of L. Larson.) This is the leading general mercantile firm of the place; they do a heavy business, and have a continually increasing trade. The success of Mr. Johnson is not due to chance, but to the fact that he has made the most of his opportunities. Being endowed with superior business qualifications, he has persevered in all his undertakings until his efforts have been crowned with success.

He was appointed Postmaster by President Hayes, and filled the office four years with credit to himself and with entire satisfaction to the public. Before his appointment he had served as Deputy Postmaster for six or seven years, and was familiar with every detail of the business.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, July 6, 1881, to Miss Nettie Larson, a daughter of Christian Larson, one of the oldest settlers of the La Crosse valley and a highly respected citizen. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: Charles J., Guy M., Harrison and Morton, the last two being twins; Morton died in 1888, aged five months. The parents are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In his political opinions our subject adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a man of that type which gives character to a community, one whom any county may be proud to own as a citizen.

J. C. HEWITT, proprietor of the largest livery, feed and sale stable of West Salem, was born in Canada East, August 7, 1849, and is a son of James and Ellen (Burton) Hewitt, natives of Canada, the former being of English, and the latter of Scotch extraction. The father was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Canada, and in 1856 came to the United States and settled on a farm in La Crosse County, Wisconsin. He conducted this business with rare judgment, and accomplished results that reflected great credit not only upon himself but also upon the pursuit of agriculture. He died in 1873, at the age of seventy years; his wife lived until 1889, aged eighty-two years; they were both consistent members of the Second Advent Church. Their family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living. J. C., the subject of this notice, remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age. He had learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed a number of years previous to embarking in the business of tilling the soil. He purchased a farm of 160 acres, and still owns 140 acres; this land lies in Burns township, is well improved, and excellently adapted to the raising of live-stock. Mr. Hewitt has some very fine Jersey cattle, and has been very successful in his efforts to elevate the standard of all classes of stock raised in the community.

In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Fidelia, a daughter of George and Lavica (Whitcomb) Levitt; four children were born of this union: Jennie B., wife of J. Smith; Minnie, wife of Edwin Lovell; George, who is assisting his father in his present business; and Charles J., a teacher in the public schools of the county. The mother of these children died February 13, 1881; she was a consistent member of the Second Advent Church, and was a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Hewitt was married a second time in 1882, to Mrs. Eliza Robinson; Jesse Robinson, her son by her first marriage, has been a member of our subject's family since he was three years of age; he is now a student in the public schools and is a promising lad; his mother died De-

Thomas Hancock

cember 25, 1883, at the age of thirty-three years; she was a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church. The third marriage of Mr. Hewitt was to Mrs. Viola Wilbur, *nee* Bunday, July 3, 1884; she has one daughter, Gracie, the wife of W. Quiggle, of Minoro, La Crosse county.

Mr. Hewitt enlisted in 1861 as a member of Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. In May, 1862, he was severely injured by a kick from a horse, which necessitated his discharge. In the fall of 1862 he re-enlisted in Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagement at Nashville and Spanish Fort, and some minor battles and skirmishes. He received his final discharge at Madison, Wisconsin. He is now drawing a pension from the Government in recognition of his services. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post. Politically he supports the principles of the Prohibition party, but before he espoused this cause he voted the Republican ticket. He and his wife belong to the Second Advent Church at Burns, and he is a deacon of the society. He is a man of the highest principles, of the most correct business methods, and is worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

JAMES VINCENT, one of the most respected citizens of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, has been identified with the lumber interests of this section since 1854, and has largely aided in the development of this mammoth enterprise of the State. He was born at Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, October 16, 1825, and is a son of Stephen Vincent, a native of the same place. His grandfather, Jeremiah Vincent, served seven years in the war of the Revolution, being Captain of a military company; he died at the age of ninety-six years; his second wife, Mary Vincent, the mother of Stephen Vincent, died some years later, at the age of ninety-four years. The subject of this biography is the second in a family of six children. In his youth he went out to service on a farm, receiving $8 per month; like many another lad of that day, he had few educational advantages, and at the age of sixteen years he went to learn the carpenter's trade; three years later he went to Lansingburg, New York, to work as a journeyman.

During the California gold-fever of 1849 he started to the Pacific coast. Arriving in San Francisco in October, 1849, he was offered $11 and two rations per day to work at his trade for the Government, but this he declined. When he reached Stockton he was offered an ounce of gold, or $16, per day to work at carpentering, and this he accepted. At the end of one week he discovered that he could do much better by going into business for himself; so he went to work on his own account. It was at this time he had the pleasure of voting at the first election in California, the question at issue being the freedom of the State; and it was about this time, also, that the Vigilance Committee was appointed.

In the fall of 1850 Mr. Vincent left Stockton for the mines, and had been there but six weeks when he heard of the serious illness of his wife, and that she wished him to return home; the same day he sold his claim, took his blanket with a box of gold-dust the next morning and started on foot over a lonely trail to the nearest ranch, a distance of forty miles; he reached this place the evening of the same day, foot-sore and weary. Upon his arrival at his home in New York he found his family much improved in health.

Early in the '50s he started on his second

trip with a friend, Sylvanus Sayles, for California; Mr. Sayles was a companion of his boyhood, and it was his proposition that they go to California and engage in contracting and bridge-building; they carried out this plan, and were very successful. After an absence of eighteen months they returned to Lansingburg, New York, greatly gratified with their trip. Mr. Vincent was elected Alderman soon after coming home, the term being three years, but he resigned the office in the spring of 1855, upon his removal to Wisconsin. In the fall of 1854 he came to La Crosse, and was so much impressed with the place and its possible future that he removed his family and his parents the following spring. Soon after his arrival he commenced building his residence, and engaged in the lumber business.

In 1858 he formed a partnership with Mr. George Edwards, and for some years did a large business in buying wheat and pork. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Vincent, with his usual business sagacity, observing the low price of lumber and the small quantity in stock throughout the country, suggested that they invest in this commodity. Mr. Edwards remarked, "Why, what are you going to do with lumber? You cannot give it away." Mr. Vincent replied, "That is just the reason we should buy now. There is no stock in the market, and prices must advance." They carried on the wheat and lumber business for two years, when they gave up the grain trade, and instead added to their lumber business that of logging. In 1875 Mr. Vincent became sole proprietor, and in 1880 he took his son Eugene into partnership in the lumber-yard. This partnership continued until the death of the son, since which time Mr. Vincent has continued the business, under the firm name of James Vincent & Son, and is also interested in several of the leading enterprises of the city.

He has been twice married. April 28, 1846, at Lansingburg, New York, he wedded Miss Eliza M. Cole; she died January 7, 1882. There were three children by this union: James Platt, who died in November, 1865; Eugene, whose death occurred in November, 1884; and Cordell M., the wife of F. B. Seymour, of Green Bay, Wisconsin. At Chicago, Illinois, January 31, 1884, Mr. Vincent was united in marriage with Miss Agnes McKillip, a daughter of Hugh McKillip, of La Crosse. They are the parents of one child, Agnes.

By industry and strict economy he has been eminently successful in the acquisition of wealth, and at his pleasant home on Cass street is surrounded by all the comforts that make life worth living.

J. W. RANNEY.—In recording the annals of any community there are always a few characters that stand pre-eminent among the worthy pioneers, men possessed of many virtues that have had their influence in moulding and shaping the destinies of the coming generations. It is these men who readily find place in history, whose career it is a pleasure to review. Such a man is J. W. Ranney, an old and respected farmer of La Crosse county. He was born in Oneida county, New York, January 3, 1812, and is a son of Eli and Eveline (Parmley) Ranney, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. The father was a farmer, and in 1853 he removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he settled on a tract of land which he cultivated until the time of his death at the age of seventy-one years; his wife died in 1835 at the age of thirty-four years. There

were five children of this marriage: J. W., the subject of this brief biography; Nancy J., wife of H. G. Minor; Herman, who married Miss Smith; Levica, wife of Clinton Brand, and Julius, who married Miss Milks. Eli Ranney was married a second time to Miss L. Whitmore, and four children were born to them.

J. W. Ranney began life upon his own responsibility at the age of eighteen years. He taught school for four or five winters in the primitive schoolhouse of "ye olden times" and was quite successful. He worked at the carpenter's trade in the summer season, and also operated a sawmill. His marriage occurred in the State of New York to Miss Elizabeth Quackenbush, a daughter of John Quackenbush and one of a family of eleven children. Mr. Ranney was engaged in the milling business for several years after his marriage, and in 1854 emigrated to Wisconsin, settling on the farm where he now resides. He owns 200 acres of as fine land as lies within the borders of the State of Wisconsin, and is surrounded with all the improvements and modern appliances for carrying on husbandry in the most profitable manner. His barn is large and conveniently arranged, and the sheds for the protection of live-stock are of the same substantial character. Mr. Ranney is numbered among the most progressive and successful farmers of the county, and his opinion on all agricultural questions is given due weight.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He has filled all the minor offices of the township, and the people of the county have testified to their confidence in his ability and judgment by electing him to the State Senate. He discharged his duties with that fidelity which has ever marked his every action, and reflected great credit not on himself alone but also upon his constituency.

Mr. and Mrs. Ranney are the parents of six children: Clara M. died at the age of twenty-four years; Cassius M. is assisting his father on the farm; Edwin H. was killed while attempting to board a train February 25, 1876, aged sixteen years; Mary L. died at the age of twenty-one years; Minnie, twin sister to Mary L., died at the age of six months, and Jay W. The mother passed from this life in 1881, aged fifty-four years. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and was a devout Christian, a faithful wife and a loving mother.

Abner Ranney, grandfather of our subject, lived to be one hundred years and six months old. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Oneida county, New York.

H. SMITH.—No name is more prominent in agricultural circles in La Crosse county than that of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this brief biographical sketch. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Oneida county, August 21, 1835. His parents, Robert and Margaret (Green) Smith, were also born in the "Empire State," but emigrated with their family to Wisconsin, and settled near Oconomowoc; there they lived until 1851, and then went to La Crosse county, where they were among the earliest settlers; they endured many privations and hardships, but being possessed of those sterling traits characteristic of the pioneer they overcame all obstacles, and aided in securing to the coming generations one of the finest farming communities in the Union. The father followed agriculture all his life, and after coming to the county purchased 200 acres of choice land, on which he lived until his death in 1868; his age was seventy-seven

years; his wife died in 1870 while she was visiting a daughter in Kansas. They had a family of four children: F. B., the subject of this notice; Anna E., deceased; Nettie, deceased, and Lavern, who was murdered in California, being shot from his horse while riding over the Sierra Nevada mountains; the murderer was caught, and hung after a trial by jury.

Mr. Smith grew up amid the wild scenes of the frontier, and was early inured to the hard labor of the farm. In 1860 he began cultivating the tract of land on which he now lives, which he had purchased from his father. He set about twenty acres to hops, and this proved a most profitable industry; from four acres he took in two years $13,000 worth of hops. He now owns 600 acres of land, nicely located in the La Crosse valley; the soil is fertile, and produces everything that grows in this latitude. He has erected a commodious house, large and convenient barns, and has furnished his place with all the modern appliances of farming. The land is well-watered by natural streams, and is well supplied artificially by means of a windmill and pipes. His largest crop for 1891 was oats, of which grain he threshed 5,000 bushels; he has fifty-four acres in corn, and equally as much land in hay. He is known as a progressive farmer, and his success is the result of wise management and industry.

Politically Mr. Smith affiliates with the Republican party. He was elected chairman of the Town Board, a position he has held for twelve years, and which he has shown himself well fitted to occupy. He was elected a member of the building committee of the La Crosse Insane Asylum, and after the hospital was completed he was appointed a trustee for three years by the County Board; at the expiration of his term he was re-elected for another term of three years. He was chairman of the building committee of the La Crosse county jail, a structure which cost over $50,000.

He also takes a great interest in blooded stock, of which he has some fine specimens on his farm; he has a trotting stallion which has a record of 2:25, which also took second money in a free-for-all race at Black River Falls; he has a herd numbering about sixty head of Shropshire sheep, and eighty head of hogs of a superior grade.

Mr. Smith was married in 1866 to Miss Celestia Best, a daughter of William Best of La Crosse county, and to them have been born six children: Millie, wife of Howard Cronk; Walter, Burt, Stella, Pearl, and Winnie. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The family stand high in the community, occupying an enviable position in social and financial circles.

J. L. BRADFIELD, M. D., specialist of the eye, ear, nose and throat, is ranked among the leading practitioners of La Crosse, a position that has been accorded him through his own merit. He is a native of the State of Ohio, born in Columbiana county, at East Fairfield, February 3, 1861. His parents, G. W. and Saline (Beck) Bradfield, were natives of the same county; the father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1863 he removed to Crawford county, Illinois, where he engaged in the raising of live-stock for six years; thence he went to Clay county, Illinois, where he resumed agricultural pursuits, which he continued to the time of his death in 1879; he was forty-four years old. He held various local offices where he resided, was well and favorably known and universally respected. He was a member of the Disciple Church from his youth, and

lived the religion he professed; his wife is also a consistent member of the same church. After the death of her husband she lived for four years on the farm, and then removed to Eureka, Illinois, where she opened a millinery store. She was born February 3, 1835, and to her and her lamented husband were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Sophronia J. is the wife of Milton Slack, of Washington; Lorella married A. E. McKnight, of Chicago, Illinois; the Doctor is the third in order of birth; Kate C. is the wife of Ira Culp, a bookkeeper in the employ of the Armour Packing Company; W. G. is principal of the public schools of Georgetown, Illinois; Ruth A. is assisting her mother in the millinery business; Hattie A. is still in school, and is now a student at Eureka College; the fifth child, a son, died in infancy.

Dr. Bradfield remained on the farm four years after his father's death, and then entered the Eureka College, where he remained two years; for the next two years he was a successful teacher in the public schools of Woodford county, Illinois; vacations and all other time which could be spared from school duties were devoted to study in his chosen profession. Having determined upon the medical profession as his life work, in the spring of 1884 he began his study of the science under the direction of Dr. L. A. Ferry, of Eureka, Illinois. He remained with this physician two years and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of 1888. Immediately following this event he went to Loyal, Wisconsin, where he opened an office and began practice; for two and a half years he remained in this place, and met with very gratifying success. Ambitious to excel in his profession, he returned to Chicago for the purpose of taking a special course in the study of the diseases and treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. After he had completed this work he came to La Crosse, in 1891, and opened his office at 323 Main street; he has done a very satisfactory business, having made a reputation as a skillful, conscientious physician.

Dr. Bradfield was married November 1, 1888, to Miss Frona A. Castner, a daughter of John and Lydia Castner. John Castner was a pioneer of the State of Wisconsin, although a native of Ohio; he has traded with the Indians on Black river, and can tell many a thrilling experience he has had with the red men. He is now a resident of Clark county, Wisconsin, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits. His wife's maiden name was Lydia Mack; she is a native of the Dominion of Canada, and came to Wisconsin in her girlhood. They have had born to them nine children, two of whom died in infancy: Mary is the wife of Ernest Boyer, and the mother of three children, Pearl, Ruby and Delbert; George married Miss Lilian Nutting, and they have two children, Cora and John; Mrs. Bradfield is the third born; Albert and Alfred are twins, the former a farmer and the latter a teacher of wide experience and excellent reputation; Bina is the wife of William Dutcher and the mother of one child, Royce; Daniel is still at home. Mrs. Bradfield was educated in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching; she was successful in her chosen field of labor, and in order to fit herself better for the work she had undertaken she entered the River Falls Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1886. She taught in the La Crosse public schools for one year, fully sustaining her reputation as one of the best educators in the county. The year the Doctor was in college in Chicago she spent in an art school, studying painting and crayon work; she also has

a considerable talent for music, and has made advanced progress in its study. The Doctor and his wife are both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the most highly esteemed members of social circles in La Crosse.

WILLIAM R. SPARLING, an old and highly respected citizen of La Crosse county, has been a resident of the State of Wisconsin since 1846. He was born in Tioga county, New York, in 1825, and is a son of Peter and Lydia (Rose) Sparling, natives of New Jersey; they were reared on the banks of the Delaware river, were married in their native State, and came to New York shortly after this event. The father was a farmer by occupation, and pursued this calling with rare intelligence. He died in Tioga county, New York, in 1849, at the age of sixty five years; his wife died in 1837; they had born to them a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. At the age of sixteen years William R. Sparling entered upon the responsibilities of life. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in New York State, and then came west to Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1846; for ten years he followed this calling quite successfully, and then came to La Crosse county, locating four miles from the present site of West Salem; there he conducted a farm and blacksmith's shop until 1866, when he removed to West Salem, settling in the house he now occupies. He owns 160 acres of land, which he has rented; the principal products are grain and fruit, and to the cultivation of the latter he has given especial attention. The improvements of this farm are of a most substantial character, the brick residence being erected at a cost of $3,000; water is carried by a system of pipes to all the buildings. Three acres of another tract of nine acres are set to tobacco; this industry is not a large one, but is conducted to prove the possibility of raising tobacco with profit in this latitude.

Mr. Sparling was married September 24, 1851, to Miss Cornelia Young, of Fall River, Wisconsin, a daughter of Thomas Young, of Saratoga, New York. Four children have been born of this union: Willie died at the age of five years, and Bertie, when six months old; Fayette K. married Edith Roby, and they have one child, Neal; they reside on a farm in Bangor township; Adella, wife of Frank H. Nye, lives on a farm in Hamilton township, and has two children, Mark and Pattie Belle. Mrs. Sparkling departed this life April 16, 1891, at the age of sixty-four years. She was for many years a member of the Baptist Church and was a devout Christian; she was a fond and faithful wife, and an indulgent mother.

During all the years of his residence in La Crosse county, Mr. Sparling has been allied with those movements which have tended to develop the best resources of both the county and State, and he is numbered among the first citizens of West Salem.

REV. FATHER J. E. PRUCHA, pastor of St. Wenceslaus' Bohemian Catholic Church, Winnebago street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He was born in New York City December 22, 1865, and in his youth was a student at the Jesuit Sixteenth Street College; later he took a classical course at St. Vincent's Benedictine Abbey, Latrobe, Pennsylvania. His philosophical and theological training was received at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After he

had finished the course of the latter institution, he was sent by Bishop Flasch to his present pastorate. Here he has charge of a large congregation of Bohemians, whom he addresses in their native tongue. Something over 150 families are communicants of the church. The present building, capable of accommodating 350 people, is found inadequate, so that a new and larger edifice is in contemplation. A parochial school is conducted under the general superintendence of Father Prucha; the building, containing three rooms, stands adjacent to the church; three teachers, one lay teacher and two Franciscan Sisters are employed in giving instruction to the children; the Bohemian language is taught half an hour each day, and in the highest grade Bohemian grammar is taught twice a week; the rudimentary studies are taught in the English language.

A pleasant home, a good library and refined surroundings relieve the isolation from the world. Father Prucha is a young man of fine literary attainments, and is deeply devoted to the duties of his calling.

The church was erected in 1873 by Rev. Leo Suchy, at the present time a resident of Milwaukee; the structure cost a little more than $9,000; the lots were donated by Brother Bernard. The first religious services were held in a small chapel, which is a part of the present sanctuary. The following clergymen have been in charge of this congregation since the present edifice was erected: Father Leo Suchy came in 1873; Father G. W. Weidlich, in 1875; Father Fidelos Bannwarth, in 1876, who died suddenly November 3, 1877; Father Aloje Heller was next in charge, remaining four months; Father Augustine Lang came in the same year; he died in New York in 1885; Father Alois J. Blaschke came in 1881, and Father Prucha August 8, 1888.

The societies of the church are: St. Wenceslaus, which has a membership of about eighty, and a capital of $2,000; Uniformed Bohemian Knights of St. George, membership, fifty; St. John's Society, the society of the old men of the congregation, numbers twenty members; and the Young Men's Society, with thirty-five members. The ladies of the church have four societies, and there is a dramatic society open to both sexes. Under Father Prucha's ministrations the interest of the congregation has been greatly extended, and the spiritual condition elevated. The various societies are made up of enthusiastic workers, and the outlook is most favorable.

JOHN WACKER is an American citizen by adoption, his native land being Switzerland. He was born October 14, 1833, and is a son of George and Barbara (Schlatter) Wacker, who spent their lives in their own country. The father was a miller by trade, and, as was the custom in that time, also kept a tavern. He was a quiet, unpretentious man, always attending closely to his own affairs. He was born in 1792, and died at the age of fifty-four years; his wife died at the age of sixty-four years. Of the family there are five living in America and three still reside in the old country. It was in 1851 that John Wacker emigrated to the United States, settling in Alma, Wisconsin, at that time called "the Twelve Mile Bluff." In 1852, with Mathias Hemmer, he made a claim of a piece of land on which Buffalo City now stands; the following year they surrendered the claim, but if they had held it a few months longer they would have realized from it $1,500. It was purchased by a Cincinnati company. Victor Probst, John G. Wacker and Joseph Berni were the most

prominent settlers there at that time. Mr. Wacker remained in the neighborhood of "Twelve Mile Bluff" for two years, and then spent a year among relatives; later he was employed at Mount Vernon and Galena. It was about this time that he determined to learn the blacksmith's trade, but unfortunately he was taken with a severe illness and was thus compelled to abandon the plan. He then secured such light employment as he could. From 1856 to 1861 he owned and ran the restaurant and bar of a Mississippi steamer; and in 1861 he engaged in his present business, which he has carried on since that time.

Mr. Wacker is one of the oldest settlers of the county, and prominent as a pioneer. He was Alderman of the city for six years, and rendered most efficient service in this capacity. He has ever been a liberal supporter of those enterprises tending to advance the interests of the city, and has been true to the confidence reposed in him by her citizens.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary Beckel, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Frank) Beckel, an old citizen of La Crosse, who died at the age of seventy-two years; his wife was about fifty years of age when she died. Mrs. Wacker is the oldest of a family of nine children, eight of whom are living. Upon emigrating to this country from Germany in 1845 her parents settled near Dayton, Ohio; the father made a trip to Wisconsin, and finally removed his family to La Crosse county, settling in Shelby township. He was a man of sterling traits of character and excellent business qualifications. For twenty-five years he was Postmaster of Shelby, and was numbered among her leading citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Wacker are the parents of five children: Louisa C., born May 29, 1870; Olga, born January 20, 1872; John W., born September 28, 1873; Cora E., born June 23, 1875, and Arthur F., born September 4, 1889. Mr. Wacker is a member of the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs of that order. He takes an interest in the political questions of the day, and votes with the Democratic party.

E. N. BORRESEN, Vice-President of the State Bank of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a recognized authority on banking and finance, is a shrewd and practical man of business, and is a vigorous exponent of sound commercial principles. All the facilities consistent with sound and conservative banking are extended to customers, and this bank is a factor fully appreciated in sustaining the high reputation La Crosse has acquired as a business center. Mr. Borresen was born in Lille-hammer, Norway, January 21, 1847, to B. H. and Elizabeth Borresen, the former of whom died in 1876, when sixty-nine years of age, and the latter still living in Christiania, Norway, at the age of seventy-nine years. E. N. Borresen is one of their twelve children, and the youngest of four brothers who came to America, which land he reached in 1868. Carl came in 1870, Peter in 1872, and Henry from Paris, in 1887. They all now reside in La Crosse. Mr. Borresen was first a clerk in a clothing store of T. D. Servis, in La Crosse, and his next move was to join the Batavian Bank as bookkeeper, which position he retained for nine years. In 1870 J. M. Holley and Mr. Borresen engaged in the banking business for themselves, under the firm name of Holley & Borresen, and the previous experience they had gained now stood them in good stead, for Mr. Holley had been teller in the Batavian Bank for nine years. In 1883 they organized the State Bank of La Crosse, and Mr. Borresen has held the position of

J. L. Motley

vice-president ever since. The capital of this concern is $50,000, with $25,000 surplus and undivided profits. The president is D. D. McMillan, and J. M. Holley is cashier. These gentlemen are widely and favorably known capitalists, possess the soundest judgment, and have had a wide range of practical experience. They are thoroughly conservative in their methods, and the success of their bank is as substantial as it is well merited. Mr. Borresen deserves much credit for the success which has attended his efforts, for upon coming to this country he had but little means and was unacquainted with the English language. His own pluck and perseverance have carried him safely over many difficulties, and he is now sailing on a prosperous sea with the wind and tide in his favor.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Nettie Ranberg, daughter of E. Ranberg, and in time a family of three children gathered about their hearthstone: Hildah, Fred and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Borresen are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

HON. NIRAN H. WITHEE, deceased.—The life record of him whose name appears above has been one of more than usual interest, and his career was of such benefit and wielded such a wide influence over the people, not only of La Crosse but also the surrounding counties, that a sketch of his career will convey some idea of his usefulness in the different walks of life. He was born in Norridgewock, Maine, June 21, 1827, to Zachariah and Polly (Longly) Withee, who were also born in the "Pine Tree State," the father of Irish and the mother of English extraction. Zachariah Withee was born in Norridgewock, Maine, March 21, 1794, and was a leading agriculturist of the section in which he resided, a soldier in the war of 1812, and for services rendered the Government in that capacity he received a land warrant. His wife was one of the noblest of women and possessed that breadth of character which enabled her to befriend the distressed and needy as well as to feel perfectly at ease in the presence of learned and highly cultured people. For over fifty years she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in that faith they were called from life. He died in La Crosse, Wisconsin, June 6, 1875. His wife, also born in Norridgewock, September 28, 1794, died in La Crosse, May 24, 1871.

Mr. Niran H. Withee, one of the seven children of the above, was given the rudiments of an academic education.

When the tide of emigration swept westward, Mr. Withee embraced the opportunity then afforded of being one of the pioneers of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and in 1852 settled in this region, with the commercial interests of which he thoroughly identified himself, and eventually became one of the most successful business men and extensive land-owners of the county. Soon after his arrival he embarked in the lumber business, and his operations in that line became so extensive that in 1870 he removed to Clark county. From 1857, however, he was closely identified with the logging interests of the Black river country in La Crosse county, and he was a prominent figure in all the progressive business movements in the Black river valley in the lumber and flooding-dam companies, and was scarcely ever without heavy official responsibility of some kind. He did much to shape the policy and manage the affairs of Clark county, and was its Treasurer from 1875 until his brother Hiram succeeded him in 1882. He represented that

county in the General Assembly of the State two terms, where his ability as an able leader was felt and acknowledged; his great integrity and uprightness of character won for him the honor of his contemporaries, and his clear, analytical and well-poised mind and quick perception brought him into immediate recognition. His activity and keen business foresight led him into many important enterprises which have been of permanent benefit to the community, and his generous impulses won him numerous friends, whom he rarely lost.

At Hemlock he owned a large grist and saw mill. He was connected with the leading lumber firms of the city and was the moving spirit in the Island Mill Company of La Crosse. Soon after his removal to Clark county he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, during which time the best interests of an appreciative constituency were well looked after. His manly character and true worth inspired confidence, and a faithful performance of duty secured its continuance. He was modest in his estimate of himself, never forced himself upon public attention, and only filled public positions at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends. He was diligent in business, amassed a large fortune, and gave freely to all benevolent enterprises.

He was married to Mrs. Louisa (Wood) Stratton, widow of Avery Stratton, of New York, and daughter of Colonel Artemas Wood, of New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, the latter being a Colonel in the State Militia.

To Mr. and Mrs. Withee the following children were born: Niram Haskell, William Wood; Theodore Owen, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Withee was a Republican in politics. In social life he was highly esteemed for his cordial and agreeable manners, and in the domestic circle he was a model husband and father, loved his family with extreme devotion, and made their happiness and comfort his chief aim and object in life. He never violated a friendship nor forgot a kind action done him, and although charitable in his deeds he was one of those who would that "the left hand should not know what the right hand doeth." He departed this life July 2, 1887, at the age of sixty years and eleven days.

REV. RICHARD SIEGLER is the regularly ordained minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Barre township, and for the past eight years he has been laboring in the vineyard of his Master. He was born in Wollin, East Prussia, but at the age of two years was brought by his parents to America. His father, Charles Siegler, came to this country in 1864, and settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1873, at the age of fifty-five years. The wife of the latter, Wilhelmina Benke, died in 1885, at the age of sixty two years, having borne her husband seven children, six of whom are still living: Albert, the eldest, is a minister of the gospel, stationed at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, where he has been for the past four years. Rev. Richard Siegler received his classical education in the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin, completing the regular course of seven years, and graduating with the class of 1881. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Milwaukee, where he completed his theological studies in 1883, occupying a pulpit a portion of the time while attending this institution. October 28, of the same year he was ordained for the ministry at Ellington, Outagamie county, Wisconsin. After having filled the pulpit in

that place successfully for two and a half years, he was called to his present pastorate of St. John's Lutheran Church, where he has been since 1886. His work here covers a period of six years, and his long continuance in the work for the same church evinces the high esteem and the valuable services rendered by him during that time. His congregation at first embraced ninety families, but it now numbers more than 150, showing a splendid increase of over ten per cent. annually. Since entering upon his duties a new church has been erected, which in architecture, furnishings and surroundings, would be a credit to any city. The cost of the church, including pipe organ, was $10,000. The building is pleasantly located on a natural building site about the center of Bostwick valley. The school connected with this church, costing $1,300, was built in 1890, and has a seating capacity of about 100, and has increased in about the same proportion as the church. Rev. Siegler is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin. He possesses a good library of standard theological and classical works. He has proven the right man in the right place and his efforts have been rewarded in the love and respect, not only of his own immediate congregation but also of all who know him.

JOHN M. FINN, a retired contractor and one of the old and substantial citizens of La Crosse, was born in county Sligo, Ireland, in 1838, a son of Patrick, a native of the county of Mayo, and Elizabeth (Boland) Finn, a native of the county of Sligo, in the Emerald Isle; there they lived and died, the mother in 1841, and the father in 1848. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are now living: Mary, the widow of Peter Collins, is now living in La Crosse with her two sons, James and John; Patrick, the older brother, is living in Monroe county, Wisconsin, and John M. is the subject of this notice. He attended school in his native country until the death of his father, when he went to England; there he was thrown upon his own responsibilities, but valuing a good education he went to school as much as possible until he was eighteen years of age. By that time he had saved enough money to pay his passage to America, so he bade farewell to the British Isles and crossed the sea to the United States. When he reached New York, however, his funds were exhausted; so he sought employment at once. He secured a position in a store and worked there for one year, when he pushed his way further westward, reaching Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1856. He was hired by the railroad company then running a line through this point, and soon he began taking small contracts on other roads, enlarging the contracts as his means increased. This he followed until 1870, when he went to work on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. The contracts taken on this road were very profitable, but he was defrauded by a dishonest partner. In 1873 he removed to La Crosse, and there he has since made his home. He has taken occasional contracts of railroad and other work. Afterwards for three years he was engaged in the tea trade, having the agency of an Eastern house—importers from China and Japan.

Mr. Finn was united in marriage, in 1862, in La Crosse, to Miss Ellen Barry, a daughter of Edmond and Johanna (Barry) Barry, natives of Ireland, but for many years residents of Monroe county, Wisconsin. Her father died in 1886, and her mother in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Finn are the parents of thirteen children, four of whom are deceased: Patrick

married Miss Mary Clare; John married Miss Sarah Matthews, of Dakota; Helen is the wife of Henry Lowell; James, Hannah, Mary, Catherine and Agnes. The family are all devout members of the Roman Catholic Church.

T. J. LEMON, passenger conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, a son of Robert and Mary E. (Gilham) Lemon, the father also a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Virginia. The parents removed to St. Louis, Missouri, when T. J. was an infant. The father was a steamboat carpenter, and followed this calling twenty-five years on the boats running up the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers. He was in the river transportation department during the war, from 1861 to 1865. He died January 3, 1885, at the age of sixty-eight years; the mother passed away February 26, 1879, aged fifty-seven years. Both were devout members of the Congregational Church. Our subject received his education in the public schools of St. Louis, graduating from the high school. Then, following his father's inclinations and tastes, he passed ten years on the steamboats, the first two years as a clerk, and eight years as a pilot. In 1871 he left the river for the railroad, securing a position with the Missouri Pacific, and was conductor for nine years. He next went to the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and was in the employ of this company as conductor for eight years. He ran a way-freight on the Fort Scott & Gulf road about six months, and in 1880 went to work for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Company in the capacity of conductor, a position which he still holds. He has been most faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and has won the entire confidence of the railroad officials with whom he has been connected.

Mr. Lemon was married October 9, 1865, to Miss Irene E. Jacobs, a daughter of Captain J. M. and Mary D. Jacobs, of St. Louis. Of this union six children have been born: Mary D., the wife of T. M. Wamsby, of De Soto, Missouri, and a conductor on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway; they have three children; Nellie G. married Charles A. Borger, engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; Reginald T. resides in Colorado on a ranch; Harry Brent is a student at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Edgar is at home, a pupil in the La Crosse schools. The parents were bereaved by the death of their oldest son, who passed from this life in 1867, at the age of one year.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are devout members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lemon is one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A., and is an active member of the same, accomplishing much good among the railroad men. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM E. JONES resides in one of the most beautiful and productive sections in the State of Wisconsin, the La Crosse valley, and is numbered among the advanced agriculturists of the community. He is a native of Wales, born May 20, 1833, and is a son of Evan and Mary Jones, who were also of Welsh birth. The father is a farmer by occupation; in 1841 he emigrated from Wales and settled on a farm in Canada, where he lived for eight years. He then came to Wisconsin and located on a farm near

Bangor, in La Crosse county. He has a tract of 300 acres, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and in accomplishing this he experienced all the privations and hardships of the frontier. He is now eighty-seven years old. His wife died in Wales in 1842. They had a family of five children: William E., the subject of this notice; David, who died at the age of forty years; John, a resident of Bangor, Wisconsin; Morgan, who lives in Dakota, and one child that died in Wales.

William E. Jones remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years of age, and then started out in life for himself; he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but did not locate on the farm which is now his home until 1862; he owns 160 acres of choice land, his residence being one mile east of West Salem; it is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the valley, and presenting an attractive appearance from the railroad and the public highway. The barns and sheds are substantially built, and the entire place wears an air of thrift and prosperity.

In 1861 Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mary Francis, a daughter of Daniel and Hannah Francis. They have two children living, Hannah and Hattie; the former is staying at home, and the latter is one of the teachers of the county, and has made an enviable reputation in the profession. The father and mother are members of the Congregational Church. In his political opinions Mr. Jones adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

Daniel and Hannah Francis had born to them ten children, seven of whom are living: Ann, Mrs. Jones, James, Rachel, now Mrs. McElhowney, Daniel, David, and Ruth, the wife of Harry Raymond. Daniel Francis, the father, died February 22, 1888, aged eighty-one years. He belonged to the Baptist Church, and for many years was a deacon. His wife is still living, and is an honored resident of West Salem; she has attained the advanced age of eighty two years.

CHARLES WEINGARTEN, one of the promising young business men of La Crosse county, resides in West Salem, where he is engaged in the jewelry trade. He was born in this county January 27, 1868, and is a son of Christopher and Dora (Henker) Weingarten, natives of Germany. The father was a farmer by occupation and was a man of rare intelligence; he came to America shortly after the close of the civil war and settled on a farm in this county; he rented land for a time and then purchased a tract of 120 acres in Hamilton township, which he improved and sold. He had learned the butcher's trade in Hanover, and after coming to the United States he and his two elder sons carried on the business to some extent. His death occurred in August, 1889, at the age of sixty-one years; his wife died in May, 1879, aged fifty years. They reared a family of eight children: Fred married Miss Cora Whitney; Dora is the wife of Dudrick Esmiller and the mother of one daughter, Lillie; Herman married Miss Mary Sandman, and they have one child; Charles is the subject of this notice; Emma died at the age of nineteen years; Ida is the wife of J. H. Myers; Louis and Lillie are the younger members. In his political opinions the father was a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Weingarten belong to that most worthy class of Germans who have emigrated to this country, leaving home and friends and native land for the sake of giving their children those opportunities in the world which the Old World does not afford. They have overcome many ob-

stacles and richly deserve the confidence and esteem in which they were held. They were both members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles, son of the above, received his education in the common schools of Hamilton township and high school of West Salem. In March, 1891, he purchased the stock of jewelry of George B. Viets, whom he also succeeded as express agent at West Salem. He is a young man of good business qualifications, and his outlook is auspicious. In the capacity of express agent he has given excellent satisfaction, and with diligence and perseverance he is sure to win success.

HARVEY B. LAFLIN, M. D., is a leading member of the medical profession in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where he has resided since 1878. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, July 27, 1834, and is a son of Eliakim and Almira (Grower) Laflin; the father was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1800, and the mother in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1805; soon after their marriage they located in New York, where they had born to them three sons and two daughters: Lark E., foreman of the cotton factory at Milan, Illinois, and Mrs. Cordelia Melvin, widow of Joseph Melvin, with our subject, are the only surviving members.

Dr. Laflin received his education in the State of New York, and at Rock Island, Illinois. When he began his professional study, he entered Bennett Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1873; this school is located in Chicago, and is one of the leading Eclectic institutions of the country. Immediately after his graduation he removed to La Crosse and engaged in practice; he has met with more than ordinary success, and has more than realized his expectations.

February 5, 1859, the Doctor was married to Miss Jennie B. Baldwin at Yorktown, Illinois. Mrs. Laflin was born at Bennington, Vermont, July 31, 1838, and is a daughter of Jacob and Peres Baldwin, also natives of the Green Mountain State. No children have been born to Dr. Laflin and wife, but they had one adopted daughter, Nellie; she married J. A. Raymond, and died at the age of thirty years.

Our worthy subject is a member of the Eclectic State Medical Society and of the National Medical Society; he has served as President of the State Medical Society two or three terms, and has been Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary of the National Society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Frontier Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; to Smith Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., and to La Crosse Commandry, No. 9, K. T.; he is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Knights of Honor; he belongs to the La Crosse Board of Trade, and is devoted to the interests of home enterprises. He and Mrs. Laflin are consistent members of the Universalist Church.

JOSIAH L. PETTINGILL, engaged in the real-estate, loans, abstract and insurance business, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Chenango county, New York, November 10, 1840, and is a son of Alonzo and Lucy (Davis) Pettingill, who were also natives of Chenango county. They emigrated to Wisconsin in 1856 and located at Lewis Valley, La Crosse county, where the mother died in 1878; the father now resides with his son in La Crosse, in his eighty-ninth year

previous to his coming to Wisconsin, he and his family had resided two years at Flushing, Flint county, Michigan. He and his wife had a family of four sons and two daughters: Luther, deceased; Jay, John A., Joshua, deceased; Martha L., wife of John L. Mathewson; and Eliza, deceased, wife of Fitz J. Arnold.

Josiah L. attended the public schools of New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. November 19, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss E. Antoinette Kenrick, a native of the State of New York. Mrs. Pettingill came with her parents to Wisconsin at the age of five years; her father, John Kenrick, was born in London, England, and her mother was a native of Glens Falls, New York. Following his marriage, Mr. Pettingill engaged in farming near Lewis Valley, which he continued until 1872. In the fall of 1871, he was elected to the office of County Clerk of La Crosse county, and removed to the county seat previous to taking charge of the office January 1, 1872. He was re-elected to the office until he had filled the position for a period of eleven years. Prior to his election to the county office, he had served as Clerk of Farmington township for six years. He was elected chairman of the Township Board, by virtue of which office he became a member of the County Board of Supervisors. Subsequently he was elected chairman of the County Board, and continued a member of this body until his election to the office of County Clerk. At the end of his eleven years' service as County Clerk, he opened his present business, which he has conducted successfully since 1883. He does a general real-estate, loan, abstract, and insurance business; he owns a full set of abstract books of the county, which he keeps down to date; in insurance he represents the most responsible companies of the country.

Mr. Pettingill affiliates with the Republican party, although in 1885, he had the distinction of being chosen City Assessor of La Crosse by a Democratic council. He has been chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was returned to the Board of Supervisors since leaving the clerk's office, serving two years as its chairman. He is a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Pettingill are the parents of five children: Charles A., who holds a responsible position in St. Paul; Claud K., who graduated from the La Crosse high school at the age of eighteen years, is now in the same office with his brother; Maude A., and Grace E., who are students of the public school, and Johnnie, who died at the age of eighteen months.

HENRY E. WEST, secretary of the La Crosse City Railway, was born in Waterbury, Washington county, Vermont, March 17, 1840, and is a son of Jonathan P. and Louisa (Bacon) West, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a man whom every one honored and respected. He died in Lamoille county, Vermont, in February, 1872; the mother still survives and resides in La Crosse. There were two sons and three daughters in the family: Justin P., Henry E., the subject of this notice; Helen, deceased, the wife of George S. Gates; Emma, widow of Richard Trenwith; Anna, the wife of H. L. Holmes, a banker and stock-raiser of North Dakota. Henry E. grew to manhood in his native State, and received his education in the common schools and the academy at Morrisville. October 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment Berdan's Sharpshooters,

and went to Washington city, where he remained until March 22, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned to his home and worked on the farm for a time, and again offered his services to the Government, but was rejected. In 1863 he went to Chicago and was employed as conductor on the street railway of that city, which position he held until he secured a place with a jewelry firm as bookkeeper. At the end of twelve months he returned to Vermont, where he remained three years. His experience in the great city of Illinois had not been altogether unpleasant, and the memory of it remained with him, so that he finally went back and entered the office of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railway. This line was consolidated with the Lake Shore & Erie, and the office was removed to Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. West also went to that city and held a position in the general office until October, 1878, when he accepted a position with the Southern Minnesota Railroad, and removed to Wells, Minnesota. This road was absorbed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in 1879; when he went to Milwaukee and was in the Auditor's office about one year; he then resigned his position and came to La Crosse. Here he was first employed as bookkeeper in the office of W. W. Cargill & Bro., grain dealers, and held the position seven years. At the end of that time he resigned on account of ill health, and returned to Wells, Minnesota, where he purchased a hardware store. His physician objected to this occupation for him, so he sold out and returned with his family to La Crosse. The two years following he was not actively engaged in any business, and in February, 1890, he was installed as secretary of the La Crosse Street Railway, a position he now holds.

Mr. West was married December 24, 1877, to Miss Ettie McMillan, a daughter of John McMillan, deceased, who was a pioneer lumberman of the city of La Crosse. To Mr. and Mrs. West has been born one child, Mary Louise, whose birth-day was January 8, 1885. Mr. West is a member of the Knights of Honor and of the M. W. of A.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party and is an ardent supporter of the issues of that body. His position as secretary of the street railway is one of great responsibility, and he has proven by a long career that he is worthy of the confidence reposed in him. Mrs. West is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH BOSCHERT, Registrar of Deeds, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, was born in Greenfield township, this county, January 9, 1858, and is the eldest of three children of Gregory and Anna (Tauschc) Boschert. His parents located in Greenfield township in 1855, being among the earliest settlers in La Crosse county. The father was elected Supervisor of the township in 1857, and served in that office for many years. As the result of industry and frugality he had a fine estate. Of his three children, Helen and Andrew are unmarried and reside at home with their parents. Joseph spent his youth in those occupations which usually fall to a farmer's son, and during the winter season he attended school. In 1877 he began teaching, and followed this profession for six months of the year until 1884, when he came to La Crosse. He served as clerk of Greenfield township in 1881–'82–'83. He invested in real estate in La Crosse, and in the fall of 1884 he erected a business building at the corner of Fifth and Jay streets; there he embarked in the mercantile trade, having formed

a partnership with E. J. Tausche, the firm being Boschert & Tausche. This relationship existed until November, 1885, when Mr. Boschert withdrew, having been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, First Division of the Sixth District of Wisconsin. In July, 1887, the Second and Sixth Revenue Districts were consolidated, and Mr. Boschert was appointed Deputy Collector; this division comprises nine counties, including La Crosse county. By a change of administration, June 30, 1889, Mr. Holmes succeeded Mr. Boschert.

August 7, 1889, our subject bought out his former partner and re-embarked in the mercantile trade at his old stand, continuing there until January 1, 1891, when he sold out with a view to taking charge of his present office, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1890. This is a responsible and profitable position, the term being two years, and the work requiring two clerks besides the principal.

Mr. Boschert owns considerable valuable real estate in La Crosse, including several lots, a residence and three business buildings. September 8, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary McConville, a native of La Crosse county, born in the town of Barre, February 14, 1860. Her father was a native of Ireland, and her mother was born in Ohio. The mother died in September, 1889, and the father is a resident of La Crosse. They reared the following named children: Rose, Hugh A., Hannah C., Dennis J., Curran, John and Mary; Margaret and Emmett are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Boschert are the parents of three children: Rose M., born June 28, 1886; Annie L., born February 27, 1888; and John J., born December 24, 1889. Mr. Boschert is a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade, and belongs to the Jefferson Club. He and his wife are both members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and he belongs to St. Boniface Benevolent Society. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Boschert was a teacher in the public schools of La Crosse county. She first taught in the district school, and was afterwards appointed a teacher in the city schools.

GEORGE EDWARDS.—In recording the history of any country, the growth and development of a community may always be traced to a few sturdy souls who gave not grudgingly, but with their whole hearts, the best efforts of their lives to carrying civilization to the frontier, and establishing those occupations which distinguish the progressive man from the untutored savage. It is to these men the highest honor is due, and it is their names that lead in the biographical portion of the country's annals. Such a man was George Edwards, a retired lumberman of La Crosse, residing on the corner of Sixth and Vine streets. He was born at Windsor, Broome county, New York, December 1, 1818, and is a son of Joseph and Abigail (Buel) Edwards, natives of the State of New York. The father was born April 16, 1791, and died in July, 1853; he was reared in Broome county, New York, on the Susquehanna river. A family of six sons were born to them, four of whom were born in Broome county: the two youngest were born in Chenango county, to which place the family moved about the year 1822. Their names are: Simon B., Francis F., Edward F., Daniel C., deceased; Loren J., deceased, and George, the subject of this biographical sketch, who was the third-born. The mother was born in 1789, and died in 1868. The parents were both consistent members of the Baptist Church for many years. Ebenezer

Edwards, the paternal grandfather, was a lumberman on the Delaware river.

At the age of nineteen years George Edwards went to Lodi Plains, Michigan, where he spent one summer working by the month. In the fall of 1838 he tied his wardrobe up in a red bandana handkerchief and made a tour of the Great Lakes, his object being to investigate the resources of the frontier country; he arrived in Wisconsin just before the land sales, found the people poor and the crops a failure. In spite of all the discouragements he located at Troy, Walworth county, and hired to Augustus Smith to split rails at $12 per month. The profit of his services was in proportion to the bill of fare furnished by his employer, rather meager. In the spring of 1839 he purchased 160 acres of land, and determined to double it within three years. He saved his earnings, bought the land, and built a shanty, and also bought a yoke of oxen. He was then ready to cultivate his own land, but soon after he was taken with inflammatory rheumatism; he was alone in his shanty at the time, but fortunately was soon discovered and taken to the home of his brother, who resided in East Troy. He was ill through the entire summer; and came near passing to the silent beyond. It was during this illness that he sold his land for $1,000. After his recovery he opened a grocery store in East Troy, Wisconsin. While engaged in this business he returned to New York, and August 25, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss Electa Edwards, a daughter of William and Lodama (Smith) Edwards, honored residents of Broome county, New York. He carried on the grocery trade until his health failed, when he spent a winter in Texas; in the spring he returned to East Troy, and in 1853 he came to La Crosse county and purchased 320 acres of land near West Salem; in 1854 he came to the city of La Crosse, made some purchases of town lots, and moved his family to the place in 1855. He formed a partnership with B. P. Hart in the hardware business, and they conducted a successful trade until 1859, when the store and stock went up in flames. This enterprising firm was not long in recovering from the conflagration, and carried on business three years after the fire.

It was at this time that Mr. Edwards embarked in the lumber and wheat business, in which enterprises he has been more than ordinarily successful. He is a man of excellent business ability, keen foresight and sound judgment. He has for many years taken a leading place in the commercial circles of La Crosse county, and no man stands higher in the estimation of the people. He was Mayor of La Crosse for one term, but declined re-election, as his private business required his undivided attention. He was also Alderman for several terms, and in his official capacity used every effort to advance the interests of the city.

Mr. Edwards has been a wide traveler, having visited every State and Territory in the Union, Cuba, the Bermudas, and old Mexico. He now has in contemplation a six-months trip to the Gulf of Mexico. He and his wife have had born to them four children: Georgia, F., wife of William W. Taylor, and the mother of two children; George E. and Bessie A.; Emma L., wife of W. Ernest Polleys; she was the mother of one child, Irene E.; her death occurred June 11, 1891; she was a woman of great benevolence, tender-hearted, and the friend of the unfortunate everywhere; Minnie A., the wife of Joseph M. Parsons; the youngest child, Gracie M., died of diphtheria at the age of ten years. The mother of these children died March 20, 1876; she was born April 6.

1822, and was one of a family of nine children, only one of whom survives. She was a woman of many rare traits, and greatly admired by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Edwards is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of the order.

PHILLIP McCONNELL, one of the leading agriculturists of La Crosse county, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 20, 1838, and is a son of David and Catherine (Hineman) McConnell, natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a wheelwright by trade, but devoted the latter years of his life to farming. He removed with his family from Indiana to Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1839, and thence to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1843. In 1852 they came to Farmington, La Crosse county, where they experienced many of the privations of frontier life. Mr. McConnell entered land, and purchased some that had already been improved. He died in 1860, at the age of sixty-six years; his wife died in 1871, at the age of seventy-seven years. Both were worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. They had a family of ten children, five of whom are living. Phillip McConnell began business for himself by teaching school when the system was yet in a primitive state. He followed this calling for three years, and then embarked in the mercantile and milling business, at the same time conducting the cultivation of a farm. He afterwards disposed of his commercial interests, and for many years gave his entire attention to agriculture. He made some investments in grain, and lumber and live-stock, but withdrew his money from these enterprises and went back to farming. He is numbered among the largest and most successful agriculturists, and the stock he has put on the market has been of the best grade. He owns two large farms at the present time, located one-half mile east of the West Salem railroad station. His residence is pleasantly situated on a natural building site, overlooking the wide and fertile valley and affording a beautiful view of the hills beyond; the building is frame and is large and conveniently arranged; the barns and sheds for the live-stock are substantial, and the whole place has an air of thrift and prosperity. Mr. McConnell is progressive in his views, and lends a generous support to those enterprises which tend to the up-building of the community. He has been Treasurer of the town, discharging his duties with rare fidelity. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

His marriage, which occurred January 1, 1862, was to Miss Margaret E. Van Ness, a daughter of John Van Ness, a well-known citizen of West Salem. To Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have been born four children: John E., an attorney of La Crosse; Myrtie M., one of the teachers of the county who is now attending the Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Carl P., a member of the senior class of the West Salem High School, and Wesley G. The father and mother are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON is numbered among the intelligent, enterprising, and successful men of West Salem. He is a native of the Dominion of Canada, born June 25, 1859, and is a son of Johannes Mikkelson and Maline Thoreson, natives of Norway. The father was a farmer by occupation, and followed that calling after coming to this country. He emigrated to America with his family in 1859, and settled near

Farmington, La Crosse county; at the end of two years he sold out and removed to Holland, Wisconsin. He was born April 4, 1813, and died December 30, 1888. His wife was born January 3, 1816, and died November 26, 1891. They had eleven children, eight of whom are living; there were six sons and five daughters.

Alexander Johnson was educated in the common schools of Wisconsin, and also took a course in the La Crosse Business College. At the age of twenty-two years he embarked in business on his own account, opening a drug store in West Salem, and does a thriving business.

In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster of West Salem, and has given good satisfaction in his official position. He is an ardent Republican, and always gives a zealous support to the movements of that body.

Mr. Johnson was married, June 5, 1883, to Miss Anna K. Gudmundson, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Hans and Bolette Gudmundson, highly respected residents of La Crosse valley. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born four children: James H., Melvin B., Abbie J., and Alexander A. The parents are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and occupy an enviable position among the prosperous citizens of La Crosse county.

WILLIAM A. IMHOFF is one of the enterprising citizens of La Crosse, and is the proprietor of a prosperous business. He was born at Highland, Iowa county, Wisconsin, April 23, 1860, and is a son of Anton and Christine (Borichter) Imhoff, natives of Germany. Both the father and mother were born in Hanover, and the former was a carpenter by trade. His early youth was spent in his own country, but believing the opportunities greater in America, he crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in the United States. He located at Highland, Iowa, and during the latter part of his life followed farming. The mother of our subject came to America in her girlhood. They reared a family of two sons and five daughters, William A. Imhoff being the sixth-born child. He passed his youth in Highland, and at the age of nineteen years began to learn the harness-maker's trade at Muscoda, Wisconsin. He completed his apprenticeship there, and in 1880 came to La Crosse, where he has since conducted a successful business. He manufactures all kinds of harness and saddles, and has established a substantial trade.

Mr. Imhoff was married to Miss Theresa Schilling, a daughter of Rudolf and Johanna Schilling, natives of Germany. They have had born to them one son and two daughters: Ida, Emma, and William A., Jr. The parents are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Imhoff belongs to St. Boniface's Society, to the Casino, and to the La Crosse Diocesan Life Insurance Company. He has built and improved some city property, owns a pleasant residence on State street and a good business block on Third street. He is a stockholder of the Inter-State Fair Association, and takes an active interest in those enterprises which are of public benefit. He is a citizen in every way worthy of the country he has adopted.

MICHAEL KRATCHIVIL, manufacturing confectioner, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a native of Germany, born March 17, 1854, a son of Frank and Theresa (Kohlas) Kratchivil. His parents bade fare-

well to the "Fatherland" in 1854, crossed the sea and took up their residence in a strange country among a strange people. They settled in Washington township, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, about twelve miles from the city of Milwaukee. Michael was an infant when he was brought to this country, and here received his education. He learned his trade in Milwaukee and Chicago, and afterwards worked as a journeyman in many of the large cities in this country.

In 1881 he came to La Crosse and established himself in the candy-manufacturing business in a small way. The excellence of his goods soon created a good demand, and by faithfully sustaining the high standard he has built up a trade throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota. He has two traveling salesmen all the year, and gives employment to thirteen skilled workmen.

Mr. Kratchivil was married in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Annie Hale, who died, leaving two children, Katie and Ellé. Mr. Kratchivil was married a second time, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Emily Joslin, a native of this city. They have no children. The first wife of our subject was a full communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

EMIL BERG, superintendent of the delivery department of the La Crosse Postoffice, and leader of the Normanna Sangerkor and Fruhsinn, was born at Trondjem, Norway, December 12, 1843, a son of Ebbe Berg, by his marriage to Christine (Lund) Berg. His father was an officer in the commissary department of the artillery of Norway, and is a descendant of agricultural ancestry. The general characteristics of the Bergs were large stature, hardy constitution and long life. On the mother's side the ancestry were Swedes, although she was born in Norway. They had seven sons and two daughters.

Mr. Emil Berg received his education in the public schools of Trondjem, and in early life showed a strong predilection for music. He however learned the furrier's trade in his native town. At the age of twenty-three years he came to America, locating in Chicago, where he followed his trade one season, for which there was not sufficient demand. Then he engaged in upholstery, in the meantime devoting his attention to music. His fine tenor voice and his love for the old Norse songs made him favorably known in the musical circles of that city, and in the fall of 1866 he organized the singing society named Nora, the first Norwegian singing society organized in that city. During the fall of 1868 it was merged into the Freja, Mr. Berg being elected leader of both societies.

In the spring of 1869 he came to La Crosse, where he has since resided with the exception of four years in Decorah, Iowa, where he went to assume the leadership of the "Luren," a singing society. June 1, 1869, soon after his arrival in La Crosse, he was elected leader of the "Normanna," which position he held until 1880, excepting the four years mentioned. In that year this society divided, half going with the Norden society and half working independently. Mr. Berg was elected leader upon being admitted to the Norden society, and held the position for several years, and as an appreciation of his labors was elected an honorary member of the Norden society. For several years he was also leader of the Sextten Harmonien, and at one time leader of the quartet Gauken, and for two years leader of the La Crosse Valley Singing Society at West Salem, this State. During the summer of 1889 the Norske Sangerkor was organized with Mr. Berg as

leader, which society in the fall of 1890 joined the Normanna Sangerkor, and Mr. Berg was again elected to the leadership, which position he still holds. Since March 1, 1890, he has also conducted the German singing society, Frohsinn. Mr. Berg is undoubtedly the oldest Scandinavian leader of song in the Northwest, if not in America; and it is to be hoped that he may live a great many years yet to labor in the field he is so admirably fitted to fill.

In the early part of the year 1870 the Normanna society had an active membership of thirty or more, and at that time was the only singing society known beyond their immediate neighborhood. May 17, 1872, the Normanna assisted Ole Bull in his concert at Madison, given for the purpose of creating a fund for the establishment of a Scandinavian library at the State University there.

In 1874 Mr. Hoppe was elected leader of the Normanna, and served for a year. From 1875 to 1878 the society lay dormant, but in the last named year it obtained a new lease of life and re-elected Mr. Berg leader. In 1880 E. B. Running was elected leader, and served several years. In the fall of 1890 the Norske Sangerkor and the Normanna united and elected Mr. Berg leader. The society is at present in a flourishing condition, having thirty-two active members and fifty-five honorary.

Mr. Berg has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for the past twenty-two years, having passed all the chairs, and is also a member of the encampment; and he has served the order in many of its offices. Being District Deputy Grand Master, he represented the lodges here at the Grand Lodge on different occasions. August 1, 1870, he was appointed delivery clerk at La Crosse Postoffice, and served through all the grades of office here up to his present position. Although he has a number of times been offered municipal office, he would never accept them.

Mr. Berg was married in La Crosse, to Ella Ranher, a native of Norway and a daughter of Andrew Ranher by his marriage to Miss Sophie Naess, who came to America in 1853, settling in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Berg have one son and two daughters, namely: Ebbe, a mercantile clerk of bright promise; Ragna and Nora.

ALBERT V. FETTER, contracting plumber, steam and gas fitter, occupies a prominent place in commercial circles in La Crosse county, and is entitled to the following space in the history of her leading men. He was born near Fountain City, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, April 22, 1866, and is a son of Ferdinand and Dorothea (Eder) Fetter, natives of Germany. The father was a lawyer by profession, and emigrated from Prussia to America when a young man, locating at Fountain City, Wisconsin, where for many years he was favorably known as a member of the legal profession. In the latter years of his life he became a resident of Alma, Wisconsin, and was County Judge of Buffalo county at the time of his death, which occurred October 16, 1876. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, and discharged the duties of his office with a fidelity that won him the highest esteem of the people. Of his family, four sons and two daughters survive: Norman is the associate editor of West's Law Publishing House, St. Paul, a lawyer by profession; Albert V., the subject of this notice; Harvey J. is a civil engineer by profession, and is now chief engineer of the Duluth Terminal Railway Company; John P. is also a civil engineer, employed by the Northern Pacific

Railroad Company; Hannah and Ella M. are the two daughters.

Albert V. spent his early youth in Alma, Wisconsin, and at the age of fourteen years started out to meet the responsibilities of life. He first engaged as a clerk, and was thus occupied for several years. He then became interested in steamboats, but he abandoned this enterprise in 1888 to establish the business in which he is now engaged. In this undertaking he has been more than usually prosperous, and has won an enviable reputation as a progressive and substantial citizen. He is a charter member of the La Crosse Builders' Exchange, and belongs to the La Crosse Board of Trade. In 1891 Mr. Fetter joined E. T. Mueller in business for the purpose of manufacturing a patent tool to be used in the plumbing business.

Our worthy subject was married in La Claire, Iowa, to Miss Mae Orwig Hilbourne, a native of that place and a daughter of John and Kate Hilbourne, natives of the State of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Hilbourne's maiden name was Schreiner.

THOMAS W. CUMMINGS, funeral director and undertaker, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a native of the State of Illinois, born at Galena, November 15, 1854. His parents, Andrew and Catherine (Murphy) Cummings, were natives of Ireland, but in 1849 they bade farewell to the beautiful "Emerald Isle" and sailed away to America. The father was a grocer by trade, and carried on a thriving business in Dubuque, Iowa, from 1856 until the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1865. He and his wife reared a family of four sons and four daughters: Mary married Richard O'Brien, a merchant of Independence, Iowa; Simon is a resident of La Crosse; Bridget is the wife of George Higgins, an engineer of St. Louis, Missouri; Maggie is the wife of John Larkins; T. W.; Annie, wife of Peter Paule; Walter J. died at Bismarck, Dakota, leaving a wife and one son; John C. died in Dubuque, leaving a wife and two daughters; they had buried four children in infancy; Thomas W. is the subject of this biographical sketch.

He obtained a good education in Dubuque, and early in life began clerking in a grocery store; subsequently he was employed in a saloon and billiard hall, and in 1886 he came to La Crosse, where he carried on the saloon business until 1880. He then embarked in the embalming and undertaking business, and has met with fair success.

Mr. Cummings was married in Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss Phebe Reah, a native of Iowa and a daughter of David and Sarah J. (Blake) Reah. Of this union two sons and two daughters have been born: Bertha, Andrew D., Stella and Ambrose. The parents are members of the Roman Catholic Church, while Mr. Cummings belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and to the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

LORENS SCHILDMANN, of the firm of Weide & Schildmann, saloon-keepers, La Crosse, was born October 31, 1855, in Westphalia, Germany, in the town of Bielefeldt. His father, William, who had married Elsabeth Eberfeldt, was a carpenter by occupation and came to America in 1856, with his family, locating at Quincy, Illinois. Four years afterward he moved to Sauk City, Wisconsin, and three years after that, in 1862, to La Crosse, where he has since made his home. He reared two sons and three daughters.

Mr. Schildmann, whose name introduces this sketch, grew to manhood in La Crosse, obtained a fair education in the common school, and has since been engaged in keeping a saloon. He has served four years as Alderman of the Eighth Ward; has been chairman of the Committee on the Poor, and member of the Committees on License and Health. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of Hermann, of the Deutscher Verein and also of the Third Ward Aid Society.

He married Miss Margaretha Dahnell, a native of Germany and a daughter of Frederick and Margaretha Dahnell. They have two sons and three daughters, namely: Emma, Louisa, Walter, William and Florence Minnie.

THOMAS HANSEN, a contractor and builder of La Crosse, is one of the charter members of the Builders' Exchange of that city, and has been prominently identified with her building interests since 1869, when he emigrated to America. He was born in Norway, near Lillihamer, March 1, 1844, and is the son of Hans and Carrie (Jensen) Thomsen. His father was a farmer and merchant; his death occurred in 1859.

Thomas Hansen learned the carpenters' trade in his native country, and in 1860, as before stated, crossed the sea to America, believing that the opportunities afforded in the new world were greater than those of the old. After landing he came direct to La Crosse, and here established himself in the contracting and building business. He is also a millwright, and for several years he followed this occupation throughout Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. His efforts have been rewarded with a fair measure of success, and his relations with his newly adopted mother country have been of a very pleasant character.

Mr. Hansen was married in Norway to Miss Elisabeth Erickson, and of this union eight children have been born: Henry, the oldest, a promising young man, died at the age of nineteen years; those living are: Louisa and Hilda, five children having died in childhood.

LOUIS N. NELSON is one of the most skilled painters and decorators of La Crosse, where he has resided since 1888. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin, November 24, 1862, and is a son of Thomas A. and Lena (Grendley) Nelson, natives of Norway. The parents were born in Skien, about 120 miles from Christiania, and emigrated to America in 1853 or 1854. Other members of the Nelson and Grendley families also crossed the sea, and the greater number settled near Milwaukee, although branches of the Grendley family are scattered over Wisconsin and Michigan.

Louis N. Nelson grew to manhood in Madison, Wisconsin, where he learned his trade from his father, who was a prominent painter and decorator in that city. In 1888 he came to La Crosse, as before stated; after arriving in this city he formed a partnership with O. J. Oyen; this relationship existed until 1890, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time Mr. Nelson has conducted the business alone, and has met with marked success. Thoroughly well fitted for his line of work and possessed of those sterling traits of character which win and hold confidence, he has made for himself an enviable reputation among the business men of La Crosse. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse, and is deeply interested in the success of the organization.

He was married in Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret Agnes Connell, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Connell, and of this union one son has been born, Louis T.

MONS ANDERSON.—America is indebted to all the nations of the earth for her inhabitants, and no country has contributed a more upright, honorable class of citizens than has Norway, the birthplace of Mons Anderson, one of the most highly respected residents of La Crosse, Wisconsin. He was born at Valders, June 8, 1830, a son of Anders and Mary (Knudson) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Norway. His father was a farmer by occupation, and died when our subject was but a lad.

During his boyhood he was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen (being the oldest in the family) he bade farewell to his friends and the pine-clad hills of his native land, and sailed across the sea to America, locating after his arrival in Milwaukee. He was fortunate in securing employment with Hon. Daniel Wells, a member of Congress from Milwaukee, and then proprietor of the City Hotel. He remained in Mr. Wells' employ for three years, two of which he was a student in Prof. Balk's school. He spent one year as a salesman in the grocery store of Herbert Reed, giving entire satisfaction to his employer and winning many friends among the customers.

Observing the necessity of capital to achieve success in the older Eastern cities, he determined to push farther West, and, attracted by the commercial prospects of La Crosse, he came to this city when it was a small village, in 1851. He first engaged as clerk in the store of S. T. Smith, which was located on Front street, and in 1853 became a partner in the establishment. He later formed a partnership with W. W. Ustick, which continued one year. He was then alone for some years, his next partner being S. E. Oleson, with whom he was associated for two years.

Then Mr. Anderson successfully continued the business alone for several years, while his two sons were being fitted for the responsibility of the increasing trade.

In 1885 Mr. Anderson took both of his sons into the company, the firm then being known as Mons Anderson & Sons. His oldest son, Alfred H., acquired a large interest in what was then Washington Territory, and it soon became apparent that it required his personal attention, so he withdrew from the firm, and moved there to take charge of his own interests. It was then thought advisable, as being the popular system, to organize into a stock company, to be known as The Mons Anderson Company, which was done in January, 1891. Samuel W. then became the mainstay of his father in the management.

His fine block on the corner of Main and Second streets has been built from time to time as the business demanded, being always ahead of the town. It has been a common remark that he has the largest establishment of its kind in America in proportion to the population. He has been in active business forty years, and is to-day the oldest business man by many years, on the Mississippi river, above Galena.

The question would naturally arise in the reader's mind, "Why did not Mr. Anderson move to a larger place many years ago where his enterprise and push could be appreciated?" His answer would be, that he would rather be a leader in the city of La Crosse than a follower in some larger city.

At the present time, Mr. Anderson employs traveling men by the dozen, and employs

in his factory and store by the hundreds. His goods find a ready market in Western Wisconsin and in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, and the annual output exceeds a million dollars.

The writer was shown through the various departments of the manufactory and warehouses, and was surprised at finding such a mammoth establishment in a city the size of La Crosse. From offices to engine room, every department evinces neatness and order and the strict business methods that prevail therein.

It is one of Mr. Anderson's characteristics, that he always wants his customers and visitors to be happily disappointed and find it more extensive than represented or expected.

One feature worthy of remark, is that Mr. Anderson started out in an early day to have strictly one price, and every one treated alike, and to have goods represented as they were. This is the key to his success. At one time he did a wholesale dry-goods, retail dry-goods and millinery, and retail clothing business. His retail dry-goods and millinery traffic was the second largest in the State.

As the country developed and the city grew, his wholesale operations steadily increased, making it necessary that some of the minor interests should be dispensed with. In 1883 he closed out his retail establishments, and since that time has been doing a wholesale dry-goods and manufacturing business.

Mr. Anderson attributes his success in a measure to the fact that when he gets trustworthy employees he manages to retain them in his service. Among those who have served him long and faithfully, are Mr. J. T. Van Valkenburg; the old veteran "Uncle John" Halvorson; his trusted bookkeeper, Mr. Louis Streeter, who is secretary and treasurer of the present firm; Mr. Fred Haufgaarn, manager of the manufacturing department, and many others.

Mr. Anderson has not only witnessed the growth of La Crosse from a mere hamlet to the beautiful city it now is, but has actively participated in all that pertained to its matured advancement. He has built up a business which is an honor to himself and a credit to the city. As the city has grown, and competitors have entered the field, he has maintained his superior position in commercial circles by the excellence of his goods and his uniformly courteous and honorable dealing. He is a man positive in his convictions, and of marked characteristics and unusual ability. While his life has been one of busy usefulness, its cares have set lightly upon him, for he retains his youthful vigor and activity in a marked degree. Courteous alike to customers, employees or strangers, he is the highest type of the genuine American business man and gentleman, whom to know is a pleasure.

In his pursuit of wealth he has not been unmindful of the comfort of his employees, nor has he been wanting in public spirit. He is a liberal contributer to those enterprises which are calculated to benefit the city, either morally or intellectually. System and good judgment are noteworthy features of all his operations, and his integrity rendered his credit "gilt-edged," not only at home but abroad. He has accumulated a handsome competence, and enjoys the highest regard of the social and commercial world in which he moves.

WILLIAM WIELE, of the firm of Wiele & Schildmann, proprietors of a saloon in La Crosse, was born in Penskowo, in the province of Posen, Germany, March 21, 1859, a son of William and

Amanda (Hein) Wiele. His father was a farmer, and his paternal grandfather a distiller by trade, but mostly engaged in farming. On the maternal side his forefathers were generally millers.

Mr. Wiele completed his apprenticeship in the grocery trade and came to America in 1878, locating in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, where he was a farmer for a short time. Next he was for a short time at Albert Lea, Minnesota, keeping a saloon, and finally, in 1881, came to La Crosse. Here, for four years he was employed at Heileman's brewery; next he was clerk for a year for Mr. Wehausen in the cigar trade; then was mail carrier about a year; and then for a year was clerk for John Schilling, a clothing merchant; and since 1886 he has been conducting a good saloon. In 1891 he was elected Supervisor for the Third Ward. He is a member of the Germania Society, has served as its president; has been secretary of the Liederkranz; has passed all the chairs in the society of the Sons of Herman; and is one of the stockholders in the Inter-State Fair Association. He is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen.

CHARLES A. BARTZ is one of the many successful contractors and builders of La Crosse, and is also one of the many honored citizens for whom America is indebted to Germany. His birth-place is Pelnow, about thirty miles from Berlin, and the date of his birth is October 3, 1853. His parents, John and Phillipena (Schwartz) Bartz, emigrated to the United States and settled in La Crosse. The father was the owner of a considerable amount of property; his death occurred here in 1877, and his wife passed from this life in 1889.

Charles received his education in the common schools, and in his youth chose the business of contracting and building for his occupation in life. In 1881 he became identified with the building interests of La Crosse, and has won his share of the patronage of the city and surrounding country. Among the many buildings he has erected may be mentioned the residences of Stephen Gaulert, Samuel Anderson, J. J. Fruit, and Alderman Nennecister. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, was an early advocate of its establishment, and assisted very materially in its organization. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Progressive National Union. He is deeply interested in the prosperity of his fellow-craftsmen and may be relied upon to protect and sustain their interests.

CARL LUDWIG BORRESON, of the firm of Borreson Bros., general grocers, La Crosse, was born in the city of Lillehammer, in Eastern Norway, January 30, 1842, a son of Borre Hansen Borreson, by his marriage to Elizabeth Lundgren, who was of Swedish descent though born in Norway. The forefathers of the Borreson line were generally engaged in the professions, especially that of teaching. The father of our subject, however, was an architect, and also served the public as Justice of the Peace and Mayor of the city. He ended his useful and active life in his native city, Lillehammer, in 1878, at about the age of seventy years.

At the age of twelve years Mr. Carl L. Borreson, our subject, began in mercantile business, serving an apprenticeship. In the spring of 1870 he left his native country, spent eight months in Germany and traveled in England, and in the fall of 1870 came to

America, and direct to La Crosse. Here he began as clerk and book-keeper for Charles B. Soldberg, a wholesale grocer, and continued in that position ten years. He then became head manager of the retail department of this firm for two years, having an interest in the business, and then, in the spring of 1883, formed with William Joosten a partnership in the grocery business, wholesale and retail. In the spring of 1886 he sold his interest there to his partners, and the next fall joined his brother Henry, in his present business, already mentioned.

He was married in La Crosse to Miss Hannah Matilda Wederwang, a native of Thoten, Eastern Norway, and a daughter of Matthias W. and Mary Wenderwang. The mother of Mrs. Borreson came to America with her daughter in 1865, settling in La Crosse, where she still resides. Mrs. Borreson died in 1875, leaving two daughters: Lillie Mary Elisabeth and Hannah Matilda Borgia. She was an earnest believer in the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Borreson's second marriage, which occurred December 26, 1877, was to Miss Josephine Hermine Bolette Haugan, who was born at Drammen, Norway, May 6, 1839. She was a schoolteacher in her native country, and also taught in Chicago after coming to America in 1865. Her father was a manufacturer of wagons at Drammen for some years, and then moved to Christiania, the capital of Norway, where he was engaged in the same business; and while there he served the city as Alderman for a number of years. He came to America in 1860, and in 1870 located at La Crosse, where he died three years later.

By his second marriage Mr. Borreson has one son and one daughter: Borge Haugan, born July 7, 1879, and Bertha Christine Ambrosia, born October 9, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Borreson are worthy members of the Lutheran Church.

In this religious body Mr. Borreson has been very zealous and efficient, holding various official positions. He was a member of the board of the church which located the Lutheran College of the Norwegian Synod of America at Decorah, Iowa, in the summer of 1889. In the summer of 1890 he was chairman of the building committee which superintended the erection of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of this synod at North La Crosse. He has served his church here as trustee for about fifteen years, as secretary about nine years and as treasurer three years. He has been a member of the Scandinavian Society for six years, and was its president at the time of its dissolution and merging into the Norden Society. He is at present Supervisor of the Ninth Ward.

Of his family, his two eldest daughters are young ladies of bright promise, exhibiting the best traits of the Borreson line, in the profession of teaching. The eldest daughter is a student making rapid progress at the Milwaukee Normal School, and the other is now in her graduating year in the high school, and will also complete a thorough course of training for the teachers' profession.

JOSEPH AND FRANK SCHWALBE, builders and contractors, La Crosse, Wisconsin.—Joseph Schwalbe was born in Austria, near Prague, at the village of Aucha, June 19, 1829, and is the son of a contractor and builder, whose ancestors for many generations had followed the same calling. He received a good education in Prague and completed a thorough course of training in the architectural schools of that city. Upon attaining his twenty-first year, he embarked

in the business of contracting and building, which he conducted until 1869, when he came to America and located in St. Louis, Missouri. There he remained thirteen months, but at the end of that time, came to La Crosse, where he has since made his home. He has been prominently identified with the building interests of the place, and has very materially aided the growth and development of this industry.

He was married in his native village to Miss Lizzie ——. Of this union ten children were born, three sons and four daughters, in Germany, and two sons and one daughter in this country; three sons and three daughters survive: Mary is the wife of Joseph Schubert, of LaCrosse; Joseph is a real-estate agent in West Superior, Wisconsin; Frank; Lizzie is the wife of Lorens Schent, of La Crosse; Line, and William, a bookkeeper by occupation.

Frank Schwalbe, the junior member of the firm, was born at Aucha, Austria, October 8, 1863, and is a son of Joseph Schwalbe. He received his education in La Crosse, and early in life took up the business of his father. In 1888 the present partnership was formed. He was married in this city to Miss Charlotta Kohlhaus, a daughter of Jacob Kohlhaus. Of this union two sons have been born; Frank and Arthur. He is a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade and of the Germania Society, being an honored official of the latter.

Mr. Schwalbe and his son Frank are both members of the Builders' Exchange, and are among the leading members of their craft. Among the many buildings which they have erected may be mentioned the Weileman Brewing Company's plant, Zeister's Brewery, the largest portion of the Gund Brewing Company's plant, most of the C. J. Michel Brewing Company's plant, the Eagle Brewery, the Vogel Brewery, the West Wisconsin Machine Shops, the Tivoli (a summer garden), Peter Lehman's Garden, Doerre's Block, City Hall of La Crosse, Mr. Wheeler's residence on Tenth and Cass streets, etc.

FRANCIS XAVIER DE LOREA, whose business career in La Crosse has been a most satisfactory one, has been a resident of the county since 1873, and has won an enviable position among his fellow-builders. He was born in the city of Montreal, July 4, 1837, and is a son of Battiste and Susan (Roussaht) De Lorea. His father was a farmer by occupation, but agriculture presented few attractions to young Francis Xavier, and he took up the carpenter's trade, which he learned very thoroughly in his native city. In 1861 he came to the United States, and until 1873 worked as a journeyman in the various cities of the Union. Since locating in La Crosse he has come to be recognized as one of the most intelligent contractors and has won his share of patronage. He erected the Sixth Ward schoolhouse, the McMillan building, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the La Crosse Abattoir, the business block of the Norwegian Workingmen's Society, the Lienlokken building, and many of the finest residences. During the past seven years he has given considerable attention to contracting and building in Minneapolis, Minnesota, meeting with very encouraging results.

Mr. De Lorea was married in La Crosse to Miss Emma E. Rawlinson. He and his wife are regular communicants of the Episcopal Church, and are members of the congregation of Christ Church. He is a worthy Sir Knight of the Masonic order, and belongs to the Knights of Honor. Mrs. De Lorea is a

Worthy Matron of the Eastern Star, and is an active official of that society.

Our subject is a member of the directory of the Builders' Exchange and was one of the prominent factors in the perfection of that organization.

HENRY WILLIAM RAETZMANN, editor and proprietor of *Der La Crosse Volksfreund*, was born at Barum, Hanover, Germany, September 9, 1847. In October, 1866, he emigrated to America, going directly to Reedsburg, Wisconsin; there he found employment in a general store as clerk, and also gave some time to the study of the English language, attending the public school for this purpose. He studied law in 1867-'68 with Mr. Joseph Mackey, one of the leading attorneys of Sauk county, and in 1869 became a student in the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin. In 1870 he again turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and six years later he entered upon his career as a journalist, in which he has met with the most gratifying success. In December of that year he established at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, the Democratic weekly newspaper called *Der Sauk County Herald*, of which he has been the editor and publisher for fifteen years. He was Notary Public during this time, and held the agency for several steamship lines and five different fire insurance companies. He served as Justice of the Peace for two terms, being twice re-elected, but declining to accept the honor the third time it was conferred, as his private business required his undivided attention.

In January, 1891, Mr. Raetzmann removed to La Crosse with his family, and has resided in this city since that time. He also bought his printing material and established the new German Democratic paper, *Der La Crosse Volksfreund*, and a Sunday supplement called *Im Familienkreise*. The *Sauk County Herald*, after having been published here for nearly ten months during 1891, was merged into the *Volksfreund*, and is published in connection with that paper every Saturday under the name of the *Herald and Volksfreund*. *Der La Crosse Volksfreund* is one of the leading German publications of the Northwest; is a bright, newsy sheet, ably edited and well conducted.

Mr. Raetzmann was united in marriage April 30, 1874, to Miss Emilie Licht, who was born September 30, 1855, the eldest daughter of Henry Licht of Westfield. Mr. and Mrs. Raetzmann are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Ewald Ludolf Friedrich, born March 20, 1875; Amandus Hugo Lothar, born August 8, 1876, died March 12, 1887; Meta Louise Frieda, born December 25, 1878; Wilhelm Hermann, June 9, 1881; Ella Catharine Pauline, August 27, 1883; Paul Otto Werner, January 11, 1886; Alfred Louis Julius, April 14, 1888.

G. A. SLOANE, stamp clerk in the La Crosse, Wisconsin, postoffice, was originally from Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, his birth occurring March 28, 1846, and his parents, William and Elizabeth Ann (Williams) Sloane were natives of that State also. The father was at one time a miller, but subsequently became baggage master on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, holding that position from 1865 until 1873, when his death occurred. He was just forty-five years of age. During the civil war he served as a private in Com-

pany H, One Hundred and Second Ohio Infantry, and was on guard and garrison duty. He was discharged on account of sickness after the first year. He was for many years a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he was an Abolition Republican. His wife is still living, is sixty-three years of age, and resides at Crestline, Ohio. There were four children born to this union, E. A. Sloane being the eldest. The others are: John, on the railroad at Peoria, Illinois; William, a blacksmith at Gallion, Ohio, and Rudolph B. E. A. Sloane was reared in town, learned the printer's trade at twelve years of age, and followed that until he enlisted, July, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His first battle was at Athens, Alabama, where he and many others were overpowered and captured after hard fighting. He was taken to Cahaba prison, Alabama, and there his treatment was horrible. He was captured in September, 1864, and in March, 1865, the river overflowed, the prison was flooded, and the prisoners were obliged to stand in water up to their waists for one week. He weighed 130 pounds when he entered, and on coming out, in March, weighed but sixty pounds. General Washburn, who had charge of the Confederate prisoners at Vicksburg, sent word to prison at Cahaba, that if the prisoners at that point were not liberated immediately, he would hang everyone of their officers in his charge. They were soon after liberated. The prisoners were then sent to Vicksburg, and our subject was in the hospital for some time. He then became terribly homesick, had been out three years, and had seen the very roughest side of war-fare, and as a consequence he slipped away from the hospital and ensconced himself on the Sultana, hoping to avoid the hospital surgeons, so that he could make his way to his Northern "Home, sweet home." He was detected, however, and brought back to the hospital by order of the surgeons, and thus, unwittingly on the part of those professional men, was presumably saved from the terrible calamity that overtook the Sultana, and sent 1,900 brave soldiers to a watery grave without a moment's warning. Mr. Sloane was discharged May 2, 1865, and it was a year before he recovered from his experience. After this he was on the railroad, and was conductor for twenty-one years. On the fourth of July, 1889, he met with a serious accident. He was firing anvils, when the ring which connected them burst, and a fin-der struck his leg, necessitating its amputation September 17, of the same year. Since April 14, 1890, he has been stamp clerk in the postoffice at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and has filled that position in a very acceptable manner up to date.

Mr. Sloane was married on May 20, 1868, to Miss Clara Bowen, daughter of Captain Bowen of Port Huron, Michigan. They have two daughters living: Cora, wife of Fred Lampman, residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Grace, wife of M. M. Conley, of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Conley have two children: Pearl and Wayne.

Mr. Sloane is a member of the G. A. R., of the order of Railroad Conductors, is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen. He is a Republican in politics, though somewhat independent.

BENJAMIN E. EDWARDS, a prominent and influential citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, identified with many of the important business enterprises on foot in this city, is one whose biography will be found of interest to many.

Benjamin E. Edwards was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, November 12, 1845, son of Theodore B. and Adeline F. (McCracken) Edwards. Grandfather Julius Edwards came to Wisconsin at an early day, and Theodore B. Edwards came from Northampton, Massachusetts, to this State in 1839, making settlement in La Crosse, in 1852. The latter was an active citizen and a public-spirited man. He was engaged in the real-estate business and did much toward building up and improving city property. In 1870 he went to California and established his home in Santa Clara county.

The subject of our sketch was reared in La Crosse, and obtained a fair education in the public schools of this city, subsequently entering the preparatory school at Beloit. In the summer of 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front. He, however, saw no great amount of hard fighting. From 1867 to 1873, he was engaged in the dry-goods business, and from 1878 to 1887 gave his attention to lumber interests. Upon the organization of the City Street Railway Company, in 1882, he took an active part and continued with it till its consolidation with the La Crosse Street Railway Company, forming the present extensive plant known as the La Crosse City Railway Company. Since the consolidation of the companies, Mr. Edwards has served as president. Upon the organization of the La Crosse Knitting Works, in 1886, he gave the enterprise his ardent support, and took an active official membership in its directory, serving as vice-president. In 1889 he joined Mr. W. H. Davis in the purchase of the Wheel & Seeder Company's plant, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in 1890 they organized the Wheel & Seeder Manufacturing Company, and built their extensive factory on Clinton street, North La Crosse, and removed the plant from Fond du Lac here. In 1890, he joined cordially in the support and organization of the Inter-State Fair Association, contributed liberally to it, and has served as its president since that time. He is also engaged to some extent in the real-estate business.

Mr. Edwards was married in La Crosse, in 1867, to Miss Ella C. Osborne. (See sketch of the Osborne family.) They have one son and three daughters, viz.: Eugene O., Grace, a student of Wellesley College, Massachusetts; Helen L., who is now in the preparatory department at Amherst, Massachusetts; and Annie K., attending the public school.

Mr. Edwards is a member of the Old Settlers' Society of La Crosse county, and is associated with the I. O. O. F. He and his family worship at the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM LUENING, dealer in dry goods, furnishing, etc., was born in Bremen, Germany, March 12, 1851. His father, William Luening, was a merchant, and his ancestors had generally been mercantile people in Hanover, Esens, and other cities. He married Bertha Kroning, whose forefathers had generally been in public office. In 1853 he came to America and established himself in business at Milwaukee, and two years later brought his family over. In 1861 he moved to Sauk City, this State, where he passed the remainder of his useful and active life, dying in 1876, and being buried with the honors of the German Singing and Literary Society. He left two sons and two daughters, namely: Diedrich C., principal of a public school in Milwaukee; Louisa, who became the wife of Edward Carl of Wausau, Wisconsin; William of this sketch, and Ber-

tha, who married John Kohlsaat, of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. William Luening, our subject, completed his school days in the Milwaukee high school; then, at sixteen, was apprenticed clerk in a wholesale notion store; at nineteen he went out as a "knight of the grip-sack" (traveling salesman), in which capacity he enjoyed great success. In 1880 he retired from the road and joined the John Gund Brewing Company, which partnership lasted until 1886. Next he joined Mrs. C. F. Klein, in the business of dry goods, clothing, etc. He has served one term of four years as a member of the City Council; has been President of the Germania Society three years, Speaker of the Turn-Verein three terms, and has held other positions in these societies.

He was married in La Crosse, to Miss Emma Gund, daughter of John Gund (see sketch). She died in 1886, leaving two sons and a daughter: Irma, Guido, and William. Mr. Luening subsequently married Miss Anna Kienohs, a native of Northern Germany, and by this marriage there is one son, by name Eugene.

BENJAMIN F. BRYANT.—The man from Maine has always been a potential element in the civilization and development of Wisconsin. The pine tree pointed the way for the pioneers, but along the woodman's trail came men of all vocations merchants, mechanics and scholastic professors of every degree. No better blood ever infused pioneer life; no sturdier arm ever set about the task of subduing the wilderness, and no less vigorous mental activity could have raised a great commonwealth amid the unbroken elements of nature within the limits of half a century. Very much of the strong, distinctive Americanism which Wisconsin has maintained almost co-equally with the other Eastern States, against an unparalleled tide of immigration from every nation upon the earth, is due to the virility of the pioneer stock in which the Pine Tree State is so strongly represented.

The war, which turned and overturned everything in the United States except the fundamental principles of indissoluble union and universal liberty, called a halt upon the westward-journeying star of empire until every star in the national firmament, however prone to wander, shall know and admit that its place was fixed and everlasting. The lessons of the war were not only to those who denied the nation; all men understood better that this was our common country, and the migrations, which before had seemed like leaving home for distant and alien lands, took on a changed aspect as the iron boundaries of the State were leveled. The associations of the war had also their influence. The men of Maine and Wisconsin stood side by side for a common cause on many fields, and the friendships cemented in sacrificial blood are not easily broken. When the last act in the great drama was accomplished, and half a million soldiers returned to peaceful civil life almost in a single day, thousands of home-seekers turned their faces toward the star of empire which again grandly took its way westward. Every Eastern State had its favorite Western State, and the men of Maine, still influenced by the magnetic pine tree as well as by the thought of friends who had preceded them, resumed their journey toward Wisconsin.

There are occasional instances of one who paused upon the way to try the light of what we now call the Central States, but which thirty years ago seemed the far West to the New Englander. When such an one com-

pleted his journey to Wisconsin, fulfilling his destiny as a Maine man, he was received with all the more complacency as one who came upon judgment and knowledge, and not because others had beaten the path. Such an one was the subject of this sketch, Benjamin F. Bryant, who left Maine for Ohio in 1851, and first put his foot upon Wisconsin soil to dwell there in 1868, three years of the interim having been spent upon Southern battle-fields. The Judge, or Colonel, as he is called indiscriminately, is one of the best representatives of his native State, Wisconsin, that it has ever welcomed; proud of his birth-place; loyal to his alma mater, the venerable Bowdoin College; faithful in regard for statesmen and scholars that Maine has given the nation, yet from the start, thoroughly assimilating all of western life except its crudeness, he was well fitted to do his share in the educational and social development of a relatively new community.

Benjamin French Bryant, son of Benjamin and Lucy F. Bryant, was born at Rockland, Maine, September 3, 1837. His father was a physician, born at New Vineyard, Franklin county, Maine, in 1803, himself the son of a farmer and blacksmith, who taught all his sons—many in number—the blacksmith trade before their majority. The Bryants in New England were from the olden time workers in iron. Colonel Bryant's grandfather, of the maternal branch, Deacon Joseph French, was a farmer, who went into Maine from Massachusetts near the close of the last century, when Franklin county was a wilderness, and settled on a farm at South Chesterville before a tree had been felled on it, and cleared it himself. His daughter Lucy was born there in 1805. The farm is still owned and cultivated by descendants of the same name.

Both branches of Colonel Bryant's family are old in New England, and settled in Massachusetts near the middle of the seventeenth century. His father's family are of English and Scotch extraction; his mother's of English. His grandfather Bryant and sons were men of versatile talents and ready in speech. The mother's family have been from the earliest time among the sturdiest of New England people, usually farmers, but sometimes hotel keepers, mechanics, merchants and physicians. Dr. John French, of Bath, New Hampshire, was Colonel Bryant's mother's uncle, and Ezra B. French, Second Auditor of the United States Treasury, was Dr. French's son and her cousin.

Colonel Bryant lived in Maine from his birth until after his majority, attending common schools only until he was seventeen years old. He then began to attend the Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, in the town of Readfield, where his father and mother had completed their education. He there pursued his studies about six months each year for four years, fitting himself for teaching and also to enter college. As his father was too poor to assist him in his education, he was compelled to provide the means himself, and accordingly while at the academy and in college he worked on the farm each summer and taught school winters, and in this way defrayed the expenses of school. He left home when sixteen years old to take care of himself, and was with his parents afterward only for brief periods with long intervals.

The young man had the full measure of American ambition, and upon the subject of education he said, "I will."

All things come to such if they are as steadfast as courageous; and in 1859 he entered Bowdoin College, in the class of 1863. He did not, however, complete the course. When his class graduated he was

taking a higher course in patriotism with the Army of the Cumberland in the Chickamauga campaign. In 1856 his father had removed to Huron county, Ohio, where the son joined him in 1861. Soon after he entered the law office of Kennan & Stewart at Norwalk in that county. Legal studies as well as all other peaceful vocations were prosecuted under difficulties, with the war spirit growing into an intense passion throughout the land, and in August, 1862, Blackstone *et id omne genus* went back upon the shelves to bide their time, while the young student went to the front as Sergeant in Company A, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the principal battles of that section. After Stone River, Sergeant Bryant was commissioned First Lieutenant, and in March, 1864, Captain of his company. He was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war, June 20, 1865. His military record tells its own story; promotion was won on the field, and was the reward for duty faithfully and courageously done.

He was not alone of his family to serve the Union cause in the service of arms. His father had but three sons, all of whom were in the army. Colonel Bryant's oldest brother, John E. Bryant, was Captain in the Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service with his regiment in 1861, and served three years. The youngest brother, Thomas C. Bryant, enlisted in 1863 in the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served there until the close of the war.

After returning from his military service Colonel Bryant completed his legal studies at Norwalk, Ohio, in the office where he had commenced them in 1861, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, at the spring term of the District Court for Huron county, and at once began to practice law there. He was married near the close of the war, to Miss Augusta A. Stevens, of North Fayette, Maine. She was educated at Kent's Hill, at the seminary which he had attended, and also at the female college there. In 1866 the young couple took up their residence at Norwalk, Ohio, and remained until the spring of 1868, when they removed to La Crosse in May, which has been their home to the present day.

Few men have settled in La Crosse who made their presence felt more quickly and positively than Judge Bryant. He had an exceeding grace and suavity of manner that sometimes made his Irish friends inquire what part of the "ould sod" claimed the honor of his birth. When occasion arose for a public speech he stepped in an instant into popular favor. His language was scholarly, forcible, poetical if occasion required, with a pungent savor of wit, and his method was at once persuasive and forcible. From the start Colonel Bryant was in such demand by the Republican party that his law practice would have fared ill had not good Yankee business sense set a limit upon too importunate party demands. As it was he was forced against his intention, and almost against his will, into public life. He was County Judge of La Crosse county for one term of four years—from 1870 to 1874. He has been elected to the office of District Attorney of that county for three terms of two years each. In April, 1875, he was appointed United States Pension Agent at La Crosse, and held the office until it was consolidated, in July, 1877, with the St. Paul and Milwaukee agencies. From October, 1882 to September, 1885, he was Postmaster at La Crosse. Governor C. C. Washburn

and also Governor William E. Smith, of Wisconsin, appointed him Aid-de-camp on their staffs with rank of Colonel. He has also been active and prominent in the Grand Army; was a charter member and has been Commander of Wilson Colwell Post, G. A. R., of La Crosse; has also served as Senior Vice-Commander and Department Commander of this Department. He was one of the incorporators of the Wisconsin Veteran Home, established in 1887 under the auspices of the Grand Army of that State, and has been a member of the Board of Directors and treasurer of that institution.

It is, perhaps, well that some more extended allusion should be made to Judge Bryant in his capacity as a public speaker. In his practice he is best known as an advocate, though he never goes into court with a case without knowing thoroughly all the law bearing upon it. If the announcement is made that Judge Bryant is to address the jury, people make it a point to get around and hear what he has to say. He likes very well to compose an address—to set his thoughts clearly and logically in array with felicitous simile and apt quotations; but he is also one of the few men who can make a speech under the inspiration of the hour that will, without addition or emendation, read like a polished essay when it appears in print. A notable instance of this faculty is found in his speech at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Milwaukee in 1887, on the Dependent Pension bill, which was taken down by the stenographers as spoken, and printed without revision, a speech made without preparation and called out by the occasion, but that stands as one of the ablest and most eloquent addresses ever delivered in Wisconsin. While Colonel Bryant rarely speaks without some preparation, still, when called upon with but a short time to prepare, the outline of a speech quickly takes shape in his mind, both as to what he should say and the order of arrangement. Close observation of current affairs throughout the world, the study of ancient history, especially the history of governments, and an exceptional familiarity with the best literature, both ancient and modern, have stored his mind with ideas which are always subject to the call of a retentive memory. That such a man should be both an elegant and eloquent speaker need hardly be said. That he is a logical and accurate debater has been proven in many warm political contests in Wisconsin. His speeches on patriotic occasions are models for all America. He inculcates a devotion to the ideas underlying our form of government, and the flag that symbolizes them, "that touches the right spot," as his hearers say, and makes one of his addresses a lesson in patriotism for old and young. To sum up his broad-gauge character in a phrase, it may be said that Colonel Bryant is a true cosmopolitan. The rugged experiences of early farm life put stores of vitality into a physique not apparently robust; his years at that sedate and most dignified seat of learning, old Bowdoin, imparted the scholastic air which time and later circumstances have not changed; the study and practice of law has eliminated haste or prejudice in judgment; the bitter experiences of war has made patriotism an active principle worthy of entering into all the affairs of life; the filling of public offices widely differing in character has imparted a knowledge not only of affairs, but of men, and to these latter qualities twenty years of experience as a public speaker have contributed more than words can readily express. To all this something equal to all may be added: a wife capable of aiding as well as appreciating. Mrs. Bryant is so charm-

ing in society that only those who know her well realize all the graces of her amply stored mind, her judgment of art and literature, her clear insight of character, and her kind and charitable disposition. Their home is a model of quiet elegance, and whoever enters feels at once the pervading atmosphere of refinement. It is the model American home of a model American citizen.

E. BENTLEY is the efficient cashier of one of the most popular, strong and flourishing financial institutions of the State of Wisconsin—the Batavian Bank of La Crosse, Wisconsin, with which he has been connected since 1866, first in the capacity of messenger boy, and lastly as cashier, doing effective service in each and every department. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, October 22, 1843, to Edwin S. and N. M. (Gallup) Bentley, both natives of the State of New York. The parents came to Madison, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1855, and in the fall of the same year took up their abode in La Crosse, where the father followed the calling of a painter, his trade being that of a mechanic. He was a very devout man and was as highly respected as he was widely known. He was converted to Christianity at the early age of nineteen years, and soon after united with the Methodist Episcopal Church—the church of his choice. He was a tireless worker in the vineyard of his Master, and as layman filled all the important offices with great efficiency, and his life was fully rounded out and filled with the deeds and benevolences which mark the truly Christian character. In the more intimate and sacred relationships of domestic life, as husband and father, he became all these words imply; and in this inner circle, where his noble character won love, veneration and filial reverence in overflowing measures, his death left a void that can never be filled. He was married on the 24th of September, 1834, to Miss Nancy M. Gallup, of Gallupville, New York, a village named in honor of her uncle, and she became to him a true, faithful and loving helpmate. She was a woman whose many acts of kindness and charity gave her an exalted position in the affections of the community in which she lived, and she was in every way worthy of being the life companion of such a man as her husband. Their many deeds of Christian charity will stand as living monuments for many years to come, and their lives point a moral which all would do well to heed. Mr. Bentley died December 25, 1866, at the age of fifty-six years, his widow surviving him until May 24, 1884, when she passed away, at the age of seventy-two years. The following are the names of the five children born to their union: Abbie S., Clara M., Charles S., E. E., the subject of this sketch, and William I. E. E. Bentley first received a public-school education, but later finished a classical course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, graduating in the class of 1865, after which he followed the calling of a pedagogue in Hamilton, Ohio, and also in Wisconsin, winning the reputation of being a conscientious and able educator and a fine disciplinarian. He was first married in 1869, to Miss Susan N., daughter of Alfred Shepard, of La Crosse, the only issue of which marriage is a daughter, Susan M., who is a pupil in the Ohio Wesleyan University, and will graduate in the classical department in the class of '92. Mr. Bentley was called upon to mourn the death of his wife in 1872, who died at the untimely age of twenty-seven years, having been a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from girlhood.

In 1879 Miss Emma E. Langdon, daughter of Walter M. and Sallie E. Langdon, of La Crosse, became his second wife, and the fruits of this union are the following children: Charles E., Wayne and Percy D. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been trustee and steward. He was a lay delegate to the General Conference of this church, which was held in New York city in 1888, and has been a member of the Lay Electoral Conference one term. He is president of the Y. M. C. A. of La Crosse, an organization of which the city is justly proud. In 1864, while attending college, Mr. Bentley, with many other students, dropped his books to become a votary of Mars, and enlisted in the Union service from Delaware, Ohio. During the four months that he was in the service he was principally on guard duty. The Adjutant of the regiment was W. H. Moore, and Richard Reynolds was the Captain of his company. As will be seen, Mr. Bentley has held positions of preferment in social, moral, financial and educational organizations, and as an honored citizen has the respect and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances, and is held in high esteem for his many excellences of character.

Perhaps this is as good a place as any to give a sketch of the Young Men's Christian Association of La Crosse, with which Mr. Bentley has been so prominently connected.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Among all the agencies for the good of mankind and the betterment of his moral, physical and spiritual natures, probably no one has proved more practical and efficient than that arm of the church known as the Young Men's Christian Association. As the late Earl of Shaftesbury said in speaking of their work, "they are of immense importance. They are not only good locally, but politically. The young men educated in them will contribute much by their sentiments and actions to form public opinion, and will constitute what has been called by Burke, 'the cheap defense of nations.'" All over the world, where they have sprung up by the thousands, and especially in our own land, where they have been most systematically and comprehensively developed, they are pointed to with confidence by all classes as conservators of the greatest force of any nation,—the power of young manhood.

While by no means possessing a model association in every respect, owing to local restrictions, yet La Crosse may well take pride in her Young Men's Christian Association. In 1883 a public meeting was called to consider the advisability of opening a reading room for young men. Previous experience, which had resulted in failure, even under most favorable auspices, decided against any effort in this direction that was not anchored to some sure and tried principle, and it was thought best to organize as a young men's christian association. State Secretary Lewis, of cherished memory, and Secretary Willis, of the Milwaukee Association, aided in the initiatory steps.

The formal organization took place April 30, 1883, at the office of H. B. Smith, and the following persons signed the constitution: E. E. Bentley, E. B. Magill, L. B. Coleman, M. B. Greenwood, G. W. Burton, J. M. Holley, H. B. Smith, Geo. McMillan, S. F. Clinton, J. T. Van Valkenberg, Alfred James, John James, Joseph James, E. R. Montague, F. W. Lange, Robert Nourse, A. R. Gustafson, Gilbert Shepard, N. Arneson, J. Bangsberg, H. B. Smith, Jr., H. I. Bliss, E. D. Loomis, Wm. W. Jones, J. B. Canterbury, Henry A. Salzer. The first board of directors were as follows: President, E. E. Bentley; Vice-President, J. T. Van Valkenberg, Re-

cording Secretary, J. M. Holley; Treasurer, H. B. Smith; Directors, G. R. Montague, Geo. McMillan, A. R. Gustafson, Joseph James, Henry A. Salzer.

Great interest was at once manifested in the organization, and it at once sprang into popular favor. Mr. M. B. Williams, General Secretary of the Elmira, New York Association, was called to take charge as general secretary, and, under his skillful and experienced management the work was successfully developed along all lines. In 1886 Mr. Williams resigned to accept an offer to become State secretary of Virginia, and was succeeded by Mr. James R. Pratt, who continued to act as general secretary until 1889, when he accepted a position tendered him upon the State force, afterwards succeeding to the position of State secretary, upon the death of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Pratt was followed as general secretary by Mr. W. R. Miller, who had just finished his studies at Appleton. Mr. Miller remained in charge only eight months, when he was offered, and accepted, a position in the office of the Twenty-third Street Branch, New York city, and was succeeded in April, 1890, by Mr. F. D. Hopkins, the present general secretary.

The first quarters occupied by the association were on Main street, between Front and Second, where the *Nordstern* now has its office. The rooms were considered very desirable at the time, but in 1884 the association took advantage of the erection of the building where the rooms are now located at Nos. 423–425 Main street, to have rooms especially arranged for them, and in October of that year occupied them. Great credit should be given the ladies' auxiliary for their help, not only at this time in furnishing the rooms but for their efficient aid from the very beginning of the association.

The rooms now occupied consist of a reading room, pleasantly furnished and supplied with all the leading publications of the day; a parlor, furnished in good taste with piano, etc.; recreation room, furnished with suitable amusements and games; assembly room, for meetings; gymnasium, with fair equipment; bath-rooms with tubs and shower baths; toilet room, and secretary's office.

The association has a total membership of about 325, including a junior department of fifty members for boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen.

Early in the history of the work its necessity of special work on the North Side was recognized, and a branch was started with Mr. George Fumnings, now general secretary, at Chippewa Falls, in charge. In 1885 this was made an independent railroad department, and is now partially supported by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad Company. They occupy a very tastefully furnished suite of rooms on Rose street, including all the advantages mentioned in connection with the South Side rooms. Mr. George A. Kidder, a former active member of the South Side department, is now the efficient general secretary, and the association is in a most prosperous condition.

The result of the work in La Crosse can only be estimated. Briefly summarized, over 450,000 visits by young men have been made to the rooms, 60,000 have attended its religious meetings, over 500 known conversions reported, and scores each year kept from leading evil lives; hundreds have come here strangers and aided by the association have found good companions, good boarding places and employment; thousands of letters have been written, thousands of baths given, while free lectures, medical talks, entertainments, educational classes, gymnasium instructions, etc., etc., have all aided in rounding out a grand work.

The present officers of the South Side Association are: President, E. E. Bentley; Vice-President, J. T. Van Valkenberg; Recording Secretary, J. J. Hartley; Treasurer, Geo. H. Clark; Directors, T. B. Lawrence, J. M. Holley, C. F. Emery, I. Cavilear, J. P. Salzer, D. R. Stowell. General Secretary, F. D. Hopkins.

The officers of the North Side Association are: E. G. Boynton, President; W. E. Kittredge, Vice-President; R. P. Howard, Recording Secretary; T. C. Dodds, Treasurer; Directors, D. E. Bies, A. R. Van Nocker, I. Ramum, S. A. Brown, C. C. Prescott, G. H. Taylor, F. C. Green, H. P. Magill, A. S. Sather, E. B. Nelson.

CHARLES LINSE, one of the most prominent agriculturists of La Crosse county, was born in Germany in 1835. His parents, William and Ida (Kuehn) Linse, emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where they remained one year; thence they removed to Columbia county, near Portage, Wisconsin, and lived there until 1853, coming in that year to La Crosse county. Mr. Linse pre-empted Government land, improved it one year, and then sold out his claim; he next bought a tract of 160 acres, on which he and his wife lived until 1864. In that year they gave up housekeeping and went to live with their children. William Linse died in 1873, at the age of seventy years; his wife died in 1879, aged seventy-nine years. They reared a family of five children, of whom Charles is the oldest; Emelie married August Landerbach, and they have four children; Herman married Fredericka Breixze, and they are the parents of eight children; Matilda is the wife of Adolph Pfunt, and they have eight children; Frederick married Caroline Danz, and they have nine children.

Charles Linse purchased his father's property in 1864, and the same year was married to Miss Julia Tauscho, a native of Austria, born in 1842. Her parents crossed the sea to America in 1855, but both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Linse were born nine children, six of whom are living at the present time; Charles married Miss Harriet Reinhart, and resides in Chippewa Falls, together with his brother William; Valentine, Joseph, Anna and Ida are all at home. The mother of these children died in 1879, and three of the children died in infancy. Mr. Linse was married a second time in 1884, to Miss Margueritte Pfunt, and of this union three children were born: Adolph, Julia and Matilda.

Mr. Linse owns a good farm of 400 acres of finely improved land in Mormon valley, well fitted for carrying on the dairy business. He runs a dairy of about fifty cows, making it his business to produce the finest quality of butter, for which he receives the top market prices, both in La Crosse and St. Paul. In connection with his dairy he is also engaged heavily in raising hogs, selling about 100 head annually.

At various times Mr. Linse has held nearly all the offices of his township, and in 1884-'85 he was a member of the State Legislature. He is president of the Farmers' La Crosse County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which covers nearly all the farm buildings in La Crosse county and four townships of Vernon county. It was organized in 1875, and Mr. Linse has held his present office since its inception. Like all good citizens he is interested in the political welfare of the county and State and Union, and, believing the principles of the Republican party best suited to the demands of the nation, he has cast his

Yours truly J. H. Copeland

suffrage with that body. He and his wife are devout members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

HON. FREDERICK ALLEN COPELAND, a prominent citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born July 14, 1846, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, whither his parents, Allen A. and Mary A. (Kittridge) Copeland, removed about 1840 from Lowell, Massachusetts. In both lines of descent he belongs to stock of New England origin. His father was a merchant at Lowell and conducted a similar business at Ypsilanti for ten years, removing thence to Battle Creek, Michigan, and in 1853 to a farm near Paw Paw, Michigan. In 1860 he went to Baraboo, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1869, the date of his removal to Winona, Minnesota. In 1872 he removed to Weaver, Minnesota, and while a resident of that place he revisited his old home in Massachusetts. Before the end of his visit he died at Mansfield in November, 1882; his wife still survives. Six of their eleven children are living: Edward A., George N., Frederick A., Lucius D., Harriett A. and Willis E. Harriett married Hon. A. S. Batchelor, of Littleton, New Hampshire, a prominent Democrat and at present State Historian.

At the tender age of fifteen years Mr. Copeland enlisted in the service of his country. He enrolled December 3, 1861, at Baraboo, Wisconsin, and was mustered in during the same month with Company F, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. In the spring following the regiment went to the front, leaving the State March 26, 1862, stopping at St. Louis for partial equipments, and went thence to Kansas, arriving at Fort Leavenworth, where horses were added to their outfit.

Up to that time Mr. Copeland had acted as clerk for his Captain, David S. Vittum, who had taken a great interest in him. After the regiment was fully equipped, the Second Battalion, under command of Major E. S. Henning, was ordered to Fort Scott, Kansas. In the meantime Captain Vittum was put on detached service at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Copeland had his choice to remain with Captain Vittum or go South with the company in the same capacity with Lieutenant Plows, who was in command. Being of an adventuresome disposition he chose the latter, but soon found that he was not with his good friend, the Captain, but a would-be tyrant, and rather than be treated as a servant he concluded to take his chances with the boys, returning to the ranks.

Fort Scott was the border of the frontier, and the last defense. The command there engaged in all sorts of frontier service, chiefly scattering guerrillas. Mr. Copeland was introduced to one of the worst features of war at Montevallo, Missouri, with the command of Colonel Coffee. He next had a similar experience in the unequal fight at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862, where the Rebels, under General Hindman, were whipped by a Union force one-third as great through the prowess of Wisconsin soldiers. The next move of the Third was to Van Buren, Arkansas, and thence to Forsyth, Missouri, encountering before reaching Van Buren a force of Texas Rangers, whom they scattered while taking their breakfast. Mr. Copeland lost his horse, and had to substitute an old mule, which he bought for ten dollars. Thus mounted he started with his command, and had the distinction of always bringing the rear at night, and received the title of Balaam. At Van Buren they burned several

steamers belonging to the Rebels going up to Arkansas with supplies. They went from there to Forsyth, and thence to Salem, Missouri, sending impedimenta by way of Springfield. In the spring of 1863 they went to Fort Scott, and Companies A, C, D and E remained there until the spring of 1865, guarding the outposts of the frontier and scouting between Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory. Soon after arriving at Fort Scott Mr. Copeland was detailed as Chief Clerk at General C. W. Blair's headquarters.

January 4, 1864, he veteranized and took veteran furlough. In the fall he was relieved of detached duty to become Commissary Sergeant of his company, which he joined at Camp Insley, seventeen miles east of Fort Scott in Missouri. At the reorganization of the regiment in the spring of 1865, Company A was made Company K, and Mr. Copeland was commissioned Second Lieutenant, to date from April. In June following Companies F and K were sent to Fort Leavenworth, and on arrival there were ordered to Marysville, Kansas, and remained there protecting and escorting Government trains. Mr. Copeland was made Quartermaster of the battalion. In October the regiment was ordered to Madison, and the soldiers were mustered out October 23, 1865.

Four sons of Allen A. Copeland proved their right to their inheritance by fighting in the war of the rebellion: W. H. Copeland enlisted in June, 1861, in Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and fought with the Iron Brigade until the battle of Antietam, where he received a fatal wound, dying in the afternoon of September 17, and was buried on the field; Edward A. was with Kit Carson in the Third New Mexico Cavalry, and George N. was with the Army of the Tennessee.

After his return home, Mr. Copeland obtained a position in a dry goods store, and passed three years as a clerk at Baraboo. He started for Winona, Minnesota, stopped at La Crosse, and here chanced to meet Captain I. H. Moulton, who had just been appointed agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, to whom he applied in vain for a position; but a week after his arrival in Winona he received a telegram summoning him to La Crosse to the employ of the railway company. His head fell in the autumn of 1890, when the force was reduced, as he was one of the youngest employés. But Captain Moulton had become interested in him, and obtained for him a position with the Southern Minnesota Railway, where he was occupied until the spring of 1871, when he entered the employ of Hart & Norton, dealers in agricultural implements.

In December, 1871, he was selected out of fifteen applicants as bookkeeper of the La Crosse Lumber Company, of which Governor C. C. Washburne was president. In 1875 Governor Washburne purchased the interests of the other stockholders, and in the fall of 1880 directed Mr. Copeland to go to the woods and take charge of putting in a large tract of timber. Never having done anything of the kind, Mr. Copeland ask for instruction, and what he should do when he arrived on the spot. The Governor's reply was: "You go up and find out for yourself, and if you do not find any thing to do, I shall have no further use for your services;" and it turned out to be the most valuable incident of his whole life. In the following spring he reported to the Governor the exact price per thousand it cost for labor, to feed the men, and to feed the teams. This so pleased the Governor that he placed Mr. Copeland in charge of his lumber interests at La Crosse.

After the death of Governor Washburne in 1882, he received instruction from the

executors of the estate to continue in full charge of all the late owner's lumbering interests. By the terms of the will the estate was to be settled in five years, and during the interim the interests under Mr. Copeland's contract made a net showing of $300,000 above appraised valuation. In April, 1887, the executors submitted to Mr. Copeland a proposition to purchase the mill property, which he finally accepted with much reluctance, and was successful. The capacity of his mill is 200,000 feet of lumber, 125,000 shingles and 40,000 laths. The mill contains one circular and one band mill and one improved Wick gauge. In 1892 he controls about 125,000,000 feet of pine stumpage.

Mr. Copeland was named in the will of Governor Washburne as one of the trustees of the public library founded by him, and to the efforts of Mr. Copeland are largely due the completion of the library building, its attractive style of architecture and its arrangements.

Early in 1887 he organized a stock company for the purpose of putting in an Edison incandescent electric-light plant, and he was made president. Under his management the plant has increased from 2,000 lamps in 1887 to over 8,000 in 1892. He is also a director in the Batavian Bank, the Exchange State Bank, the Brush Electric Light Company, the La Crosse Gas Light Company and La Crosse Theater Company. He has in every possible manner fostered the public enterprises of La Crosse, and, with other citizens equally interested, he has aided in securing for the city one of the finest opera-houses in Wisconsin.

He has also made a record in the Wisconsin National Guard; he has an executive ability which is exercised in all his relations, and in connection with the militia of which the Badger State boasts he has sustained his reputation. In 1878, when the La Crosse Light Guards were organized, he was made Third Sergeant, and August 22, 1879, was elected Second Lieutenant by unanimous choice, and was commissioned by the Governor. June 17, 1881, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and in June, 1884, his connection with the Light Guards ceased through his appointment on the staff of Governor Rusk, with the rank of Colonel, and was assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector General of the W. N. G. On the expiration of the term of that official, in 1889, he tendered his resignation.

He is a Mason, belongs to the Republican party, and is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion. In the spring of 1891 his friends, much against his will, induced him to make the run for Mayor of La Crosse. His party being considerably in the minority, the outlook was not very encouraging, but he managed to win the race, he being the only Republican elected on the city ticket.

Mr. Copeland was married in 1874 to Cora, daughter of Colonel Theodore and Marie A. Rodolf. Two children have been born to them: Marie Louisa, August 7, 1875, and Irene, March 15, 1877.

JOSEPH POEHLING was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, September 23, 1859, son of Herman and Annie Poehling, natives of the province of Westfoelen, Germany. His father, a carpenter and millwright, came to America when a young man and settled in Rock Island, where he spent a few years and where he was married. He came to La Crosse about 1852 and made his home here until his death, which occurred in 1863. He left a widow, four sons and one daughter. The latter, Louisa, married Cas-

par Crockelhauer, and died without issue. The sons, Herman, Joseph, John and Henry, are all residents of La Crosse.

The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in the city of his nativity, obtained a fair schooling, and at the age of seventeen began to learn the tinner's trade in the shop of Vincent Tauschc, with whom he has since continued, with the exception of one year spent with Dittman & Jorstad. He was married in La Crosse to Miss Annie Stecher, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Charles Stecher, a merchant tailor. They have two sons and one daughter living: Annie Louisa, Edward William and Robert William, and an infant son deceased. Mr. Poehling and his wife are both regular communicants of the St. Joseph congregation, Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of St Boniface Aid Society.

As an honorable and upright man Mr. Poehling has the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is Supervisor of the First Ward of La Crosse.

WILLIAM EDWIN DAVIS, County Clerk of La Crosse county, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, June 2, 1841, and was reared in Covington, Kentucky, his parents being Thomas and Sarah (Jenkins) Davis. His father was a pattern-maker by occupation. On both sides the ancestors of Mr. Davis were characterized by well developed physical frames. In 1850 the parents emigrated to this country, landing at New York and settling at Covington, Kentucky, where they had two sons and a daughter. After the war they moved to Wisconsin, settling where they now reside, in La Crosse county.

Mr. Davis, the subject of this sketch, in his youth engaged in steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, running from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and in 1866 came to Wisconsin, first locating in Farmington township, La Crosse county, but followed steamboating on the Mississippi, during the season of navigation, until 1886. He has served as Treasurer of his township and Director of the school board, and was finally elected to his present position, already named.

He was married in La Crosse, to Katie Barclay, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Andrew and Jenette Barclay, and they have two sons,—Thomas and John. Mr. and Mrs. Davis worship at the Presbyterian church.

JACOB HUBERT GRATES, proprietor of the Park Saloon and Summer Garden, was born August 1, 1848, at Heinsberg, Province of the Rhine, Prussia, the son of John Hubert and Elizabeth (Fabre) Grates. His father, a baker by trade, came in 1864 to America, locating at Cashka, Minnesota, and afterward at Long Prairie, same State, where he died in 1874 or '75, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery. His wife died in 1878, in Wyckoff, Minnesota, and is buried beside her husband. They were both in full communion with the Catholic Church. By their death they left three sons and three daughters: Leonard, a mason, contractor and builder of Cashka; Hubertina, wife of John Hofer, a fruit-raiser of Anaheim, California; Jacob Hubert, the subject of this sketch; Conrad, a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota; Helena, the wife of Joseph Fitzthum, a saddler and harness-maker of Austin, Minnesota; and Mary, the wife of John Eickstadt, of Grand Meadow, Minnesota.

Mr. Grates, our subject, followed farming

at Long Prairie until 1884, when he came to La Crosse, and at length engaged in the saloon business, in which he is doing well. He built the store which he now occupies, and has since added to and improved it. He is serving his first term as Supervisor, now representing the Eleventh Ward. He is a member of St. Boniface Society (benevolent), and also of the Concordia Society, and both himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

He was married in 1878, at La Crosse, to Miss Anna Hofer, a native of La Crosse county, and a daughter of Joseph and Clara Hofer, lately deceased, of Onalaska. They have one son and three daughters, namely: Joseph, Mary, Cecelia and Emma.

JOSEPH MORAN, West Salem, Wisconsin.—Among the many prominent agriculturists now residing in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, stands the name of Joseph Moran, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, May 8, 1821. His parents, Alexander and Mary (Thompson) Moran, natives also of Ireland, are both deceased.

Mr. Moran came to New York in 1839, and there followed the mercantile business for seventeen years. In 1856 he came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he resided two years. In 1858 he bought a farm of 160 acres in the town of Barre, where he has since resided. Mr. Moran has been an industrious farmer and has been repeatedly honored with the various offices of his town and has filled them in a most satisfactory manner. In politics he is a Whig Democrat, and believes in free trade.

He was married in 1844 to Miss Catherine Kogan, a native of Ireland. They have had ten children. Mary married Peter Sparling, and died January 13, 1882; Alexander married Miss Saunders, of River Falls, Wisconsin; Joseph, Jr., married Miss Stevens, of La Crosse; Samuel Wilson; Catherine Jane, died November 4, 1889; Francis died July 10, 1857; William; James Henry; Zaida Elizabeth married Frank Leete, and died April 9, 1884; and Charles Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran, with all their children, are zealous members of the Episcopal Church, and are classed among the best citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Moran are still both "hale and hearty," after their many years of pioneer life, and bid fair to enjoy the fruits of their labors for many years to come.

HENRY ESMILLER, farmer, Barre Mills, Wisconsin.—It is doubtless owing entirely to the industrious and persevering manner with which Mr. Esmiller has adhered to the pursuit of agriculture and stock-raising that he has risen to such a substantial position in farm affairs in this county. His parents, Fred and Mary (Linderkamp) Esmiller, were natives of Germany, and there the father tilled the soil all his life. Of the eight children born to this union, only our subject and one sister came to this country. The parents died in their native country. In 1866 Henry Esmiller crossed the ocean to America and first worked in a sawmill in Chippewa county, Wisconsin. Later he worked on farms in La Crosse county, and in 1873 he bought his present place of 200 acres where he has resided ever since. He was married in 1873 to Mrs. Mary Miller, widow of Fred Miller, by whom she had six children, four sons and two daughters. Fred, one of the sons, married Miss Anne Sandmann, and now resides in Kan-

sas; Heidrich married Miss Sophia Kuttelmann, and now resides in La Crosse county; Sophia became the wife of Fred Kuttelmann, and resides in La Crosse county; Henry married Sophia Sandmann, and makes his home in Kansas; Dorette became the wife of George Sprain, and resides in Bostwick valley; and William, at home. Mr. Esmiller arrived in La Crosse in the winter of 1868, with only $8 capital, but by his energy and push has accumulated a comfortable competency for his declining years. He belongs to the Freethinkers' Society of Bostwick Valley. He has held a number of local positions in the township, Supervisor for five years and assessor nearly as long, and filled those offices in a manner satisfactory to his constituents. He may well be classed as one of the best citizens of the town, for he shares the respect and confidence of his fellow men. He is independent in politics, supporting the men and measures he considers best for his town and State. On his large, well improved farm, he has a commodious two-story brick residence, large basement barns and other convenient out-buildings. He raises good crops and in connection with his farming interest is engaged in stock-raising. He keeps graded cattle, eight horses, etc.

STIRLING W. BROWN, editor and proprietor of the West Salem *Journal*, and Notary Public, was born in La Crosse county, July 12, 1856. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Brown) Brown, were born, reared and married in Scotland. In 1856 they emigrated to America, and after their arrival in the United States located in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. The father had been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Scotland. He purchased a farm of 160 acres in La Crosse valley. In 1875 he removed to West Salem, retiring from active labor. His death occurred August 10, 1881, aged seventy years. He and his wife were both members of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Brown still survives, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Stirling W. Brown is one of a family of nine children, six of whom are living. Thomas S., the oldest son, went to California in 1858 and was engaged in mining there until the beginning of the civil war, when he enlisted in the Union ranks and served four years; John A. enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and did valiant service for a period of four years; he is now a resident of Cottonwood county, Minnesota, and was elected Auditor in 1890. Our subject was educated in the common schools of La Crosse county, and was engaged in teaching for a period of seven terms, gaining an enviable reputation as an educator. In 1884, during the Blaine campaign, he was employed on the *Republican Leader* of La Crosse, and worked on this paper until December, 1888, when he purchased the West Salem *Journal*. This paper was founded in 1886, and has flourished since its inception. It is a readable sheet, devoted to the best interests of the county, and is well patronized.

Mr. Brown was elected Justice of the Peace in 1891, the term of office being two years. He is librarian of the Hamilton Library Association, and has given most cordial support to this organization. In his printing-office he does all kinds of job work in the most approved style, being thoroughly equipped for first-class work.

He was married in 1889 to Miss Julia Larson, who died October 18, 1891. One son was born of this union, September 16, 1891, named Julian. Mr. Brown is a mem-

ber of the Knights of Pythias, and affiliates with the Republican party, casting his first vote in 1880, for James A. Garfield.

JOHN A. MILLER, a progressive and highly respected citizen of La Crosse, is descended from a long line of German ancestors who were well versed in the art of building. His parents, Caspar and Susanna (Ginsbach) Miller, were natives of Germany, their name being originally Mueller. The father was a contractor and builder, and was educated for this occupation in the polytechnic schools of his native country. In 1853 he emigrated to America and spent the first year of his residence in this country in New Orleans. He then came to Dubuque, Iowa, and the year following was married. In 1856 he came to La Crosse, and was a well-known figure in building circles until his death, which occurred August 10, 1887. His ancestors for many generations were of the Roman Catholic faith, and he was a full communicant of the church. His burial service was conducted by the societies to which he belonged: St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, St. Joseph's Casino, and the La Crosse Diocesan Life Insurance Society, of which he was a founder. He was of a retiring disposition, but gave a cordial support to those institutions which were for the benefit of the entire community. His widow died September 24, 1891, and four sons and a daughter are living.

John A. Miller received a good education in the public schools, and when he came to select a vocation for life he chose that of his father. The date of his birth is December 31, 1857, and the place La Crosse. It was not until 1881 that he joined his father in business. They were connected with the erection of many prominent buildings of this city, and since the father's death Mr. Miller has conducted a prosperous business. He has taken an active part in many of the public movements of the city and county, and was one of the early promoters of the Builders' Exchange, one of the largest and most potent organizations in the city. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, of St. Joseph's Casino, and of the La Crosse Diocesan Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Ritter, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Henry Ritter, of the firm of Voight & Ritter, manufacturers of carriages and wagons. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born three children: Alfred, and two sons who died in childhood.

GEORGE H. YARRINGTON, one of the pioneer settlers of La Crosse county, was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1811, a son of William and Amanda (Nolan) Yarrington, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. The father was a wagonmaker by trade, and in 1851 he removed to the West, settling at Watertown, Wisconsin; there he followed his trade until 1862, when he was employed as a teamster in the army for one year; at the end of this period he was discharged on account of disability. After his return he engaged in the business of building, which he followed until his death in 1887; he was seventy-seven years old, and his wife still survives, aged seventy years. George H. lived with his father until 1862, a blacksmith by trade, and then enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went out in defense of his country's flag; he had been in the service nine months when

he was discharged on account of ill health. He came back to his home, and as soon as he was able he began driving an omnibus in La Crosse; this he continued two years, and then entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company; he was in their yards for fourteen years, and then went into the train service, filling this position for seven years; he was transferred to a way-freight train, and has filled this position for three years. He is highly valued by the officials of the road, and his conscientious service has been fully appreciated.

Mr. Yarrington was married May 10, 1870, to Miss Louisa, a daughter of Isaac and Polly L. (Austin) Dolphin; the father died May 16, 1870, aged fifty-six years; his wife survives him, and makes her home with her son-in-law; she is seventy-four years old, and is well preserved both in body and mind. Mr. and Mrs. Yarrington have had born to them six children, four of whom are living: Jasper H., Myrtle L., Mary Louisa and Mabel E.; the parents were sadly bereaved in the death of their two sons, George Lucius and Albert Clyde, aged four and eight years respectively. The father and mother are devout members of the Baptist Church, also the son and two daughters. Mr. Yarrington belongs to John Flynn Post, No. 77, G. A. R., and his wife is president of the Woman's Relief Corps, having been elected to that office at the first of the year. Jasper H. Yarrington is a member of the Sons of Veterans.

ROCKWELL E. OSBORNE, of the firm of Edwards & Osborne, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a native of the Empire State. He was the son of Jonathan Willis Osborne and Anna R. (Denison) Osborne, both natives of New York State, and was born at Nelson, Madison county, New York, January 23, 1842. The father was by occupation a farmer. Grandfather Jonathan Osborne was a native of Connecticut and a descendant of an English family who made settlement in that State in early Colonial times. About 1810 or 1811 he removed from Connecticut to the central part of New York State, then a new country. He settled in Nelson, Madison county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1843, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a man of strict integrity, an adherent to the Presbyterian faith, and was the father of fifteen children, nearly all of whom grew to manhood.

The father of our subject was one of the youngest of these children. While absent from home on business he was taken ill and died at Groton, Tompkins county, New York, November 19, 1850, at the age of thirty-six years. He left to mourn his loss a widow, three sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of these children. In 1858 the family came West and located at La Crosse, where they still remain except the youngest son, who is a member of the prosperous firm of Osborne & McMillan grain dealers of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Rockwell E. taught school from the time he was eighteen until he was twenty-three years of age. In the meantime he served as a private in Company D of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and was discharged for disability in August, 1862. In 1864 he assisted in the organization of Company G of the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and did service in Tennessee. After retiring from the teacher's desk, Mr. Osborne was engaged in various interests of a clerical nature until May, 1879, when he joined Mr. B. E. Edwards in the lumber business, which they continued until 1887, when they dis-

Yours truly

+ Jas. Schwebach

posed of it, and engaged in other and varied interests.

Mr. Osborne was married in La Crosse, August 17, 1870, to Miss Louise L. Ober, daughter of Levi E. Ober, M. D. She was born in Painesville, Ohio, and is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary. Her father was a native of Vermont. He came to La Crosse in 1857, and was an active and useful man, in his profession, a public-spirited citizen, a devout Christian, and a faithful member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have one daughter, Ella Louise, a student of Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts, a bright and promising young lady.

Mr. Osborne is a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of La Crosse. He is also a member of the Nineteenth Century Club, and of the Hamilton Club of that city.

RIGHT REV. FATHER JAMES SCHWEBACH, Bishop of the Diocese of La Crosse, was born in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Germany, August 15, 1847. His parents were pious German people, and he was early educated in the principles of the Roman Catholic Church, to the interests and advancement of which he has thus far devoted his life. While yet a youth in his teens, he finished a collegiate course of study in Luxemburg, where he became proficient in the French and German languages. He emigrated to America in 1864 during the trying times of the civil war, and entered St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, where he studied philosophy and theology for five years. Being a young man of rare intelligence and fine mental endowments, he was graduated from this seat of learning at the age of twenty-one years. Too young for ordination, he was sent to La Crosse as a sub-deacon, where he performed such duties as his office required. For one year previous to his ordination he preached regularly in three different languages, English, German and French. He was ordained a priest on the feast of Corpus Christi at St. Paul, by Bishop Grace, in 1870, and was then appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, La Crosse, which position he held to the time of his elevation to the episcopacy. In 1882 he was appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of La Crosse, a position of honor and responsibility, and at the death of Father Flasch was appointed administrator of the diocese.

Being of a studious disposition and owning a fine, well-selected library, Right Rev. Father Schwebach devotes much of his time to reading.

On the 30th day of November, 1891, he was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of La Crosse. The interesting announcement was received by the candidate at Prairie du Chien, Sunday, December 13, 1891, while in the act of blessing the new church at that place. The official letter announcing his promotion was received by Right Rev. Father Schwebach through the Archbishop at Milwaukee, to whom it was addressed by the Pope. He was consecrated on the 25th of February, just twenty-three years from the day of his arrival in La Crosse.

The selection is a wise one, and will give general satisfaction, as the newly appointed Bishop is thoroughly conversant with the business of the Diocese, and is loved and respected by the clergy and laity therein. In manner he is quiet and unobtrusive, possessing a most amiable character. As a spiritual superior he has always been a mild, yet firm and just ruler. The people of La Crosse,

who have known him for a quarter of a century, speak of him in the highest terms, as a Christian gentleman, and congratulate him upon the distinguished honors recently conferred upon him.

NATHANIEL FREY, who is in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company, and has been for many years connected with railroad work in the West, was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, in the year 1850, the oldest son of Isaac and Anna (Klein) Frey, both natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The father is a direct descendant of the Frey family that emigrated to Lancaster county from Holland in 1687; they are one of the most widely and favorably known families in that county. Isaac Frey was a merchant at Erie until 1870, when he retired from active pursuits; he is now living on a farm in Bow creek, Arkansas.

Nathaniel Frey acquired his education in the public schools of his native city; then he took a business college course, after which he served an apprenticeship in a machine shop at Erie.

In 1871, Mr. Frey was married to Miss Sophia Hans, a daughter of Adam Hans, a merchant tailor of that city, who died in 1887. When Mr. Frey became a master machinist, he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he was employed as foreman of the Lactair Iron Works. He also had charge of the water-works until 1874, after which he accepted a position as pit boss for the Rock Island Company. During the construction of the Northern Pacific Road, he accepted a position as general foreman of the shops at Fargo, North Dakota. In 1886 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company, and was located at Savanna, Illinois, where he had charge of the round-house, and was general foreman of the Savanna division. In 1889 he was transferred from Savanna to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he now holds the position of general foreman.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frey have been born two daughters: Cora Belle and Eva. The parents are devout members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Frey belongs to the Masonic order, and has filled many important offices of that fraternity. He is an ardent believer in the principles of the Republican party, and supports the issues of that body.

REV. FATHER A. J. JOERRES, pastor of St. Nicholas' Catholic Church, corner of Thirteenth and South Park streets, is a native of Dueren, near Cologne, Germany, born July 12, 1862. He was educated at the gymnasium in Dueren, but received his theological training in America, at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee. He was ordained a priest by the Right Rev. Bishop Flasch, in St. Joseph's Cathedral, La Crosse, June 29, 1885, and was assigned to duty as assistant to Father Thomas Kelly at Hudson, Wisconsin, where he remained nine months, at St. Patrick's Church. Thence he was removed to Colby, Clark county, where he had charge of St. Kilian's Church until May 1, 1891. He was then assigned to duty as pastor of St. Nicholas' Church at La Crosse.

St. Nicholas' Church has 115 families in the congregation. A parochial school is conducted by the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration during ten months of the year; the school is held on the first floor of the church, and in 1891, 105 children were enrolled. The present building being inadequate to the needs of the congregation, the erection of a larger

edifice is in contemplation. The instruction of the school is in the English language, but the children are taught to read, write, and spell in German; the course comprises the common-school branches, the catechism and Bible history.

JOHN STEPHENSON is a gentleman of thorough experience in real-estate, both as a means of speculation and permanent investment, and his long experience has proved of inestimable value not alone to himself but to his numerous patrons, and for soundness of judgment and keen appreciation of relative values, both present and future, he is acknowledged to have no superior in La Crosse. He was born in Norway July 5, 1843, a son of Matthew Stephenson and grandson of Carl Stephenson, the latter of whom removed from England to Norway, where he became very wealthy. Matthew is a farmer of New Amsterdam, Wisconsin. John first attended school in Norway, and later entered college at Holstein, Germany, where he remained several years and acquired a thorough knowledge of the German language. He then followed merchandising for some time, but in 1867 came to America and settled at La Crosse, Wisconsin, but soon opened a hotel at Onalaska, which he ably conducted from 1870 to 1872. For some time thereafter his attention was given to the building and loan business, after which, until 1880, he was on a farm. From 1880 to 1882 he conducted a hotel in La Crosse, in addition to managing his farm, but sold out his hostelry in 1882 and returned to his farm. After disposing of his farm in 1885 he purchased property in North La Crosse, upon which he built a pleasant and very comfortable residence the same year. He at the same time started in the real-estate business and has advantageously disposed of thousands of lots, besides houses, stores, etc., and has built over fifty-one houses. He erected four store buildings in 1891, and has been very active in his endeavors to build up North La Crosse. He and his son Henry conduct a store of gents' and ladies' furnishings, and also keep a large supply of dry goods and clothing. Mr. Stephenson has held the office of Notary Public the past three years and does a good business in that line. He fills out deeds, mortgages and all legal papers, and in the real-estate business he negotiates loans and insures. He rents houses, and at the present writing controls forty-two houses in the rentals, although he has had as high as 100 at one time.

He was married in 1868 to Anna U. Munson, a native of Norway, who came to America in 1867. Her mother is a resident of Onalaska, and is sixty-eight years of age. Her father died in 1881, aged about sixty, from the kick of a horse which he was shoeing, he being a blacksmith by occupation. Mrs. Stephenson was the second in a family of eight children, five of whom are living in La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have a family of twelve children, seven of whom died young. Those living are: Henry, a merchant of La Crosse; Wilhelmina, a fine pianist and a successful music teacher of North La Crosse; Axtel, a good musician and one of the finest performers in the Juvenile Band; Mayer and Ludwick. Both parents are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and in politics he is an active worker for the Republican party, although not an office-seeker.

MOST REV. MICHAEL HEISS, First Bishop of La Crosse and Second Archbishop of Milwaukee, was born in Pfahldorf, Bavaria, April 12, 1818,

and entering the Latin school at the age of nine was graduated with distinction at the gymnasium of Newburg in 1835. He first studied law, but, feeling called to the service of God, went through a theological course in the University of Munich, where Goerres, Mochler and Döllinger were his professors. He then entered the ecclesiastical seminary at Eichstadt, and was ordained by Cardinal Reisach, October 18, 1840. He received a curacy, but came to the United States in 1843, and was appointed to the Church of the Mother of God, in Covington, Kentucky. On the appointment of Dr. Henni to Milwaukee, Rev. Mr. Heiss accompanied him, acting as secretary, and doing mission work for fifty miles north of that city. He founded St. Mary's Church in 1846; but his health failed and he spent two years in Europe. On his return he became president of the Salesianum, and by learned theological works showed his ability and erudition. On the division of the diocese he was selected for the see of La Crosse, and consecrated September 6, 1868. The diocese which embraces that portion of the State lying north and west of the Wisconsin river had a French settlement at Prairie du Chien as early as about 1680. In the present century it was first visited by a priest in 1817, and the corner-stone of a church was laid in 1839. Under the administration of Bishop Henni religion had made such progress in this part of the State that the new diocese of La Crosse contained forty churches, attended by fifteen priests. Bishop Heiss proceeded to carry forward the good work; he established Franciscan Sisters at La Crosse, and their mother-house soon supplied teachers for twenty-five parochial schools and two asylums. The Christian Brothers opened St. John's Hospital at Prairie du Chien, and the School Sisters of Notre Dame had excellent schools under their care. At the end of ten years the diocese of La Crosse had thirty-six churches with resident pastors, fifty others regularly visited, forty priests, and forty-five Catholics.

When the failing health of Archbishop Henni required the aid of a more vigorous prelate, Bishop Heiss was promoted to the see of Adrianople, March 14, 1880, and appointed coadjutor. The whole administration of Milwaukee diocese soon devolved upon him, and on the death of Archbishop Henni he became second archbishop of that see. As theologian Dr. Heiss took an active part in the councils of St. Louis and the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore. He attended the Vatican Council in 1869-70, and was appointed by Pope Pius IX. a member of one of the four great commissions, each being composed of twelve bishops, representing all parts of the world.

The pallium was conferred on Archbishop Heiss in his cathedral, on the 23d of April, 1882. On the 3d of June in the following year he laid the corner-stone of a new cathedral, a building to be worthy of the great and flourishing diocese. He attended the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore in November, 1884.

Bishop Heiss died at St. Francis Hospital, La Crosse, March 27, 1890, and his remains were taken to Milwaukee and interred in the vault at St. Francis Seminary.

CATHOLICISM IN LA CROSSE.

The first priest residing in La Crosse, Rev. W. Tappert, held divine services in the city August 24, 1855; the meetings were held in private houses in the beginning, and later on in the courthouse. Rev. Father Garlier, the French pastor at Prairie du Chien, had occasionally visited the place previous to the coming of Father Tappert.

The first Catholic Church in La Crosse

was built by Father Tappert, and was dedicated just one year after his coming, August 24, 1856. The people were poor but contributed liberally to the erection of the modest structure which was called St. Mary's Church, and intended to accommodate all the Catholics in La Crosse county. What is now the city of La Crosse had then about twenty-five Catholic families. One of the pastors of St. Mary's Church, Rev. M. M. Marco, was chosen by Governor Fairchild as a delegate of the State of Wisconsin to the Paris Exposition in 1877.

A Sisters' school was opened here in 1856. In 1863 the German-speaking Catholics built a church on the southwest corner of Sixth and Main streets. The Sisters' school was moved into this building. In the same year, that is, 1868, the number of Catholics having materially increased, it was thought best to divide the one large congregation into two, according to languages, St. Mary's retaining all the English and French, and St. Joseph's all the German and Bohemian families.

Up to 1868 La Crosse belonged to the diocese of Milwaukee, but in that year Milwaukee was divided into three dioceses: Green Bay, La Crosse and Milwaukee. (La Crosse being the residence place of the bishop, it was named Diocese of La Crosse.) The first Bishop of La Crosse diocese was Right Rev. Michael Heiss, whose sketch is given preceding this. During his administration of the affairs of the diocese, nearly all of the institutions of the church were planned, and many buildings which adorn and beautify the city were erected. St. Joseph's Cathedral, a magnificent structure, was erected in 1869-'70, but it was not completed for some years, owing to heavy debts which retarded progress. The Sisters of St. Francis, of Jefferson, Wisconsin, also began the erection of a convent in this city in the same year, and occupied the main building in 1871. The orphanage was built in 1875, and given to the mother y care of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration (see sketches of St. Michael's and St. Ann's Orphan Asylums, the former being named in honor of Bishop Heiss, on pages 164 and following). The bishop's house was also erected about this time, a comfortable and convenient home, occupied by the late bishop Flasch at the time of his death. A neat private chapel adjoins the residence, designed for the bishop's private use, and those sojourning in the house.

His successor was the right Rev. Bishop K. C. Flasch, whose history appears elsewhere in this work.

ROBERT G. MINER, superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, was born in Dale, Wisconsin, October 2, 1862. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Huffman) Miner, are still living, the father seventy-six and the mother sixty three years of age. They were originally from Switzerland, and the father learned the trade of an architect in his native country, passing the examination required by the laws of Switzerland. He came to this country about 1850, settled at Dale, Wisconsin, and resides there at the present time, retired from the active duties of life. He and his worthy helpmate reared a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons, all living and residents of Outagamie county, this State, except Robert G. The latter started out for himself as a house carpenter, and from that to bridge-building in 1880. He began on the Wisconsin Central, and accepted his present posi-

tion in 1886. He is universally popular and respected in business and social circles. Mr. Miner is the fifth in order of birth of the above mentioned children. All are members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. I. KINNEAR, M. D., residing at 933 Caledonia street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is one of the leading practitioners of the homeopathic system of medicine in La Crosse county. He was born in New Brunswick, July 1, 1860, and is the son of New Brunswick parents. His father, Edward Kinnear, died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 26, 1889. His mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Dobson, is now living in Manitoba. They reared a family of eight children: George C. lives in Boston, and is foreman of a large machine-shop in that city; Jennie married David Grant, an attorney at Moncton, New Brunswick; the Doctor is the third born; Eliza is the wife of Dr. David Evans, of Boston; Fannie married Mr. Harries, of Ware, Massachusetts; Sarah, Maggie and Edward are with their mother in Manitoba.

In 1868 the family removed from New Brunswick to Boston, and at the end of three years returned to their old home. When our subject was nineteen years of age he returned to Boston, and during his residence there he took a course of reading under the direction of Dr. J. R. Boynton, and by him perhaps more than any other one individual was his career in life shaped. In 1882 he went back to his native country, and he and his father made a trip to Manitoba; the father decided to locate there, and a year later sent for the rest of the family. Dr. Kinnear remained there until 1886, when he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, taking a special course of study. In 1888 he became a student in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and was graduated in 1890. Immediately after this event he came to La Crosse and began the practice of his profession. He has met with gratifying success, and has established a reputation as an intelligent, careful practitioner.

June 9, 1886, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Nellie G. Straw, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Kinnear is a daughter of William H. Straw, who died in the army when she was an infant six months old. He was a native of New Hampshire. Her mother was born in Massachusetts, and died at Evanston, Illinois, January 13, 1889. Her brother, Fred W. Straw, is a member of the Western Wisconsin Conference, stationed at Viroqua, Wisconsin. These two were the only children.

Dr. Kinnear is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the I. O. F., and he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

G. S. McKOWN, Superintendent of the La Crosse County Insane Asylum, was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, March 14, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Mary McKown, who are also residents of this county. The father was in earlier days one of the prominent farmers of the county, but is now retired from active labor. He was born in Ireland, and thirty-six years ago he came to this county, and has witnessed the wonderful development which has taken place in a little less than four decades. It was in 1852 that he crossed the sea, and the first three years in America were passed in New York. Our subject is one of a family of seven children: Myron; Ida, deceased, was the wife of Daniel Thompson; C. S.; Will-

iam, who married Miss Nettie Buttman; Jane, who died at the age of two years; Albert and Alfred, twins; Alfred McKown married Miss Ellen Wallsted, and is engaged in farming in the town of Greenfield, Wisconsin; Albert is an attendant in the La Crosse County Asylum.

Mr. McKown entered upon the realities of a business life at the age of twenty years; he was engaged in the milling business with his brother Myron; afterward he did farming, and then came to the city of La Crosse, where he clerked in a wholesale house; later he was employed in a retail establishment, and then for a year was Deputy Sheriff and Turnkey under Sheriff Jensen. On January 1, 1888, he assumed the duties of the position he now holds, to which he was appointed by the board of trustees of the asylum. His wife was at the same time appointed matron of the institution. The excellent condition and management of the hospital show very plainly the exceptional fitness of Mr. and Mrs. McKown for the responsibility and care of such an establishment. The buildings are models of cleanliness, and the patients are carefully watched, and every effort is made to lessen their physical and mental distress. There are now 100 inmates, but so systematic is the management that the entire machinery moves as in a small, well-ordered family.

The asylum was built in 1881 and located at West Salem, through the influence of William Van Zandt, who was a member of the County Board of Supervisors and county building committee, in 1886, was succeeded in 1887 by Frank B. Smith, the present incumbent. There are 210 acres in the grounds, and the building is a brick structure after a modern design.

Mr. McKown was united in marriage July 07, 1880, to Miss Lizzie M. Sims, a daughter of Samuel and Mary Sims. Two children have been born to this worthy couple: Sarah Ida and Harry Elmer; the latter died at the age of fifteen months. Mrs. McKown was for many years a successful teacher in the public schools; the same power of control that rendered her discipline effective in the school-room has enabled her to cope with the many difficulties that beset her position in the hospital, and her services here have been greatly appreciated.

Samuel Sims and wife were natives of England, and emigrated to the United States in 1847, but did not settle in La Crosse county until 1855; Mr. Sims is still living, at the age of three score years and ten, but his wife passed away May 7, 1883, at the age of fifty-six years. In the late civil war he was a sailor, serving as a private in the navy for thirteen months. He and his wife had a family of six children: Sarah, deceased; Lizzie, who is now Mrs. McKown; John W., Theodore W., Ashby, and James, who died at the age of two years.

JAMES McKINLEY, who is well known as the largest hay and hop grower of La Crosse county, has been a resident of Wisconsin since 1850. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1827, and is a son of William and Nancy McKinley, natives of Ireland. The father emigrated to this country in 1816, and in 1820, the mother sailed from the Emerald Isle for America. The father followed agriculture, and was known as an honorable, upright citizen. He died in December, 1840, at the age of sixty years; his wife survived him until 1880, when she died at the age of eighty-four years. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, James McKinley being the oldest of the family; three of the children

are still living, and are residents of La Crosse county. Our worthy subject was reared on a farm, and before coming to Wisconsin gave his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits. As before stated he came to Wisconsin in 1850, his object being to get Government land. He made the journey from Pennsylvania round the chain of lakes, landing in Milwaukee. In February, 1851, he bought Government land, the tract consisting of 200 acres in Hamilton township; here he opened a farm, and in 1858 disposed of the same, going to the Black river pinery. He engaged in lumbering for ten or twelve years, and met with fair success; while in this business he employed about forty hands, but abandoned the enterprise to resume agriculture. He located the Brown and Tripp farms, also the land on which the McEldowneys settled; the greater portion of this was land granted soldiers in the war of 1812. In 1863 Mr. McKinley bought the farm on which he now resides; it contains 520 acres of excellent land, and is in a high state of cultivation and well improved with buildings of a most substantial style. The hay crop of this farm averages about 800 tons annually, and is of a superior quality; thirty-two acres are set to hops, and the annual yield is between 30,000 and 35,000 pounds; the crop for 1891 was, however, a total failure; twenty acres are planted to corn, and a like amount to oats. About fifty head of hogs are fed every year and from six to eight horses are kept on the place. The residence is large and convenient, and is very pleasantly located about the center of the farm; the barns are capable of storing 250 tons of hay, and one of them stables fourteen head of horses.

Mr. McKinley was married first in 1859 to Miss Hannah A. Waller, a daughter of Nathan P. Waller of Pennsylvania; she died four years after her marriage, of consumption, at the age of twenty-five years; she was a most worthy woman, and greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends. The second marriage was May 25, 1864, to Miss Caroline Hanton, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza Hanton of Canada. Three children have been born to Mr. McKinley and wife: Ella is a successful teacher of vocal and instrumental music; Horace is living on a claim in Oregon, and John is assisting his father on the farm. Both the father and mother are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

JULIUS E. KIRCHEIS, one of the rising young men of La Crosse, is a native of the German Empire, born August 24, 1862. His parents, Julius E. and Fredericka (Richter) Kircheis, were also of German birth, natives of Saxony. The father was a weaver by trade; he emigrated to the United States in September, 1868, bringing his family with him; he settled in La Crosse, securing employment with the John Paul Lumber Company, with whom he remained about nine years; he was next engaged in butchering for Frezier Bros., for a period of two years; abandoning this trade, he served as janitor of Germania Hall until 1890, and since that time has been janitor of Armory Hall. He is a man of the strictest integrity of character, and is highly respected by a wide circle of acquaintances. Julius E. was but six years old when his parents came to the United States. He received his education in the public schools of La Crosse, and in the German Lutheran school; at the age of twelve years he found employment with the John Paul Lumber Company for four seasons; he then took a position with Semsch Bros., grocers, which he held four years. At the end of that time he determined to devote some

further time to study, and spent one year under the instruction of professor Roese, in that gentleman's private school. On entering the commercial world again he worked a few months for John Hau, and then through influential friends he received an appointment in the postoffice of La Crosse, which he held from 1879 to 1890. In March of the latter year he became city collector for the John Gund Brewing Company, and has discharged his duties with great satisfaction, not only to the company but also to the patrons.

In 1879, Mr. Kirchsis enlisted in the Governor's Guards, was made Corporal in 1880, Sergeant in 1881, Second Lieutenant in 1882, First Lieutenant in 1883, and Captain, October 7, 1884. This is the steadiest record of promotion shown by the company's books, and is probably unparalleled in the State. He is the most efficient captain the company has ever had, and much of its success has come through his enthusiasm, energy and military genius.

He was united in marriage March 14, 1888, to Miss Emma Jung, a daughter of John and Magdalene Jung. Of this union two children have been born: Julius and Fritz. Mr. Kirchsis is a member of the Modern Woodmen, the National Insurance Society, the Germania Society and the Concordia Society.

JOHN C. BURNS, wholesale fruiterer, La Crosse, Wisconsin, occupies a very prominent position in commercial circles. He was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, January 1, 1863, where he received his education. His first business venture was in his youth, when he embarked in the fruit business, selling a peck of apples at a time on the street. The first business position he held was under J. A. Spier, whom he succeeded April 1, 1883. He has made the fruit trade a study, and the result has been a most satisfactory one. When he began in business for himself his capital was quite limited being a little less than $800. To-day his sales aggregate $150,000 annually. He owns fruit ranches in California, where he raises and packs supplies for his Eastern trade. He handles all kinds of fine fruits, and does an exclusive jobbing business.

The growth of the fruit trade in the United States in the last decade has been a phenomenal one, and with such a garden as the State of California it is difficult to predict the limits to which American enterprise will carry it. Mr. Burns has been an important factor in the promotion of this trade in his own State, and his success is not due alone to his business sagacity, but to his courteous, gentlemanly bearing, and to his high and honorable methods of carrying on the trade.

R. B. HOLWAY.—Rarely enough do the surroundings of a lad correctly determine what the man will be. How well this may be proven we have but to follow the career of the subject of this biography from his humble and unaided beginning. His eighteenth birthday came, and, without an education, he was forced to depend upon his muscle. He went to work in the woods at $10 per month. This pleasant pastime he vigorously pursued for more than seven years, during the latter part of which he kindly accepted an increase in his wages, his proficiency having become apparent to his employers. The best pay for any one month's work was $14, and this remuneration young Holway considered princely. From this trifling pay he saved $1,100. In 1850 he was swept westward with the tide of gold

R. B. Holway

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hunters, and spent three years of fairly profitable pursuit excavating in California dirt. After fully suting this ambition he turned his face to the East, and after some travel located in La Crosse, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1856 he purchased a half interest in a sawmill at Onalaska, in company with C. M. Nichols. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1859, which terminated their business relations. This loss almost wrecked Mr. Holway, as all his means were herein invested.

Having good credit he then went into the logging business, which he operated alone until 1864, when Abner Gile became his partner. In 1875 Mr. Holway purchased the Ross sawmill at North La Crosse, which was burned to ashes in the spring of 1877. Reverses were coming fast enough, but Mr. Holway knew no defeat. He immediately rebuilt upon the old site, increasing the capacity and furnishing the whole with improved machinery and appliances. Two hundred hands are employed, and the annual transactions exceed a quarter of a million dollars. More than 20,000,000 feet of logs are sawed during the season, and the additional output is 9,000,000 shingles and as many lath.

Mr. Holway owns 25,000 acres of timber land in Clark, Wood and Taylor counties, from which his mill is supplied with logs. He also owns about 2,000 acres of farming and grazing lands in Faribault county, Minnesota.

He is a director and stockholder in the Exchange State Bank of North La Crosse. On the organization of that institution in 1888, he was elected vice-president, which office he still holds; he is also a stockholder in the Batavian Bank.

Mr. Holway is a native of the Pine Tree State, born at Madison, May 5, 1824, a son of Zaccheus and Azula Holway; his mother's maiden name was Jones. The father was a native of Cape Cod, and a descendant of Puritan stock. Our subject is one of the most reliable, liberal and energetic of men, and has pursued a business policy that has won him the esteem and confidence of all those with whom he has had business or social relations.

C. ELWELL, who has for many years been identified with the agricultural interests of La Crosse county, was born in Bennington county, Vermont, April 18, 1827, and is a son of Chauncey and Lydia (Munn) Elwell, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State. The father was a carpenter and contractor by trade, and also managed a country hotel and cultivated a farm. He was the ninth of a family of twelve children, and died in Bennington county, Vermont, at the age of fifty years; his wife lived to be eighty-three years old. They reared a family of six children, our subject being the second-born; P. Spencer, a younger brother, was for many years a resident of La Crosse city, and held various county offices. C. C. Elwell received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years entered upon the occupation he has followed through life, farming. It was in the year 1852 that he came to La Crosse county and settled on a farm, where he now resides; he has experienced the hardships and deprivations incident to the life of a pioneer, but he had willing hands and a courageous heart, and as time went on overcame all obstacles that presented themselves. He has a beautiful farm of 160 acres, only forty of which had been broken when he purchased the tract of Thomas Leonard. He has a convenient house, with barns, sheds

and cribs for the care and protection of live-stock and the storing of grain; he is fond of fruit culture, and has surrounded himself and family with many of the comforts of modern civilization.

Mr. Elwell was married in the State of New York, March 4, 1851, to Miss Catharine Preston, a daughter of Joseph and Sallie (Bowen) Preston, of Monroe county, New York. Joseph Preston died March 3, 1848, at the age of sixty-six years; his wife died April 25, 1830, aged forty-five years; they reared a family of eight children, of whom Mrs. Elwell is the youngest. To Mr. and Mrs. Elwell has been born one child, Ida, who married Prof. E. S. Tilson, a native of Vermont. He was for a number of years the principal of the high school of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; his death occurred July 2, 1878, at the age of thirty-five years. Mrs. Tilson makes her home with her parents; she, too, is a teacher by profession; at the age of fourteen years she began to teach school in La Crosse county, and at the age of nineteen graduated from Ripon College. She has a highly cultivated literary taste, is a writer of no mean ability, often invited to give an essay at public assemblies. She and her parents are members of the Congregational Church; for more than thirty years her father has been treasurer and clerk, but she has relieved him of the labors attaching to the clerk's office.

Mr. Elwell is an ardent Prohibitionist, and has great faith in the final success of his party. He is a man of deep integrity of character, and has the respect and confidence of the community.

Joseph Preston was a farmer in New York, and resided about twenty miles from Rochester; he gave the land for the Erie canal, that is, the portion which was necessary to make to cut through his farm. He was one of the pioneers of Monroe county, New York, and was possessed of those staunch characteristics which won him the good will of the entire community. His son Daniel, now living in Cleveland, served with distinction in the late war.

HENRY LEBBER.—There are a number of young business men in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, who by their push and energy have been successful in their different callings, and foremost among these is Henry Lebber, who first saw the light of day in Germany in 1863. His father died in Germany in 1873, but the mother is still living and makes her home there. Henry Lebber came to the United States in 1882, worked three months in New York city in a grocery store, and then came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he worked on the farm for one year. He subsequently worked at the carpenter's trade five years, after which he bought a lot in West Salem and erected a good two-story brick building, 26 x 70 feet, which he uses for business and dwelling. The large *hall* on the second floor is used for public purposes. He has an excellent billiard hall, and also deals in liquors. He is a pushing and enterprising young merchant, and is deservedly popular with all with whom he has dealings. He was married in 1889, to Miss Emma Horstman, daughter of Henry and Mary (Schaffer) Horstman, who reside in La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Lebber are the happy parents of one child, Mary. They hold membership in the Lutheran Church of Bostwick Valley, and are liberal contributors to the same. In politics Mr. Lebber is a Democrat. He is public-spirited and is always ready with energy and means to push forward any enterprise for the benefit of

his town and county. By his good management and excellent business acumen he has raised a good foundation for a fortune and is on the highway to success.

WILLIAM W. LEETE, who has been identified with many of the leading enterprises of La Crosse county, is a native of New Haven county, Connecticut, born September 28, 1853. His parents, William P. and Zaida E. (Goodrich) Leete, were natives of the same State; the father was a farmer and also taught school; he came to La Crosse valley in 1853, purchased forty acres of land, paying $10 an acre therefor, and finally opened a farm of 180 acres. He was one of the early settlers of this valley and endured the privations of frontier life. He held many of the local offices, discharging his duties faithfully and efficiently. Before his death he owned 220 acres of fine farming land, which he sold, purchasing fifty acres one and a quarter miles from West Salem in 1881. He died May 7, 1886, aged sixty-four years; his widow is still living; she is a woman who has borne her share of the burden in the settlement of this country, and cheerfully braved the dangers and privations of life in the far West. Our subject is one of a family of eight children: Sherman, who has been prominently connected with the educational interests of La Crosse county, married Miss Chloe Sherwin, and they have two children: Robert and Mary; Joseph was married to Miss Ellen J. Pitkin, and five children were born to them: Lucy, Darwin, Herbert, Dwight and Helen; the mother died in January, 1888; the second marriage was to Miss Edith Dana; George married Miss Sarah Callahan, and one daughter was born to them, named Lizzie; the mother died in May 1887, and Mr. Leete was married to Miss China Pearl; Mary died at the age of twenty-three years; she was a successful teacher, and had entered the profession in her seventeenth year; William W. is the next in order of birth; Zaida is the wife of the Hon. Charles White, of Minnesota; Frank married Miss Zaida Moran, who died three months after their union; he was engaged in teaching in the Government school of the Sandwich Islands, and had some commercial interests there; his death occurred August 30, 1891; Charles died at the age of twenty years.

Mr. Leete has been successfully engaged in the profession of teaching; winning the esteem and affection of his pupils and the confidence of the board and patrons, he has made the profession a labor of love. He taught for eight years in his own district, and accomplished very satisfactory results. Of late years he has given more especial attention to agriculture and kindred occupations. He is now president of the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, located within three-quarters of a mile of West Salem; this enterprise was inaugurated in February, 1891, and April 1 of that year he took charge of the business. During May and June the manufacture was from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of butter weekly; the value of such an establishment in the midst of a rich farming country can scarcely be estimated, furnishing, as it does a market for a large agricultural product.

Mr. Leete was a resident of Minnesota from 1878 to 1884; during that time he occupied a position on the town board which he resigned upon his return to La Crosse county. He is a man of advanced views, and has contributed liberally of his means to the support of public enterprises.

He was married September 28, 1891, to Miss Kate Collins, a woman of rare intelligence and refinement and a daughter of A. P.

and Jennie Collins, natives of the State of New York, but for many years past residents of Vigo county, Indiana; they are now making their home in Duluth, Minnesota. They reared three children: Nettie, wife of L. O. Randall; Mrs. Leete and Nellie. Mr. and Mrs. Leete are the parents of four children: Ruth, Zaida, Carrol and Howard. Politically our subject is identified with the Prohibition party.

GEORGE EULER, Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward of the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born March 22, 1852, at Waldlaubersheim, in the municipality of Windesheim, district of Kreuznach, regency circuit of Coblenz, Germany. He obtained a common-school education in the evangelical school of his native birthplace, which he attended from his fifth year until he became fourteen years of age, at which time he was confirmed in the Evangelical Communion Church at Waldlaubersheim. On the completion of his school course in 1866, he worked several years for Surveyor Mattes, and subsequently found employment on farms and in vineyards. In 1870, at the age of eighteen years, and shortly prior to the Franco-German war, Mr. Euler emigrated to America, arriving at La Crosse, Wisconsin, April 1, of the same year. He worked as a laborer the following summer until the fall, when he visited his uncle, Adolf Huett, near Alma, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he attended school for the purpose of learning the English language. In the spring of 1871 he returned to La Crosse, and was employed by Thomas Shimmins in hauling stone. In May he had the misfortune to break one of his legs, and thereby was confined to his bed for three months, after which he resumed work. In November, 1871, in company with his brother Philip Euler, he went South and found employment in the cotton fields of Arkansas. In December, of the same year, Mr. Euler contracted a severe sickness, and went to St. Louis, Missouri, to obtain treatment in a hospital, where he remained until the latter part of January, 1872, when he returned to La Crosse and found employment as a laborer. September 1, 1872, he obtained a position as clerk in the grocery store of Philip Knoth, where he remained until July 1, 1873. From July 6 until November 6, he worked on the farm of a Mr. Poss in Trempealeau county, and November 10 resumed his clerkship with Mr. Philip Knoth, where he remained until June 10, 1874. June 24, of the same year, he was engaged by John Gund, Sr., to conduct the delivery business of the then Empire Brewery, which has since been organized into the John Gund Brewing Company, by the joining of the sons of George, Henry and John Gund, Jr., and which position Mr. Euler held continuously until the present time.

May 29, 1877, he married Miss Minnie Johanna Sewerin, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and they have had four children: Emma Elizabeth Frederika, born March 7, 1878; Johann Frederich Wilhelm, born April 11, 1881; Wilhelm Berthold, born March 2, 1888; and Arthur Philip, born July 17, 1891. March 7, 1882, Mr. Euler joined the Third Ward Aid Society, and has ever since been an active member of the same, serving on various committees, and has held the office of Collector from September 9, 1885, until August, 1887, when he was called to assume the duties of Comptroller until in May, 1888. He was then chosen Financial Secretary of the same society, which office he holds at the present time. In the spring of 1891, when the population of La Crosse had nearly

reached 30,000 inhabitants, he was nominated by the Democratic caucus for Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, and was elected as such April 7, 1891, for a term of four years. The territory constituting the Eighteenth Ward was from the center of Sixth street to the center of Tenth street, east and west, and south from the center of Jackson street to the south line of the city limits. In the capacity of Alderman Mr. Euler is the Chairman of the Board of Health and also a member of the Committees on Water Works and Health. In 1873 he became a member of the German Lutheran Congregation of this city, and April 3, 1881, joined the insurance branch of the same congregation, and has retained his membership in both up to the present time.

His father, Jacob Euler, was born March 11, 1812, in the village of Krieg-feld, Bavaria, Germany. He attended the evangelical school from his fifth to his fourteenth year, and afterward worked on farms. In 1830 he moved to Prussia, in the district of Coblenz, and in 1842 settled in Waldlaubersheim, where he followed farm work. He was married in January, 1848, to Miss Katherina Jacobus, and February 5, 1849, their son Philip was born, and George was born March 22, 1852. Philip Euler came to America in 1867, and in May of the same year settled in La Crosse. In August, 1872, Jacob Euler and his wife left Germany for America, arriving at La Crosse about September 1. The father died February 9, 1887, at the residence of his son George, and his widow, who was born on August 11, 1812, has found a home, since her husband's death, with the family of her son, George Euler.

Carl Sewerin, the father-in-law of George Euler, was born in Rostow, Germany, May 9, 1831, and after the death of his father he lived with his mother at Quitzero, and received his communion in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Demmin, in 1845. October 1, 1851, he married Miss Maria Lowitz, who was born April 12, 1827. October 5, of the same year, Mr. Sewerin entered the military service of the Second Infantry Regiment of King Frederick William of Prussia, and was honorably discharged in 1854. The following named children were born to this union: Caroline, born in November, 1853, died at Pittsburg in December, 1862; Minnie, born July 10, 1858; Fredericka, born January 18, 1860; John and William, twins, born November 29, 1865, and William died January 10, 1866. Mr. Sewerin left his native land in October, 1861, and came to America, first locating at Pittsburg, and in the early part of 1862 came West to La Crosse, where he has since resided. His wife died July 10, 1877, in this city, and his son John died July 16, 1891, leaving a widow and daughter, Ida.

EMANUEL MARKLE.—This honored gentleman is one of best known citizens of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and his long residence within its borders and his well known habits of industry and perseverance have won for him a wide circle of friends. By all he is considered to be a model farmer, neat and progressive, and of decided views in conducting all his operations, and he has met with the substantial success which all concede is well merited. He was born in Ohio in 1837, but his parents, George and Elizabeth (Miller) Markle, were Pennsylvanians, although they were married in the Buckeye State in 1836. In 1843 he sold his farm in Ohio and moved to Putnam county, Indiana, and about eight years later, or in 1851, he moved

to La Crosse county, Wisconsin. His first work in this State was as foreman in the brick manufactory belonging to Deacon Sylvester Smith, with whom he remained two years. Upon his arrival here he had entered 160 acres of land, and in 1859 he settled on the place with his family, which continued to be his home until his death, March 31, 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow died February 27, 1890, at the age of seventy-six years, having borne a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The other members are: J. C., who married Naomi Maxwell, is the father of three children and is a resident of Colorado; Catherine A., who married Henry Vestal, of White Rock, Kansas, is the mother of five children; George W. is a resident of Webber, Kansas, married Mary Vestal, by whom he has seven children; John is a resident of the old homestead, was married to Sarah Lattimer, and is the father of three children; Peter, who enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry during the civil war, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; Naomi, who married Peter Speck and died in La Crosse; Ebom (twin sister of Naomi) married C. Bernet, and died in St. Louis and Rachel; Jane, who died at the age of two years. Emanuel Markle's opportunities for acquiring an education were confined to the common schools, but he judiciously applied himself to his books and obtained a fair practical education.

After remaining on the home farm with his father until 1856, he began trapping, and followed this calling with success until 1861. He and his brother, J. C., enlisted in the Union army in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, in which they served for over three years, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Antietam, second Bull Run and Gettysburg. In the last named engagement he was wounded twice, was captured by the enemy and was paroled on the field. His brother, J. C., was shot through the left arm at South Mountain, and at the battle of the Wilderness was shot through the right arm. Mr. Markle was married in 1866 to Miss Caroline, daughter of Lawrence and Maria Anna (Dorfel) Hanisch, who were born in Austria. They became the parents of three children: Joseph, who was in the Austrian army and died in the hospital at Galetzin, Austria. They emigrated to La Crosse in 1861; Raymond, residing at Lake City, Minnesota; and Caroline, Mrs. Markle. The latter has borne her husband the following children: Theodore M., Charles W., Laura May, Lillian Elberta; Simon Peter, Joseph E. and Harriet E. Four other children died in early childhood. Theodore M. is a mechanical engineer and is employed by the Great Northern Railroad in North Dakota. Lillian is attending commercial college at La Crosse, and is now writing in the office of the County Register of Deeds; Laura M. is a milliner at La Crosse, and the others reside at home. Lawrence Hanisch died August 23, 1886, aged eighty-one years, and Mrs. Hanisch died January 22, 1888, at the age of eighty-three years.

In 1867 the subject of this sketch bought eighty acres of land in section 27, has since added eighty acres in section 16; eighty acres in section 21, and 149 acres in section 33, making in all 389 acres—a fine farm. The buildings on this place are all excellent, and his home is a very pleasant and an extremely comfortable one. His principal business is in the raising of small fruits, and in bee-keeping. He keeps about twelve head of cattle, three horses, also hogs. He has been Justice of the Peace of his township for the past twenty years, and has been elected town Supervisor on several occasions, and a mem-

ber of the School Board. He made the race for Assemblyman of his district, but his well known temperance proclivities defeated him for that office. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., F. & A. M., G. A. R., and U. V. L., and is a Democrat politically.

LOUIS E. MEASON, whose photographic studio is at 128 North Third street, La Crosse, is a native of the Badger State, born at Mineral Point, September 1, 1848. His parents were Louis and Elizabeth (Fick) Meason, natives of Prussia; they were brought to America in their childhood, and were married at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1847, being among the pioneers of the State. The father was a cabinetmaker, and learned his trade in St. Louis, where he worked several years. In 1849 he left Mineral Point, and journeying via the old Fremont route, arrived in California, where he remained about a year and a half. He returned by way of the Isthmus, and was stricken with cholera at St. Louis, where he died, in 1850. His widow married again, her second husband being Frantz Enzenroth, and after his death became the wife of Adam Solems; she lives at Mineral Point.

Louis E., the subject of this notice, was the only child of the first marriage of his mother; by her second union she had three children, and by the third marriage three daughters. He was educated in the public schools of Mineral Point, and took a commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1871. He came to La Crosse in July, 1871, and engaged as a bookkeeper for a retail grocer, with whom he remained two and half years. He had managed to acquire a theoretical knowledge of photography, and on January 1, 1874, he formed a partnership with A. P. Knutesen for the purpose of opening a first-class photograph gallery. Later he purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business alone. He employs all the modern appliances and the latest methods used in the art, and does artistic work in India ink and crayon. He has won a wide patronage, and bids fair to attain excellent rank in the profession.

Mr. Meason was united in marriage May 26, 1874, to Miss Emma L. Kinne, a daughter of Edward and Katherine Kinne, natives of Saxony and Prussia respectively. Mrs. Meason's mother died in Mineral Point, and her father resides at Highland, Illinois. She is the eldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. To Mr. and Mrs. Meason have been born four children, the two younger ones dying in infancy; those living are Mary Georgiana and Edward Kinne.

Our worthy subject has filled the various offices of Gateway City Lodge No. 153, I. O. O. F., and has attained the second position in the Patriarchal Circle. He has served six years in the Wisconsin National Guards, Third Regiment, and about seventeen years in the La Crosse Volunteer Fire Department. He is a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade, and is a zealous supporter of home industries. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed members of the community.

REV. ELIAS P. HARBO, pastor of St. Paul's United Lutheran Church, residing at 616 Market street, La Crosse, was born in the province of Berg, Norway, February 6, 1856, and is the sixth of a family

of nine children. His parents were Hans and Ellen Mary Olsen. He was reared to mature years in his native country, attending the common school. At the age of twenty-four years he bade farewell to the pine-clad hills of his native land and crossed the sea to America. Upon arriving in this country he settled at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and remained there one year and a half, working at the tailor's trade, which he had learned in Norway. Having determined to enter the ministry he became a student at Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and pursued a classical course in that institution, covering a period of five years. He then took up the theological course of the Augsburg Seminary, and was graduated from this department at the end of three years; his examinations covered a period of two weeks, at the end of which time he received his diploma, June 6, 1889. Immediately thereafter he was ordained and assigned to his present charge. His congregation comprises fifty-five families, numbering 333 souls. His church is located on King street between Fifth and Sixth.

Mr. Harbo's mother died in her native country, but his father is still living; one brother, Rud, came to America about one year after his arrival and is now a resident of Duluth, Minnesota, a mechanic by trade; three of the family are deceased, and the other four are living in their native country.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage to Miss Martha Maria Larson, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Eric Larson, a farmer residing near Eau Claire, Wisconsin. This union occurred December 3, 1889. One child, Elise Mathilde, was born in La Crosse, February 22, 1891.

Mr Harbo is a gentleman of broad and comprehensive views, and a finished scholar. He addresses his congregation in their native tongue, although he possesses a thorough knowledge of the English language; he is, in fact, an accomplished linguist, having passed an examination in Latin, Hebrew, Greek, German, English, and Norsk. He owns a large and well selected library.

HENRIK K. E. NISSEN, M.D., an honored member of the medical profession in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is a native of Mandalen, Norway, born April 22, 1864, and is a son of A. E. and E. (Istad) Nissen. His father was born in Tromso, and his mother in Stordalen, Norway. The Doctor received his elementary education in the private schools of Christiania, and at the age of eighteen years he entered upon the study of medicine in the Royal University of that city; he was graduated from the classical department in 1882, and six years later received the degree of M. D. During one year of his college life, 1887, he was resident physician of Rotvold Insane Asylum. When he had completed his professional studies he determined to visit America, and accordingly crossed the sea, landing in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in February, 1889. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and success has attended him on every hand; he has won a large practice, and his skill as a practitioner is daily adding to the laurels already won.

Dr. Nissen was united in marriage May 28, 1889, to Fayette E. Nissen, who was born in Norway, July 15, 1864, of Norwegian parents. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of our subject, as well as two of his father's brothers, were honored members of the medical profession. He has passed the State examination in Minnesota, and holds a diploma from the board of examiners of

that State. He makes a specialty of the treatment of the eye, and is a devoted student of the science he has chosen for his life's occupation.

To Dr. and Mrs. Nissen has been born one son, Arvid, who first saw the light of day, May 4, 1890, and a daughter, Dagny, born September 17, 1891. The Doctor is a member of the Norden Society.

JOHN J. FRUIT, attorney and counselor at law, La Crosse, is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born at Lima, Grant county, March 29, 1849, and is a son of Perry and Sarah M. (Lambkin) Fruit. His father was a farmer by occupation, and a native of Illinois. The parents reared a family of four sons and five daughters, John J. being the fourth-born. He obtained his elementary education in the public schools of Grant county, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin. At the age of twenty-two he finished the course of study in this institution, and received its diploma. In August, 1871, he came to La Crosse and was employed as principal of the Fifth Ward school, a position he held for four years, and was then transferred to the Third Ward, of which he was principal one year.

From his boyhood the legal profession had had its attractions for Mr. Fruit, and during the years he was teaching he devoted his leisure moments to studying the subject, preparatory to taking a prescribed course of instruction. In 1876 he left the school-room and entered the law office of James I. Lyndes, under whose direction he continued his studies until he became a student in the law department of the State University. He was graduated with the class of 1877, and immediately after this event he formed a partnership with Mr. Pfund; this relationship existed but six months, and Mr. Fruit was alone in practice until June 1, 1880, when he and John Brindley formed a co-partnership, which has since been continued uninterruptedly. The firm name is Fruit & Brindley.

During the year 1880 Mr. Fruit served as City Superintendent of the Public Schools, devoting only that portion of time which he could spare from his professional labors. Preferring to give his whole energy to his legal work, he resigned the superintendency at the end of the first year. He is a close and careful student, and has a very high standing among the members of the bar; he possesses the confidence of the entire community, and has a host of friends both in and out of the profession.

In recognition of his ability as an attorney Mr. Fruit was appointed to the responsible position of Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin in April, 1890, an office which he has filled with dignity and to the complete satisfaction of the public. In the fall of 1881 he was elected District Attorney of La Crosse county, and served five years.

Our worthy subject was united in marriage December 11, 1877, to Miss Marion E. Hawley, a daughter of R. H. and Ruth W. Hawley, of La Crosse. Her parents were natives of Vermont, in which State she also was born. Her father was a merchant during the active years of his life, but he is now retired from business. Mr. and Mrs. Fruit are the parents of four children: John Clyde, Clarence Henry, Alice Marion and Edna Ruth, all pupils in the public schools of La Crosse. Mr. Fruit is an ardent Republican in his political convictions, and during the local campaigns does his duty in the canvass. He

and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

The firm of Fruit & Brindley have a fine legal library, and an excellent location. What is of greater importance, they are personally well adapted to the work, and are an ornament not only to the bar of La Crosse county, but also to the bar of the State of Wisconsin.

MORRIS HIRSCHHEIMER, one of the enterprising young business men of La Crosse, has been a resident of the city since his early childhood, his parents having settled here in 1855. He was born in Würtemburg, Germany, January 6, 1850, and is a son of Louis and Fannie (Hart) Hirschheimer, natives of the same country. The father emigrated to America in 1850, making the voyage in a sailing vessel, and consuming two months on the journey. He settled in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where his family came soon after their arrival in America. There were five sons and four daughters, eight of whom are still living. Morris enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools of La Crosse city. Having attained his majority, he looked about for some congenial occupation in which to embark, and decided to establish a foundry; this he did in April, 1865, the plant being known as the La Crosse Foundry. He conducted this enterprise until 1889, when he disposed of the property and engaged in the manufacture of tents and awnings. He makes a specialty of awnings, tents, flags and banners, employing a number of men in the busy season. He has established a fine trade, and has so satisfactorily supplied the demand that no competitor has offered. He is located at 109 and 111 South Fifth street.

Mr. Hirschheimer was married October 15, 1876, to Miss Bertha Abraham, a daughter of Henry Abraham, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Three children have been born to them: Hattie, Louis and Clara, all pupils of the public schools of La Crosse. The mother of these children died April 26, 1885. Mr. Hirschheimer was married a second time, June 15, 1887, to Miss Mathilda Benjamin, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have no children. Our subject is a worthy member of the A. O. U. W., of the order of Chosen Friends, and of a Jewish benevolent association called B'nai B'rith. He is a member of Anshe Chesed Congregation.

STEPHEN MARTINDALE, Jr., attorney and counselor at law, is a rising young member of the bar of La Crosse, to which he was admitted in 1885. He is the eldest son of Stephen and Katharine (Howard) Martindale, a full history of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and was born in the city of La Crosse August 21, 1859. Here he passed his childhood and youth, attending the public schools. He is a member of the first class that was graduated from the La Crosse High School, and in 1876 he entered Beloit College, Wisconsin; this institution conferred upon him the degree of A. B. in 1880, and two years later that of A. M. In 1882 he began the study of law, reading under the direction of Messrs. Wing and Prentiss of this city, and in 1885, as before stated, he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of the same year he became a student in the law department of the Wisconsin State University, and took a two years' course, being graduated with honors in 1886.

After this event, a partnership was formed between Stephen Martindale, Jr., and his brother, Edward S. H. Martindale, who was

born in La Crosse November 23, 1861. He received his literary education in the public schools of La Crosse, studied law at home, and afterwards entered the law department of the Wisconsin State University; he was examined before the State Commissioners and admitted to practice in 1887, before he had finished the course in the University. It was after his return to La Crosse that the partnership of Martindale & Martindale was formed. He is now taking a post-graduate course in the University of Virginia.

Stephen Martindale, Jr., the subject of this notice, was united in marriage at Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1883, to Miss Sophia Rosenblatt, a daughter of H. Rosenblatt, a merchant and manufacturer of that place. Two children have been born of this union: Henrietta and Katharine. Politically Mr. Martindale is identified with the Republican party.

EDWARD ALGER, M. D., residing at 221 South Seventh street, La Crosse, was born in West Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, March 9, 1837, and is a son of Ward and Elizabeth L. (Howard) Alger. Six generations of the family were born in Plymouth county, and three of them on the same farm. The Doctor is the second of three children: Mary Elizabeth, the eldest, died at the age of five years; Albert L. is a farmer and coal dealer and lives on the old Massachusetts homestead. Dr. Alger attended the common schools until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered Pierce Academy at Middleboro; he afterwards pursued the classical course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was also a student at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1853 his studies were interrupted for a time when he was engaged in teaching; but he followed this profession only temporarily, and at the age of twenty years he was ready to begin his medical studies. When he was choosing a profession he gave some thought to civil engineering, and had pursued the study for a while when he decided upon medicine. He did his first reading in this line in the office of Dr. Swan, of West Bridgewater, and during the winter of 1858–'59 he attended a course of lectures at Harvard Medical College. The following winter was a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated from this well-known institution March 9, 1861, his twenty-fourth birth-day, receiving the degree of M. D. He opened an office at Canton, Massachusetts, near Boston, and continued in practice there for seven years, meeting with excellent success. The western fever, however, had begun to rage in New England, and in the spring of 1868 he came to Wisconsin and located at La Crosse. Here he has built up a fine practice, and has accumulated a competence. His college courses were according to the old school, as were also his preceptors; but he has made a study of the homœopathic system of medicine, and of late years has practiced according to it.

Dr. Alger was united in marriage January 8, 1862, to Miss Augenette M. Hall, at Mansfield, Massachusetts. She was born in that place, April 23, 1842, her ancestors being early settlers of New England. The Doctor and his wife are the parents of four children: Ernest Ward, born December 20, 1863, died August 26, 1864; Fannie E., born March 18, 1867; Alice M., born August 24, 1872, and Clifton Howard, born June 14, 1876. The children have received their education in the common schools of La Crosse; Fannie E. is a graduate of the high school; she was married September 14, 1887, to Homer T. Fowler, and resides at West Superior; her husband is

president of the State Bank of Wisconsin; they have three children.

Dr. Alger is a member of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and belongs to the Masonic order and to the A. O. U. W. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

HARVEY J. PECK, one of the honored pioneers of the State of Wisconsin, is a resident of La Crosse county, and a history of this section would not be complete without an outline of his career. He was born in Chenango County, New York, and is the youngest son of a family of four children of Joseph and Ada (Parker) Peck, natives of Vermont and Connecticut. During his infancy his parents moved to Oneida county, where his youth and early manhood were passed; he attended the common schools and received some academic training. In 1838, at the age of twenty one years, he came to Wisconsin, and for ten years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Then he took up carpentry, which trade he had learned while a resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Being impressed that La Crosse would be a good business center, he decided to locate here, his first introduction to the place being in 1851, when he was employed to build a dwelling for Rev. W. H. Card, a Baptist minister of this city. He followed building and contracting for some years, principally at Onalaska, where he resided until 1864.

In 1863 Mr. Peck was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of La Crosse county, a position he held for six years. In July, 1870, he was appointed by the Judges of the United States Court to the office of Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, which position he has since held, a period of twenty-one years. He has been United States Court Commissioner about eighteen years. In connection with his official business he attends to a large insurance business, and loans money.

He has been twice married; first, to Miss Lucinda Hickey, a native of New York, who was the mother of four children: Joseph, a resident of Onalaska; Cecelia, wife of H. Smith, a resident of Grant's Pass, Oregon; Hattie, the wife of W. H. Wadsworth, a resident of Madelia, Minnesota; and one child that died in infancy. Mrs. Peck died in 1850, and six years afterward Mr. Peck was married to Miss Carrie M. Lawrence, a native of the Empire State. No children have been born of this marriage.

Mr. Peck has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for many years, and when a young man took an active part in the order. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, having voted with that body since its organization. He is a very prominent citizen, and is universally esteemed by his acquaintances. In all his official positions he has shown unusual capacity and an integrity of character that has placed him above the corruption which has crept into our political system. For twelve years he has been Notary Public, and in this, as in every other calling of life which he has entered, he has discharged his duty to the best of his ability.

LYON GILBERT MOTIER WOODWARD, of the law firm of Losey & Woodward, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 25, 1835. He learned the printer's trade in Baltimore, being apprenticed in 1850. He worked as a printer and proof-reader in the latter city, at

Upper Marlborough, Maryland, and at Washington, District of Columbia, until the beginning of the year 1860. In Washington he was employed the greater portion of the time on the *National Intelligencer*. In February, 1860, he removed to La Crosse, and entered upon the study of law in the office of Messmore & McKenney. He was admitted to the bar at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, Judge George Gale presiding, but he did not immediately enter upon the practice of his profession, as it was at this time the civil war broke over this country.

He enlisted in the La Crosse Light Guard, Company B, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, May 22, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for three years, June 11, 1861, at Madison, Wisconsin. He was with his regiment in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He received various promotions, as follows: Orderly Sergeant in September, 1861; Second Lieutenant in August, 1862; First Lieutenant in September, 1862, and Adjutant of his regiment in June, 1863. He was acting Aid-de-Camp of the First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps (General James S. Wadsworth's Division), at the battle of Gettysburg. In this engagement he received a severe gunshot wound in the right fore-arm. His services as Aid-de-Camp were continued during the Wilderness campaign, May 5 to June 11, 1864, his division being then a part of the Fifth Corps. He was mustered out of service at Madison, Wisconsin, June 30, 1864, when he returned to La Crosse.

In April of the following year he was elected City Attorney. In November, 1865, he was elected District Attorney of La Crosse county, and was re-elected in 1867, 1869 and 1871. He formed a law-partnership with S. S. Burton in January, 1868, which continued until 1870. In 1874 he was elected Mayor of La Crosse, and discharged the duties of this office two years. He was again elected City Attorney of La Crosse in April, 1876, and held that position for several years. He was a delegate to the National Liberal Convention at Cincinnati in 1872, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in the same city in 1880. In 1882 he was elected a member of Congress from the Seventh District of Wisconsin, but was defeated when a candidate for re-election in 1884; he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin in 1886, and was a delegate at large from Wisconsin to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1888, and served as chairman of the delegation. January 1, 1889, the present law partnership of Losey & Woodward was formed.

WE. POLLEYS, one of the representative citizens of La Crosse and ex-City Clerk, was born in the town of Baring, Washington county, Maine, May 4, 1851, and is a son of William H. and Dora A. (Woodcock) Polleys, natives of Nova Scotia and Maine respectively; the father was a lumberman in Maine, and engaged in that business at an early day. He came West in 1849 when a trading post was all that was visible of Minneapolis; later he returned to Maine, and in 1856 he came to La Crosse; his family, however, did not come until the following year, when they located in Melrose. Mr. Polleys invested in land, and made a beautiful home there. For many years he was largely interested in the lumber business on Black river, and in 1870 he erected a steam sawmill at La Crosse. In 1883 he embarked in the lumber business in

Georgia, and built a large steam sawmill at Bainbridge, which was afterward destroyed by fire. After this he returned to Melrose where he now lives. He has assisted materially in the growth and progress of this county, and has lent a helping hand to all material improvements. He enjoys the highest respect of the entire community. He is now in his sixty-ninth year; his wife died in June, 1887, aged fifty-eight years. Her life was one of great activity, and she was a woman of rare force of character, giving a strong vitality to any cause she espoused. She was a member of the First Baptist Church, and was an untiring worker in the church and Sabbath-school. To Mr. and Mrs. Polleys were born four children: W. E., the subject of this notice; Edgar H., Abner D. and Frank O.

W. E. Polleys was educated at Galesville, Wisconsin, and at the La Crosse Business College, being graduated from the latter institution in 1871. He was bookkeeper for his father, and continued in that capacity for six years, when he and his brother, Edgar H., succeeded his father at La Crosse in the lumber business, the firm name being Polleys Bros. They carried on the business until 1884, when they sold out and embarked in the lumber business at Bainbridge, Georgia; there they were burned out within a year's time, and returned to La Crosse. They are now engaged in the logging business on the Chippewa river, and are meeting with gratifying success.

Mr. Polleys was elected Clerk of La Crosse in 1887, and was re-elected in 1889, serving two terms, with a high degree of satisfaction to his constituency.

He was united in marriage, September 4, 1878, to Miss Emma L. Edwards, a daughter of George Edwards, and to them was born one child, Irene E. The mother was called from this life June 11, 1891, at the age of thirty-seven years. She was a woman of the rarest traits of character, devoted to her home and family, and beloved by a wide circle of acquaintance. She was a member of the Congregational Church Society. Mr. Polleys is one of the progressive business men of La Crosse, and has always favored those movements which have been along the line of advancement. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and is thoroughly posted upon all the leading issues of that body.

PATRICK KEAVENY, who has for many years been connected with the railroad business in La Crosse county, was born in Ireland in 1831, a son of John and Mary (Feiney) Keaveny. The father died in his native land, and the mother is still living, now a resident of La Crosse, at the age of eighty-six years. They had born to them eight children, seven of whom are living; four sons and three daughters, all having homes in La Crosse. Patrick Keaveny, the subject of the following biography, acquired an education in the old country, and was trained to the pursuit of agriculture. Until he was thirty-five years of age he followed this calling, and then, believing greater opportunities would be offered him in America than in his own country, he emigrated to the United States. The first work he did was in Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained about six months; thence he came to La Crosse, arriving here in 1866. The river packet business was then in its prime, and for two years Mr. Keaveny was in the employ of Davidson & Co., in their packet warehouse.

In 1868 he began his career as a railroad man, in the employ of the Chicago, Milwau-

kee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and after a few years of faithful service he was made section foreman, a position he still holds. During his twenty-one years' connection with this road, there has never been an accident that was due to his neglect, which is, indeed a comforting reflection.

Mr. Keaveny is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, and of the Total Abstinence Society. In politics he is independent, supporting those men whom he esteems best fitted for the discharge of the duties of public office.

In 1862 he was united in marriage, in Ireland, to Miss Bridget Walsh, a daughter of John and Catharine (Cusack) Walsh. Mrs. Keaveny's father was a farmer by occupation, and lived and died, in his own country; her mother still survives, a resident of the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. Keaveny are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Mary, the wife of E. J. Kelley, of the board of public works, La Crosse; Catharine, the wife of William Cragen, is the mother of three children; John is living in Washington; Sabine and Delia are both in La Crosse; Bridget died at the age of three years, five months and three days. The family are all devout members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN M. CHILDERS, senior member of the firm of J. M. Childers & Co., cut-stone contractors, is a native of the State of Ohio, born at Letartville, Meigs county, May 24, 1851, and is a son of Samuel and Edith (Bradfield) Childers. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and was a native of Virginia. The Bradfield and Childers families were descended from the same ancestors.

About the year 1858 Samuel R. Childers removed with his family to La Crosse, coming from Mason via the Ohio river down to the Mississippi, and thence up the latter river to La Crosse, where our subject passed his youth. Here he learned the stone-cutter's trade, and has since February 17, 1869, been identified with this industry. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Thomas O'Conner for the purpose of entering into the stone contracting business, and they have built up a large and prosperous trade.

Mr. Childers was united in marriage, June 11, 1880, in the city of La Crosse, to Miss Minnie B. Brabender, of this place, a daughter of Jacob Brabender, a native of Germany. Of this union two sons have been born: John M., Jr., June 22, 1884, and George Roy, September 25, 1886.

Mr. Childers is a man of broad public spirit, and has liberally sustained those movements which have had for their object the upbuilding of the city and county. He is an active member of the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse, and is numbered among the leading business men.

ANGUS CAMERON, of La Crosse, was born in the town of Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, July 4, 1826. He received an academic education, read law at Buffalo, and graduated from the National Law School at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York. He was admitted to the bar at Albany in April, 1852.

He married Mary Baker, of Urbana, Steuben county, New York, February 21, 1856, and removed to La Crosse in 1857.

He was a member of the Wisconsin Senate in 1863, 1864, 1871 and 1872, and of the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1866 and 1867, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1867.

George W. Brice

He was a Regent of the University of Wisconsin for nine years, from 1866 to 1875, and was United States Senator from Wisconsin for ten years, from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1885.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MOULD, photographer, 413 South Third street, La Crosse, is a native of Baraboo, Wisconsin, born March 4, 1857. His parents, Matthew and Jane (Islip) Mould were natives of England, the father being born in Northamptonshire, and the mother in Lincolnshire. They emigrated to America in 1850, and located in Newport, New York, where they resided six or seven years, subsequently removing to Baraboo, where the mother still resides. The father died in 1890, at sixty-seven years of age.

Of the family there were three sons and two daughters, of whom Frederick W. is the youngest; Mary J. is the widow of A. Andrews; Mattie married Henry Marriatt; Matthew Henry married Miss Jennie Buckley; he is engaged in the book and stationery business at Baraboo; Simmons L. married Miss Emma Burdick of Madison, Wisconsin, and is a photographer at Baraboo.

Frederick W. received his education in the public schools of Baraboo, and then began the study of photography with his father, who had followed that profession since 1857. In 1880 he established himself in business in La Crosse, being associated for a time with his father. In the spring of 1882 he became sole owner of the business and has since conducted it alone. He employs all of the latest improvements in the photographic art, and uses the instantaneous process. His work is first-class in every respect, and his patronage extends throughout this and two adjoining counties; and he does a larger business than any other photographer in Western Wisconsin. He also does very fine work in India ink and crayon.

Mr. Mould was united in marriage September 3, 1881, to Miss Julia E. Sorensen of Madison, Wisconsin. She was born in that city December 3, 1859, and is a daughter of David T. Sorensen, a prominent lumber dealer and contractor of Madison. Mr. and Mrs. Mould are the parents of two children: Ida Florence, born January 5, 1884, and Gertrude Lora, born September 28, 1890. Mr. Mould is independent in political matters and sustains no society or church relations.

GEORGE W. BRICE, real-estate dealer, La Crosse, Wisconsin.—At the present time there is great activity in the realty market, and it is safe to say that never before in the history of the city have such advantages been offered to secure desirable property. Among those active in real-estate operations is George W. Brice, who is also engaged in the loan and insurance business at 116 North Third street. He is a native of Franklin county, Berkshire township, Vermont, born February 9, 1836, and is a son of Alexander and Lucy (Wilbur) Brice, natives of New London, Connecticut, and Rutland, Vermont. The father was a farmer in early life, but later engaged in other operations. He was a private in the war of 1812, and for services rendered received a pension; he came to Wisconsin in 1843, and with his family settled on a farm at Sugar Creek, Walworth county, where they remained until 1855; in that year they came to La Crosse county and settled on what is known as Brice's prairie. There the parents died, and their remains were interred in the cemetery near the old homestead. Of the ten children born of this

union, two died in early childhood, four daughters remained in the East, and four sons came West. The father's death occurred November 11, 1874, in his eighty-sixth year, and the mother died July 26, 1865, at the age of seventy-two years. They were for many years devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of their sons, Charles C. is now living at Hillhurst, in the State of Washington; Milton and George W. enlisted on the same day, February 28, 1863, in Company I, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Potomac; another son, Robert, enlisted February 25th of the same year, in the same company. Their regiment was in the battle at the crossing of the North Anna, the Petersburg campaign, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; in the last battle, June 3, 1864, Milton Brice was killed; he was but thirty-two years of age. At the time of the surrender, George W. Brice was near Appomattox on his way from Buck's Run. In June, 1865, the regiment was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and there mustered out of service, July 12, of the same year.

After the war, farming engaged the attention of Mr. Brice, until 1870, when he embarked in the farming implement and pump business, in which he was unusually successful, continuing the same until his election to the office of Registrar of Deeds for La Crosse county.

Mr. Brice has had an extensive experience in official life. He held the position of Constable the first year he was a voter, and later was elected Justice of the Peace; he was elected Assessor of the town of Onalaska in 1870, holding that position six years, and served on the County Board about nine years, being chairman of the same three years. He was elected Registrar of Deeds in 1884, and served six years, three terms, in that capacity. A manly and trustworthy character only could have inspired such confidence and a faithful performance of duty only could have secured its continuance. In all his official relations he rendered a high degree of satisfaction. He was again elected Supervisor in the spring of 1891, for the Fourteenth Ward of the city.

He is succeeding well in the real-estate and insurance business, and has earned a well-merited reputation for the conscientious and efficient manner with which he conducts affairs intrusted to his care. He is holding his third commission as Notary Public.

Mr. Brice was married May 8, 1861, to Miss Eliza Courtright, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Ansel Courtright, who went to California in 1849, and died there some time the following year. The children born of this union are: Harvey C., who is a civil engineer and has been in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad for four years; he has also held the office of County Surveyor one term; Robert E. is a clerk in the insurance business with his father whom he served as Deputy Registrar of Deeds during his last term in that office; Florence, who died at the age of two years; and Myrtle G., still living. Mrs. Brice is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Brice has passed through all the chairs of Odd Fellowship, is also a member of the blue lodge, A. F. & A. M., having been W. M. of the lodge at Onalaska for two years; he belongs also to the chapter and commandry. In politics he has always been actively identified with the Republican party. In business affairs he has been quite prosperous; had his only purpose been to accumulate he would to-day take high rank among the wealthy men of La Crosse, but his aim has been loftier, nobler; his means have been distributed with a liberal hand as many can attest, and those who have sought his aid

have been generously helped along life's rugged pathway. In his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, he has been found true to every trust, competent and faithful in every position to which he has been called, honorable and upright to the utmost degree.

HIRAM G. MILLER, Eclectic physician and surgeon, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born at Virgil, Cortland county, New York, March 30, 1825, and is a son of Benjamin and Julia (Garrett) Miller. The mother was born at Sharon, Connecticut, of English ancestry; the father was a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was a lineal descendant of the house of Hamilton. The paternal grandfather of our subject died at the age of ninety-nine years from the effects of a fall; he was a schoolteacher for more than forty years. The family was one of professional men, numbering among the different generations many educators; they were large of stature, some measuring six feet, three and a half inches, and were a long-lived race. Hiram G. is the eldest son and second child in a family of eleven children. At the age of eleven years he removed with his father's family to Peoria, Illinois, where he received his elementary education; he entered Shurtleff College at Alton, Illinois, in 1847, and two years later he was caught in that mighty tide of emigration that swept to the gold fields of California; he went overland via the southern route, and was engaged in mining in the Yuba River locality for two years, meeting with fair success.

When he returned to his home he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. L. C. McKenney, at Burlington, Iowa; he pursued his studies for five years, and then engaged in practice at Rosefield, Illinois. He afterwards entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated in 1869. He then removed to La Crosse, where he has devoted himself to his profession for the past twenty-three years. He has been eminently successful, and has established a fine reputation as a skillful and trustworthy physician. His patients are not found alone in La Crosse county, but come from distant points.

Dr. Miller was married July 16, 1868, to Miss Virginia E. McKenney, eldest daughter of Dr. L. C. and Lucinda (Clarke) McKenney, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Dr. McKenney, who was the tutor of Dr. Miller, was a prominent physician in Burlington, Iowa, but upon his removal to La Crosse he turned his attention to the law, in order to avoid the exposure attendant upon active medical practice. He died in this city April 19, 1887; his widow is still living, and resides in La Crosse. There were seven children in the McKenney family, four of whom are living. To Dr. and Mrs. Miller have been born five children: Lewis Benjamin, James Leslie, and Charles Willis, are deceased; Virginia E. and Hiram G., Jr., are aged eleven and eight years respectively. Mrs. Miller is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Doctor is an active member of the Prohibition party, having allied himself with that moral reform in 1887. He was formerly a Democrat.

CHARLES J. ALDEN, United States Pension Claim Agent and War Claim Attorney, La Crosse, was born in Monroeton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1844. From an examination of a carefully prepared genealogical record, we find that our subject is a direct descendant of John Alden,

who landed on Plymouth Rock December 20, 1620. The parents of Mr. Alden were Sylvester W. and Frances (Wilcox) Alden, natives of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. The father was born March 19, 1810, and the mother July 31, 1815. The former was a son of Timothy Alden, he the son of Israel, he the second son of Rev. Noah Alden, and he, the youngest son of John Alden, born in 1634, and he the son of Joseph, born in 1624, and he the son of John Alden, from whom the family in America has sprung; he was born in Duxbury, England, in 1599. The The father of our subject removed his family to Wisconsin, and became heavily interested in lumbering in the vicinity of Green Bay, at which place he died July 13, 1881. His wife died at Monroeton, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1847. Two sons comprised their family, De Alanson T. being the elder, and Charles J. the younger. The brothers enlisted in Company H., Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1862. De Alanson died of disease contracted in the service, June 2, 1864. Charles J. had a peculiar and varied military career. His first initiation being in Kentucky in pursuit of the rebel General Bragg. He first participated in battle at Perryville; here his regiment suffered terribly, and after participating in many other battles he was disabled from active service and declared unfit for duty. He was assigned to duty at General Carrington's head-quarters at Indianapolis, Indiana; later on he was transferred to the headquarters of General Hovey, where he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out of service June 30, 1865.

He then joined his father at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and was engaged in the lumber business until 1870, when he located at Tomah, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he embarked in the mercantile trade; he had a branch establishment in Oakdale, Wisconsin. In 1876 he turned his attention to agriculture and operated a farm for three years. He was married at New Lisbon, Wisconsin, September 10, 1872, to Antoinette, daughter of Joseph and Dorcas Davidson. To them four children have been born: Frances May, Sylvester W., Leola and Charles J., Jr. Mr. Alden is a Republican in politics. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, to the I. O. O. F., and to Wilson Caldwell Post, No. 38, G. A. R.

Some twelve years ago Mr. Alden engaged in the pension and war-claims business, and established an office at Tomah, Wisconsin. Subsequently he removed to Sparta, and after three years there he came to La Crosse, the rapid increase of his business rendering it necessary for him to place himself within reach of better railroad and mail facilities. During the year just passed 35,000 letters were sent out from his office, besides many thousand circulars. Fully $2,000 are spent annually in advertising. He has been instrumental in securing the allowance of claims from every State in the Union. A close application to business, with ample facilities and access to records renders Mr. Alden a very successful practitioner in his line. He has accumulated valuable records and information relative to the pension laws, having full files of circulars and legal documents issued by the Pension Department. To give an idea of his increase of business since 1883, it may be noted that the number of claims allowed in that year was seventy-two, and in 1890, 937.

MATT. WANNEBO, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, flour, provisions, choice butter, etc., at La Crosse, Wisconsin, has gained a front position in his

line of trade, and numbers among his patrons some of the best families of the city. The stock he carries consists of a full line of the choicest articles to be found in the market, and are to be obtained at most reasonable prices. Mr. Wanneho was born in Norway, August 18, 1851, being the youngest of four children born to his parents, who were born, reared and died in Norway. Two of the children, besides the subject of this sketch, reside in La Crosse county, and one resides on a farm in Minnesota. On a farm in Norway Matt. Wanneho was reared, but in 1870 he came to America and settled in La Crosse county, and for some time worked by the month on a farm. His brother Andrew settled on a farm here in 1865; Otto came to this country in 1867, and the sister Annie, who became the wife of Louie Knudsen, came thither in 1869. After one year spent as a farm hand, Matt. Wanneho went to the pineries of Wisconsin, where he worked as a millwright for eight years, after which he returned to La Crosse and built the handsome store building in which he is now doing business. Its dimensions are 24 x 80, two stories in height, and it is located in a convenient district for trade, at the corner of Clinton and Caledonia streets. Every facility for the prompt transaction of business is here to be found, and in all respects it is an A 1 house and a representative one in the grocery business of the city. Butter and eggs are received direct from the producers, and all kinds of the best fruit and vegetables that are in season are to be obtained at his establishment. Upon coming to America he was compelled to borrow money with which to pay his passage, but he is now in independent circumstances and has the satisfaction of knowing that his present success is due to his own pluck and industry. He is a broad-spirited, liberal-minded man, of the highest business capacity, and honored in all circles of society. He has held the positions of Alderman and Supervisor with ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a Republican in politics, and his influence has always been given in support of educational, social and moral interests. September 27, 1882, his marriage to Miss Otilia Evanson was celebrated. Her parents were natives of Norway, and her mother is now an old resident of La Crosse county. Her father was a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion, serving from the beginning until the close. Mrs. Wanneho and a single daughter, Emma, are their only surviving children, the latter being also a resident of La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Wanneho are the parents of the following children: Henry, Morris, Arthur, George and Eva. Mr. Wanneho is a member of the I. O. O. F., of which he is a zealous and active member.

MARSHALL CONANT, a highly respected citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born at Malone, Franklin county, New York, and is the youngest son of Leonard and Eunice (Bates) Conant. His parents were natives of Windsor county, Vermont, and removed to New York about 1820, where they were married, at Fort Covington. The paternal grandfather was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, January 28, 1758; the maternal grandfather, Joseph Bates, was born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, March 10, 1762, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he married Miss Lucy Lee, who was born in Windsor county, Vermont, October 28, 1764; she died at Malone, New York, July 13, 1862, in her ninety-eighth year. The mother of our subject was born November 24, 1795, and died

at Malone, New York, February 6, 1880. His father was twice married; his first wife was Miss Lucy Cleveland, a native of Pomfret, Vermont, and one child was born of the union, Lucy, who married Henry P. Judson. There were two children of the second marriage: Azro B., now a resident of Malone, New York, and the subject of this notice.

Marshall Conant was educated in the public schools and at Franklin Academy, Malone, New York. At the early age of sixteen years he began teaching school, and followed the profession until 1848; during these years his leisure time was devoted to the study of law. In his youth he was a music pupil of Lowell Mason, of Boston, and sang one season in his choir. He was present at the noted celebration on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1843, when Daniel Webster delivered his memorable oration on the completion of the Bunker Hill monument. He taught both vocal and instrumental music until 1848, when he was admitted to practice as an attorney at a general term of the Supreme Court at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. He was engaged in legal work at Malone, New York, until October, 1851, when he was appointed to a position in the general offices of what is now known as the Vermont Central Railway system. He was promoted from one position to another until he was made chief clerk, having charge of all the books of the company. In December, 1866, he came West as land commissioner for the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, and served in that capacity until August, 1872, with headquarters at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Subsequently the offices were removed to Wells, Minnesota, but were returned to La Crosse in 1878, when he again entered the employ of the company. At the end of three years the entire business was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, when he embarked in the real-estate business on his own account.

Mr. Conant was married June 6, 1849, to Miss Caroline F. Man, a native of West Constable, New York, and a daughter of Ebenezer and Caroline Man, natives of New Haven, Addison county, Vermont. Her mother was born August 23, 1802, her maiden name being Hoyt; the father was born April 26, 1798; they were married April 25, 1822, and six children were born to them, two of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Conant are the parents of two children: Eben Leonard was born February 12, 1851, and May C., May 22, 1866. The son is employed in his father's office; both children are unmarried. Mr. Conant has all his life been a close student; he takes a deep interest in the study of astronomy, and is exceptionally well informed upon this science, while his musical education is worthy of more than passing notice. He is identified with the Republican party, with which he has voted since its organization. Mrs. Conant is a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

JOHN JAY COLE.—The subject of this biographical sketch is a descendant of the early settlers of Connecticut, but almost the opposite of a Puritan. Whether this is from degeneration of stock or from modern ideas, is for the Puritan and Agnostic to answer. His grandfather, following the "westward course of empire," removed to the State of New York, and John Jay Cole was born in Albany, the capital of that State, August 29, 1824; there he lived until the age of thirty-two years. He received a thorough literary education, and after pursuing

a course in the study of the law and some experience as manager of a law firm, he was admitted to the bar of the old Supreme Court of New York, and separately to the Court of Chancery, in 1846. He was Assistant District Attorney at Albany, and practiced his profession in that city until his removal to Wisconsin. He settled in La Crosse in August, 1859, and has practiced law there from that time to the present. He has been a candidate for several offices, such as District Attorney, City Attorney, Member of the Assembly and State Senator. He would not accept a nomination for any office excepting of the kind indicated, but he has been for many years, and is now, United States Commissioner and State Court Commissioner. He is a good Latin and Greek scholar, reads both the German and French languages, and speaks German fluently; he is self-taught in the latter language, and as to general information he has been called a walking encyclopædia.

His father's name was John O. Cole, who was a Police Judge of Albany, New York, for almost forty years, being elected regardless of politics by large majorities and through many fluctuations of the party majority in Albany. After his voluntary retirement from that office, he accepted the office of Superintendent of Public Schools of Albany, and died while serving in that capacity, at the age of eighty-four years. His son, Charles W. Cole, succeeded him in that office, which he has since held.

John J. Cole was married October 13, 1846, to Mary A. P. Lee, at Albany, New York; she was a daughter of Thomas Lee, a well-known citizen of Albany. The fruit of this marriage was one son, Thomas L. Cole, who died in childhood, and Theodore L. Cole, of Washington, District of Columbia; he married Kate Dunn Dewey, a daughter of ex-Governor Dewey, of Wisconsin, and granddaughter of Charles Dunn, first Chief Justice of Wisconsin, and of this union one child has been born, named Felix. After the death of Mary A. P. Cole, in 1865, an interval of several years elapsed before Mr. Cole was married to Louisa E. L. Smith, at La Crosse.

They are the parents of two sons: Lucius J., born November 14, 1878, and Herbert Spencer Cole, born February 7, 1881.

Mr. Cole's branch of the somewhat numerous Cole family has not traced its genealogy to the ancestor or ancestors who emigrated to America. They came from England, or perhaps Ireland, although of English stock. The Earl of Enniskillen (Ireland) is a Cole.

The first ancestors in this country must have come prior to the Revolutionary war, probably over 200 years ago.

Mr. Cole's nearest relatives live at Albany, New York, so that he is somewhat isolated from his kith and kin in his Wisconsin home.

During the war of the Rebellion, he was a War Democrat, a phrase known in that time as a Northern Democrat, adhering to the organization of the Northern Democratic party, but standing strongly for the Union in all the issues of the war, hoping for the early success of the Northern armies against the South.

EDELL L. A. ANDERSON, M. D., who for nearly twenty years was actively engaged in the practice of medicine in La Crosse, is deserving of the space that has been accorded him in this record of the leading men of the county of La Crosse. He was born in the town of Gray, Maine, September 9, 1840, and received his preparatory education in the common schools

of that place. In 1853 he entered the Gorham Academy, Gorham, Maine, and was a student there four years. He then entered the Freshman class of Bowdoin College, but did not complete the course there. Having chosen the profession of medicine, in the summer of 1859 he began the study of the science under the preceptorship of his father, who was then a prominent physician of Gray, Maine. In the winter of 1860-'61 he attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and afterwards continued his studies at the Portland School for Medical Instruction until the autumn of 1861, when he entered the regular army of the United States as a medical cadet. He was assigned to duty at Annapolis, Maryland, and remained there until the fall of 1862, when he again attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city; he was graduated from this well-known institution in March, 1863, and in April of the same year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry; he served with this regiment in the field at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in all its subsequent engagements with the Army of the Potomac from the wilderness to Lee's surrender. In March, 1864, he was commissioned Surgeon of his regiment with the rank of Major.

After the war was ended, and he resumed his professional labors, he attended another course of lectures in New York city, and came to La Crosse in February, 1866, and entered into active practice. From 1869 to 1873 he was United States Examining Surgeon for pensions in this city, his territory including La Crosse, La Crosse county, and the adjacent country. He was city physician of La Crosse from 1870 to 1875, and again from 1877 to 1881. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society from 1871 until he retired from active practice. He has been a close student of the science of medicine, and during the years of his practice kept fully abreast of the times in all the latest discoveries and most approved methods of treatment.

Dr. Anderson was president of the Board of Education from 1873 to 1877, and was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1875 and 1876. In September, 1881, he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, and was at the time again made chairman of the Democratic State Committee; he served in the latter capacity until June, 1885, when he resigned the position, having been appointed by President Cleveland, Consul General to Montreal. He discharged the duties of this office until July, 1889, when he returned to his home.

Dr. Anderson was married in March, 1864, to Miss Susie M., daughter of John G. Small, of Boston, Massachusetts. Of this union six children have been born, three of whom survive: John W., the eldest, was educated in the public schools of this city, spent one year at Cornell College, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan; he was graduated from this school in 1890, and is now practicing law in Detroit, Michigan; Greeley S. is employed in the La Crosse National Bank, and Spencer E. is in school; the other three children died in infancy.

The Doctor, with a few other gentlemen of philanthropic spirit, was instrumental in organizing the La Crosse Library Association in 1878; the association is still in existence, although under another name. The Doctor was chairman of the lecture committee for several years, and devoted himself earnestly to the success of the enterprises. To all those persons who have interested themselves in supplying standard literature to the youth

of La Crosse, a lasting debt of gratitude is due, and the service cannot be too highly appreciated. Dr. Anderson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, though he is not in active membership.

ALBERT BELLERUE, one of the leading pharmacists of La Crosse, is an American citizen by adoption. He was born in Norway, at Kongsberg, June 18, 1849, and is a son of Halvar and Elizabeth (Brykn) Bellerue. The father was a merchant by occupation, and when Albert was fifteen years of age removed with his family to Christiania. In this city our subject grew to manhood, and received a thorough education in the public schools; this excellent instruction was supplemented by a literary and classical course of study in the high school of Kongsberg. Having chosen the profession of Pharmacy for his life work, he entered the University of Christiania, where he completed a very exhaustive course of study, and was graduated from the pharmaceutical department.

In 1876, he crossed the sea to America, and located in La Crosse, where he secured employment as a clerk for a time. He next spent six months in Chicago, returning at the end of that period to La Crosse. In 1878, he went to Blair, Wisconsin, and there established a business which he has since conducted; he remained there, himself, but two years, coming back to La Crosse in 1880. He then purchased the business of Mr. Beyerdahl, and in this enterprise he has met with marked success.

Mr. Bellerue was united in marriage in La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Clara Jackwitz, a native of Norway, and a daughter of C. R. Jackwitz, a native of Christiania. Two sons and one daughter have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bellerue: Victor, Helen and Albert.

Mr. Bellerue is a member of the Norden Society, of the Norwegian Workingmen's Society, and of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. He is a man of intelligence, thoroughly well posted in his business, and in every way worthy of the confidence which he enjoys.

JAMES A. TRANE, plumber and contractor for steam and hot-water heating apparatus, is a native of Norway, born at Tromsoe, on the shores of the Baltic sea, April 20, 1857. He is a son of Rasmus and Christiana (Hegelund) Trane, who emigrated to America in 1864, going directly to the city of La Crosse after arriving in New York city. The father was a printer by occupation, and followed this calling for many years; his death occurred March 14, 1888, and his remains were interred with the religious ceremonies of the Lutheran Church. His widow still survives. Of their family, three sons are living: James A., the subject of this notice; Nicholas H., an engineer residing in St. Paul; and Ernest A., associated with James A. in business.

When Mr. Trane was a lad of fourteen years he began to serve an apprenticeship in the shop of W. A. Roosevelt, and when he had completed his trade he worked as a journeyman in this city until 1885, when he embarked in business on his own account. He has conducted a very successful and well ordered establishment, and has won a place in the front ranks of the craft.

He was married to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Brownsville, Minnesota, a daughter of William and Mary (Gaab) Miller, natives of Germany. Of this union one son and

three daughters have been born: Susie, Jessie, Reuben and Stella. Both Mr. and Mrs. Trane are members of the Colman Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee and steward. He is one of the zealous members of the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse; belongs to the Norwegian Workingmen's Society, to the Board of Trade, and is a stockholder of the State Fair Association.

FLORIAN WOLF, a farmer and stock-raiser of section 5, Bangor township, was born in Sauk county, Wisconsin, March 28, 1848, a son of Andrew Wolf, now deceased. The latter was born in Switzerland June 6, 1819, and came to the United States in 1840, settling at Highland, Illinois. Three years later he removed to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where, May 18, 1845, he married Christine Ruedy, a daughter of Florian and Anna Ruedy, who came to this county in 1851, settling in Dutch Valley, this township. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf came to this county in 1852, settling where our subject now lives, which was then a wild country, inhabited by Indians and wild animals. At one time a drunken Indian came to their home and attacked Mrs. Wolf, who dodged his strokes until another Indian came along and persuaded him to leave her. The parents had seven children, only three of whom survive, namely: Florian, our subject; Andrew, who lives in Bangor, and Christian, a resident of Iroquois, South Dakota. One son, Casper, died March 8, 1883, at the age of twenty-seven years; and a daughter, Anna, died January 12, 1886. She was the wife of John Schiedt, and at her death left five children, four of whom are now living: Christine, Lizzie, Annie and Mary. Our subject's brother, Andrew, married Minnie Buol, lives in Bangor, and has two children, Edwin and Eugene. Christian married Mary Myers, resides in Minor county, South Dakota, and has three children: Louise, Reinhold and Christian. The father died May 9, 1867, and the mother now lives with the subject of this sketch.

Florian Wolf, our subject, owns a one-fourth interest in the Bangor Cheese Factory, which manufactures 500 pounds of cheese daily, and which they sell mainly in La Crosse, but also ship to Winona and St. Paul. They make a specialty of brick and Swiss cheese, both of which took first premium at the Inter-State fair at La Crosse, in 1890. Their American cheese also took first premium at the same time and place. Politically Mr. Wolf is a Democrat, but takes little interest in political matters, and, socially, he is a member of the A. O. U. W. He has been a member of the Side Board several years, and has also held school offices.

He was married November 23, 1867, to Eliza, daughter of George Scheidt, a native of Switzerland. Her father lived in this county several years, and established the woolen mill on Dutch Creek. The children of Florian and Eliza Wolf are: Andrew, Lizzie, George and Christina.

G. J. PAMMEL, general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the Western District of Wisconsin, was born in La Crosse in the first brick store building ever erected in the city, February 2, 1862, his parents being Louis and Sophia (Freise) Pammel, who were born, reared and married in Germany. In 1852 they came to the United States, and after two years' residence in Milwaukee they settled in La Crosse, the father's

business at that time being that of a butcher. He is now residing on a farm in La Crosse county, which is under the management of a son, Herman A. It is one of the largest and best farms in the county, and a large portion of it is given to stock-raising, which has proven a profitable industry. The father was County Commissioner for about fifteen years, and although somewhat advanced in years is still interested in the welfare of this section. He is thoroughly conversant with the hardships and deprivations incident to the Wisconsin pioneer, and thoroughly sympathizes with those who have to fight the battle of life with limited means. He and his worthy wife thoroughly enjoy their comfortable home, and the knowledge that it has been honestly earned by their own efforts, is sweet to them. Mr. Pammel is sixty-two years of age, and his wife is fifty-eight. They reared the following family of children: Matilda, wife of Louis Koch, a market gardener and the owner of a small farm; Professor Louis H., who is Professor of Botany in the Iowa State Agricultural College, his wife being Gussie Emmel of Chicago; G. J.; Herman H., who is the manager of his father's stock farm; Dora, a graduate of the La Crosse high school, and Emma, attending the Iowa Agricultural College.

G. J. Pammel was educated in La Crosse, and for four years traveled for the dry-goods firm of Emil Freise & Co., Chicago, of which firm he was junior member for five years. On January 15, 1891, he entered upon his present business, his district containing the counties of La Crosse, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Jackson, Monroe, Vernon, Richland, Crawford, and Juneau. He is succeeding admirably in this new enterprise and has every promise of a bright future before him.

June 3, 1884, he was married to Miss Emma Burmeister, daughter of Henry Burmeister of Chicago, a retired merchant who is still living. They have one child, Henry Louis, a bright and promising little lad. Mr. Pammel is a member of the Knights of Pythias, was a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois for two years; the order of the Iron Hall; the Deutscher Verein, and the La Crosse Turngemeinde. He is secretary of the Fire Department of the city. He takes little interest in politics, but usually votes for whomsoever he considers the best man. In business he has been eminently successful, is thoroughly efficient in the discharge of his duties, and uniformly courteous and obliging in his methods, a secret doubtless of his success.

C. A. KREBAUM, contractor for plumbing and steam heating apparatus, is the president of the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse, and is a prominent member of the commercial circles in La Crosse county. He is a native of the State of Illinois, born in Lewistown, Fulton county, in 1860. His parents are Fred and Sybil Krebaum, some of whose ancestors came from Germany. His father was a farmer by occupation and emigrated to America in 1835, sailing from Bremen.

Mr. Krebaum passed his youth at Havana, Illinois, and at the age of nineteen years began to serve an apprenticeship to the business which he has since followed. For this purpose he went to Peoria, Illinois, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked for one year as a journeyman. He afterward spent a short time in Lincoln, Nebraska, and from that city went to Chicago, where he remained two and a half years; there he was engaged in the plumbing business until 1885, when he accepted a position with W.

A. Roosevelt and came to La Crosse. In the February following he became one of the incorporators of the Roosevelt Company, and remained with this organization for one year. He then withdrew to enter into business relations with D. J. Slattery, the firm name being Krelnann & Slattery. At the end of five months Mr. Krelnann purchased his partner's interest and since then has conducted the business alone. Among the many buildings he has furnished with heating apparatus may be mentioned St. Ann's Orphanage, St. Francis' Hospital, and many of the most elegant residences of the city. He has recently purchased the City Steam Laundry, and is about to enlarge it and move it to Main street.

Upon the organization of the Builders' Exchange Mr. Krelnann gave that enterprise a very cordial support, and assisted materially in perfecting its incorporation. He had the honor to be elected its first president, an office he still holds.

EMIL ERNEST KOWALKE, Alderman for the seventeenth ward of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has been a resident of the city since his childhood. He was born at Dantzig, Prussia, August 23, 1861, and is a son of Louis and Carolina (Gillmeister) Kowalke. His parents emigrated to America in 1867, landing in the city of New York. Thence they continued their journey to La Crosse, where they resided twenty-two years; they then went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. The father is a carpenter and contractor. The family consists of four sons and two daughters, two sons and a daughter having been born in Prussia. Emil Ernest passed his youth in this city, and when he left school went to learn the trade of a millwright. He followed this occupation throughout the Western part of this country, returning to La Crosse in 1888, when he engaged in the grocery trade. He has won a fair patronage, and has every prospect of the most satisfactory results.

Our subject is serving his first term as Alderman for his ward and has discharged the duties which have devolved upon him in a manner reflecting great credit upon him and upon his constituency. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann, of the Third Ward Aid Society, of which he is treasurer, and of the Governor's Guard.

Mr. Kowalke was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Bauer of this city, a daughter of George and Theresa (Neumeister) Bauer, natives of Bavaria and Austria respectively.

JOHN JOSEPH STANEK, marble and granite worker, La Crosse, is interested in one of the most important industries of the city. He was born in Rimau, Austria, October 24, 1859, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Schaufler) Stanek. His parents bade farewell to their native land, crossed the sea to America in 1865, and after their arrival here settled at Winona, Minnesota. There they lived four years and then went to Chicago, remaining in that city two years. At the end of that period they came to La Crosse, where the father has followed his trade of stone mason; he is also a plasterer, and has carried on a prosperous business in his adopted country.

The family consists of three children: Frank, the eldest, is a brick mason by trade; Mary is the wife of Frank Padecky, a machinist of La Crosse; John Joseph, the subject of this notice, grew to maturity in La Crosse, and here learned the trade of marble

and granite worker. In 1887 he opened a business on his own account, which he has conducted with marked success; his systematic methods and his high and honorable dealing have made a place for him in commercial circles of which any man might be proud.

Mr. Stanek was married in this city to Miss Clara Koller, a daughter of Michael and Christina (Hafenbratel) Koller, who emigrated to America in 18—, and settled in the State of Indiana, but later on removed to La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Stanek are the parents of two daughters, Delta M. and Helen M., and one son, Victor L. They are both members of the Roman Catholic Church, belonging to the congregation of St. Joseph. Mr. Stanek is a member of the choir, and also belongs to the Catholic Knights of America.

RICHARD T. DAVIS is a member of the firm of Davis, Sorenson & Co., contractors and builders, La Crosse, Wisconsin. He is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born at Madison, September 23, 1847, and is a son of Richard T. Davis, Sr. His father was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was a carpenter by occupation. In 1836 he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Madison. He was united in marriage, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, to Miss Harriet Maples, whose death occurred when our subject was nine years of age. Richard T., Jr., was educated in Madison, and at the age of fourteen years he went to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted and worked at his trade in the service of the United States Government until the close of hostilities. From 1882 to 1885 he was employed in the construction of the State University, and during this time he gave some instruction in carpentry and wood-work.

In 1887 Mr. Davis formed a partnership with Mr. Sorenson, and they came to La Crosse and established their present plant. They give employment to about thirty skilled workmen, and do an annual business of $300,000. They make a specialty of side-boards, mantels, store and bar fixtures, and fine hard-wood work. Mr. Davis assisted in the organization of the Builders' Exchange and has been one of its most energetic supporters.

He was united in marriage, in Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Annie Leonard, of that city, a daughter of Michael and Margaret Leonard. Of this union three sons and four daughters have been born: Hattie, Maud, Mary, Annie, Tunis, Loyd and Harry.

C. H. PUTNAM.—It will be unanimously conceded that the well appointed restaurant fills an important niche in the sum total of any city's acquisitions, and it is in such connection that due mention is made of the establishment belonging to Mr. Putnam, which is located at 205 Pearl street, La Crosse, Wisconsin. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the county, but was born at Ogdensburgh, New York, in 1834, his parents, Isaac and Mary (Dow) Putnam, being natives of Herkimer county, that State. In 1854 they came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and, after a short residence in the town, removed to Sparta, where they are still residing, the father being seventy-eight years of age, and the mother seventy-seven years old. C. H. Putnam assisted his

father until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, being the second man to volunteer from Sparta. His services, however, were rejected on account of his being under age, but he soon after enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, with which he served until discharged, February, 1863, on account of wounds received in the railroad wreck of March 29, 1862, near Chicago, Illinois. After recovering, he, in the fall of 1863, enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Colonel Jeremiah Rusk, present Secretary of Agriculture, and served with that regiment until the first months of 1865, when he was transferred to the Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry, with which he remained until mustered out of the service in 1865. He was with General Sherman on his march to the sea. He was wounded in the knee by a minie ball in the peach orchard in front of Kenesaw Mountain in Georgia, and carries the scar to this day. He took part in the grand review of troops at Washington, District of Columbia, and after arriving home was married to Miss Sarah M. Smith, daughter of K. G. and Katie (Schimmerhorn) Smith, both natives of New York. The father died in 1877, and the mother died February 29, 1892, at Sparta, being in her ninety-first year. After his marriage Mr. Putnam followed farming for one year, after which he began dealing in windmills and pumps, which business occupied his time and attention until 1885, after which he opened a restaurant at Menominee, where he remained three years. Upon selling out he moved to Eau Claire, where he was engaged in the confectionery business, but since 1890 has been in his present business in La Crosse. His place of business is near the Burlington & Northern passenger depot, and Mr. Putnam has built up a good trade. He and his wife have two daughters: Frances M., born in 1868, now the wife of W. D. Patterson, who is city electrician at Beloit, Wisconsin, managing the electric lighting of that city; they have one daughter, Junetta; and Kate, who was born in Eau Claire in 1882. Mr. Putnam is a popular member of the Wilson Colwell Post of the G. A. R., and has been a life-long Democrat. He is one of the old residents of the county, and has seen La Crosse grow from a hamlet of sixty houses to a city of 35,000 inhabitants. His maternal grandfather was engaged in the Patterson war in Canada, and was captured at the battle of the Windmill and banished to Van Diemen's Land with a number of other prisoners. They secured their release by capturing a band of pirates. While in captivity he was chained to the deck, and his bonds were drawn so tight that the blood-vessels of his limbs were ruptured, for which disability he received a pension until his death in 1858. After being released he reached his home in 1847.

DANIEL B. HARRISON, who is recognized as one fo the most efficient painters and decorators of La Crosse, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 8, 1842, and is a son of William and Eliza (Looker) Harrison. The father was born at Brush Creek in southeastern Ohio, near the Ohio river, April 8, 1807. His parents were Richard and Fanny (Blyde) Harrison, natives of London, England; they emigrated to America shortly after the Revolutionary war, and eventually settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Richard Harrison held a Government position in London, and after coming to America engaged in teaching school for many years; he then followed agri-

culture, and the latter years of his life retired to his home in Cincinnati; he there gave some attention to the manufacture of musical instruments, such as violins and other stringed pieces. He and his wife both died in the full faith of the Baptist Church. William Harrison, son of the above, grew to maturity in Cincinnati, and there served an apprenticeship as a painter and furniture finisher. In 1854 he made a trip to La Crosse, and afterward removed to the place and located permanently. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Looker, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born about the year 1810; she was a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Irwin) Looker, and her paternal grandfather was Judge Orthwell Looker of Ohio. Mrs. Harrison was a faithful and consistent member of the Baptist Church. July 26, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, corner of Cameron avenue and Fourth street.

Daniel B. Harrison lived in Cincinnati until 1857, when the father removed with his family to La Crosse; here he completed his apprenticeship to the painter's and decorator's trade, and from that time has been prominently identified with the craft.

He was married at Tomah, Wisconsin, to Miss Flora M. King, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Charles W. and Lucy M. (Garfield) King, who were also natives of the old Bay State, and whose ancestors were members of the early colonies of New England; they removed to Wisconsin about 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of five sons and one daughter: Charles King, a decorator; Alfred Walter, Edwin Garfield, and Gertrude May; Arthur and Benjamin are both deceased.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the Builders' Exchange. In 1864 he enlisted in the service of the Union, joining Company G, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was through the Tennessee Campaign, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is a member of the G. A. R. and takes an active interest in sustaining this organization. He and his wife, two elder sons and daughter belong to the First Baptist Church, with which he has held an official connection for several years.

ORI SORENSON, a member of the firm of Davis, Sorenson & Co., is justly entitled to a space in this record of the leading, substantial men of the county. He was born at Madison, Wisconsin, November 12, 1856, and is a son of David T. and Wilhelmina (Petersen) Sorenson, natives of Copenhagen, Denmark. The United States presenting many attractions and promising many opportunities not afforded by the Old World, the parents of our subject bade farewell to their home and friends and native land, and crossed the ocean to America about the year 1850, settling in Madison, Wisconsin. The father was a contractor by trade, and followed this occupation for many years. He and his wife reared a family of two sons and three daughters.

Ori Sorenson acquired a good education in the common schools and learned the carpenter's trade. He worked as a journeyman for several years, and then formed a partnership with Mr. Davis, establishing their present business; they have accomplished most satisfactory results, and are building up a trade second to none in the county.

Mr. Sorenson was married in Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Eva Rounds, a native of the State of New York, and of this union three sons have been born, named: Clarence,

Fred and Edward; the two last are twins. Our subject is a member of the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, of which he is a Worthy Sir Knight.

JACOB J. SMITH, M. D., who has been a resident of La Crosse since 1887, is the subject of the following brief biographical sketch. He was born at Middletown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1839, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Jontz) Smith, natives of the Keystone State, of German ancestry. They removed to South Bend, Indiana, in 1848, and there passed the remainder of their days; the mother died in the fall of 1852, and the father two weeks later. They reared a family of five children: the eldest, Sarah A., married F. A. Howe, who was accidentally killed in 1857; Rosa H. married T. G. L. Pope, and resides at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Abraham H. and Jacob J. are twins, the former being a resident of Memphis, Tennessee; Christian, the youngest of the family, was drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan, at Evanston, Illinois; he was, at the time of his death, a student at the Northwestern University, and was fitting himself for the ministry.

Dr. Smith was reared on his father's farm at South Bend, Indiana, and at the age of eighteen years he entered Wesleyan Seminary, at Albion, Michigan, where he continued his studies two years; he then spent four years reading under the preceptorship of Dr. J. M. Stover, at South Bend, and at the end of that period went to Ann Arbor and took a course of lectures in the University of Michigan; he next went to Philadelphia, entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated from this honored institution in March, 1864. In that same month he received a commission as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy; he was ordered to the West Gulf Squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, and served until the end of the war. He was Assistant Surgeon of the United States Steamship Owasco, and was temporarily attached to the naval hospital at Pensacola, Florida. In caring for the wounded after the battles of Forts Morgan and Gaines, the Doctor had the honor of dressing the wounds of Admiral Buchanan, who was at the head of the Confederate Navy; he says the Admiral was a gentleman if he were a rebel. The last part of his term of service was spent in a blockade squadron at sea, doing duty in the West Gulf Squadron. He participated in the capture of three blockade-runners off the coast of Texas, and took part in the distribution of prize money. Upon the close of the war he was ordered to the New York Navy Yards, where he was granted a three months' leave of absence with full pay. He received his final discharge from the service at South Bend, Indiana, November 15, 1865.

Dr. Smith practiced medicine at South Bend for two years, and at the same time was physician to the female portion of the pupils at Notre Dame University. In May, 1867, he was married to Miss Rebecca J. Hyde, a native of Ohio, and at the time of her marriage a resident of Middlebury, Indiana. They are the parents of four children: Jesse E., born in 1868; William E., in 1869; Bessie E., in 1876, and Mamie A., in 1881. Jesse E. is established in business at Middlebury, Indiana. The Doctor continued his practice in Indiana until 1881, when he removed to Kendall, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he remained six years. He then came to La Crosse in 1887, and during the time of his residence here he has won a fair practice.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and of John Flynn Post No. 77, G. A. R. The father, mother and daughter Bessie are members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Smith belongs to the W. C. T. U., and takes a deep interest in its prosperity.

JOSEPH W. SKINNER was born at Troy, Ohio, October 22, 1860. The death of his parents which occurred in his childhood, left him almost alone in the world and threw him upon his own resources. By energy and perseverance he secured a good education, and at the age of twenty-one years he started out on the road as a traveling salesman. He was thus employed for six years, during which time he visited nearly every State in the Union. In March, 1887, he came to La Crosse and took up his permanent residence here, having purchased the patent of the Monroe Ink Eraser. He at once began the manufacture of this little article, which was destined to become a friend to thousands of writers, book-keepers, accountants, and business men in general. This is the only eraser yet invented that will remove any kind of ink from paper without any abrasion or injury to the most delicate surface.

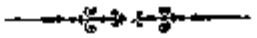
At the time Mr. Skinner purchased this patent, the eraser had been manufactured in a small way for several months, but it remained for him to place it upon the market of the world. After making a few changes to improve its appearance, he established a factory and began his system of advertising. Under his skillful management the success of the manufacture was phenomenal, and to-day the trade in this simple product extends throughout the civilized world, and carries the name of La Crosse to every quarter of the globe. There are orders from Aberdeen, Glasgow, Munich, Berlin, Constantinople, London, Paris, Bombay, Havana, Melbourne, Sydney, city of Mexico, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, and many cities throughout the Americas, West Indies, England, and the Eastern continent. Mr. Skinner also owns a number of other patents on useful articles, and is a promoter of useful inventions for patentees; and he is also entrusted with other business enterprises in the city.

The offices of the business are the finest in La Crosse, and active minds and busy hands keep the system moving in perfect order. The correspondence averages from four to five hundred letters per day, requiring a force of ten to twelve clerks. The advertising expenses amount to $1,000 per week.

Mr. Skinner is quite a traveler, and has lately returned from a four months' business and pleasure trip to Europe, where he has completed arrangements for the establishment of branch houses to supply the growing European trade. He is a lover of all the fine arts, and manages to steal from the cares of business time to gratify a refined and cultivated taste. He is too liberal and is possessed of too many generous impulses ever to become avaricious, and believes that the use of money is its only good. He is genial, courteous, of manly bearing, and possessed of straightforward business principles which have established his reputation for honorable and upright dealing. He enjoys the warm friendship of all his associates, and is already one of the leaders in the social and business circles of La Crosse.

JESSE B. WILLIAMS, manager of the firm of Williams & Turnbull, dealers in new and second-hand furniture on Pearl street, is the son of Jesse and Aurelia

(Wakely) Williams, natives of Rutland county, Vermont. The father was a farmer and followed this occupation until his death when about fifty five years of age. Of the eleven children born to this union only one, Jesse B. Williams, is now living. The latter's birth occurred in Grand Island county, Vermont, May 10, 1826, and he was not yet three years old when his father died. On the 7th of April, 1857, he came from St. Lawrence county, New York, to Portage City, Wisconsin, and began working at the blacksmith trade until his family came in the fall of 1858. He then worked on what is now Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and in 1858 moved to Sparta, where, only a few days later, he and a Mr. Stewart took a contract to build ten miles of railroad from Mendota towards Shakopee. They were the first ones to break dirt for a railroad in Minnesota. After this they went on the Northern Pacific and built five miles on the upper end of the sixty-two and a half miles out from St. Paul. They came to La Crosse in 1858, but were gone much of the time until their contract was completed. Afterward Mr. Williams left his family in La Crosse and went to Mississippi where he and Mr. A. Robert, built two miles on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The war then broke out and he lost heavily. His health failed too, and he returned to La Crosse where he has resided since. He was engaged in the feed business until his store was destroyed by fire in December, 1865, and he lost everything but a few clothes that the family wore. The insurance was about $300. After this he was Deputy Sheriff for one term, was on the police force for three years as a special, boarded the prisoners for two years, and was Constable for more than twelve years. He was also a collection agent for five years, then an auctioneer for three years and finally drifted into the second-hand and new furniture business, of which he is now manager. He was wedded on the 17th of January, 1847, to Miss Lucia Kimpton, from Franklin county, Vermont, and the result of this marriage was the birth of two children: George W., a steamboat engineer, who has resided in Dubuque, Iowa, for two years, and who now runs the Standard Lumber Company engine in that city. His wife's name was Miss Edna Soule and his son's name is B. Fay. The daughter of our subject, Georgia, became the wife of Frank Smith, of Janesville. She died November 27, 1875, when about twenty-three years of age. Mr. Williams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is class-leader and steward in the same. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Chosen Friends, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.



B. EWER, La Crosse, Wisconsin. He was originally from Essex county, New York, his birth occurring on the 21st of February, 1848, and his parents, Jesse and Angeline (Griswold) Ewer, were natives of Vermont. The father was a painter by trade and followed that for forty years. He came from New York to Wisconsin in 1858, settled in the city of Sheboygan and there followed his trade until his death in 1887. He and wife were members of the Congregational Church. The mother died in 1888. There were three children in this family: Edward P., the eldest; a sister, who died in infancy, and A. B. Edward P. resides at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, an agent for the Goodrich Steamboat Company. He married and became the father of three children: Chester, Evangeline, and Nellie; Nellie, the youngest child, died July, 1891, when about

fifteen years of age. The Ewers were among the early settlers of Wisconsin and knew much of the trials and privations incident to pioneer life. A. B. Ewer, subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Sheboygan, and when thirteen years of age began for himself as clerk in a dry-goods store. He has followed clerking and book-keeping up to the present time and no efforts on his part has been spared to give satisfaction. He sold goods on the road for several different firms, and was quite successful. He was married May, 1878, to Miss Susan Girard, daughter of James and Eunice (Knowles) Girard. The Girard and Knowles families are old and prominent ones and trace their ancestors back to the Mayflower. Mrs. Girard, being a direct descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. The Girards are related to the Girard family of England, great cotton manufacturers there. Mrs. Ewer is the only one of that family now living, her father having died in 1866. The mother is still living, is fifty-eight years of age, and makes her home with our subject and wife. She has been an honored and highly respected citizen of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, for many years. She is related to Supreme Judge Fuller of the United States and to the Spragues of Rhode Island. To Mr. and Mrs. Ewer has been born one child, Girard, a bright little lad of thirteen summers. Both parents are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Ewer is a member of the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics is a Republican. Simon Knowles, Mrs. Ewer's maternal grandfather, was in the war of 1812 and drew a pension until his death for services there rendered. Simon's father took part in the Revolutionary war and his grandfather fought in the French and Indian war, and was killed in the battle on Lake Champlain. He is buried on one of the islands in that lake.

WILLIAM PENN MORTON, veterinary surgeon, 505 South Fifth street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Buffalo, New York, May 1, 1846, and is a son of William Morton, a native of England; his father was killed accidentally while superintending the driving of piles on the dock at Buffalo, New York, at the age of twenty-eight years; his mother was a native of Ireland; after her husband's death she removed her family of two children to Chautauqua county, New York, remaining there four years; at the end of that time she went to Warren county, Pennsylvania, and there married Proctor Morton, and is now a resident of Sugar Grove, Warren county, Pennsylvania. David Morton, the brother of our subject, resides at Pittsfield, Pennsylvania, and is a veterinary surgeon by profession. William Penn Morton received his education at Panama, New York, and in Warren county, Pennsylvania. He was a student at Panama two years after he was discharged from the army, and at the age of seventeen years began practicing veterinary surgery. A farmer in the neighborhood had a colt with crooked legs, and he gave him a week's work for the animal; he cured the colt and sold it for $80 in the fall, which was considered a large price at that time. From this time he followed the business without special training until 1886. In that year he entered the Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, studied there a short time, and then went to Chicago; he studied in the veterinary college of that city, and was graduated at the end of two

years from one of the most popular institutions in the country. Before going to Chicago he had been located at New Richmond, Wisconsin, and after his graduation he returned to that place, remaining about one year before coming to La Crosse. Here he has won a fine practice, being regularly employed by many of the most influential citizens of the place. He owns a pleasant home, and an office where he keeps a complete stock of the drugs needed in his profession. He also owns an infirmary capable of accommodating forty-eight horses, and is exceptionally equipped for his work; he has $500 worth of instruments, and prides himself upon being able to perform any operation known to the profession. He trains and educates vicious horses, and has been more than ordinarily successful in this line. His business has increased to such an extent that he has been obliged to call to his assistance Prof. W. P. Freeman, from Parish, New Jersey, a native of Jersey City and a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary College.

Dr. Morton was united in marriage December 25, 1888, to Miss Eva Frank, who was born in Niagara Falls, New York, May 16, 1862. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. In March, 1864, he enlisted in Battery H, Third Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and served until July, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R. He has held the various township offices, and is a stanch supporter of home interests. Mrs. Morton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL B. PATTERSON, veterinary surgeon, with office at Clark & Clark's barn, La Crosse, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1862, a son of Alexander and Rebecca (Beatty) Patterson, natives of county Derry, Ireland, who came to America with their parents when children, settling in Pittsburg, and finally removing to Butler county. In his parents' family were the following named children in order of birth: Margaret F. (deceased in 1884); George W., Samuel B., Alexander S., Rebecca and Mary.

In veterinary medicine and surgery Mr. Patterson spent four years under the tutorship of A. J. Herrick, of Stillwater and a graduate of New York College and River Falls, Wisconsin. He has superior capacity for observing and drawing lessons from experience, of which he has had a great deal. He first started in business on his own account in Ellsworth, Wisconsin, where he remained about four years. Moving to River Falls he engaged in practice in company with Dr. Morton. A year afterward, that is, in June, 1890, he came to La Crosse, where he is enjoying a good patronage, which he well deserves by his industry, honesty, thorough knowledge and reasonable prices. For several years he has made a special study of the diseases of cattle and horses.

THE LA CROSSE FLOUR AND FEED COMPANY is one of the prosperous enterprises of this city, and the individual members of the same are Frederick Schwarz and Frederick T. Heinken. Mr. Schwarz was born in Germany, in 1840, and came to the States in 1881, settling first in Hokah, Minnesota, where he remained only a few months. From there he removed to Onalaska, Wisconsin, and bought a farm, on which he resided for three years. In 1885 he sold this and bought ten acres of land in the town of Shelby, adjoining the

city limits of La Crosse, on which he built two houses and set out a vineyard. In November, 1891, Mr. Schwarz associated himself with Mr. Fred. T. Heinken in the flour and feed business in the city of La Crosse. He was married in 1866, to Miss Ida Michaelis, a native also of Germany, and they have one daughter, Bertha, who is now the wife of Fred. T. Heinken, of La Crosse. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Frederick T. Heinken was born in Germany in 1863, to the union of John Henry and Fredereka Heinken, natives also of that country. The father died in 1865, but the mother is still living in Germany. Mr. Heinken came to the United States in 1886, and has visited nearly every State in the Union since his arrival here. In July, 1891, he settled in La Crosse, and was married on the 25th of that month, Miss Bertha Schwarz, daughter of his partner. The firm is composed of two very active, energetic and pushing men, with capital enough for their business, and prospects of a successful future.

CHRISTIAN F. SCHARPF, a native of Württemberg, Germany, was born July 19, 1830, and is a son of John G. and Barbara (Gleser) Scharpf. He passed his boyhood and youth upon a farm, and was also early initiated into the mysteries of the weaver's trade. At the age of fifteen years, with a fair education, he was thrown upon his own resources, and since that time he has not known what it is to depend upon the efforts of another. In 1852 the family emigrated to America, and he stopped at Galena, Illinois, intending to learn the tailor's trade; he devoted one year to this calling, and then came to La Crosse where he has since made his home. He first went to work for his brother George at the trade, but at the end of six months abandoned the vocation altogether, and engaged with John C. Führ to learn the tinner's trade. After serving an apprenticeship took a position as foreman for Tenney, Ostrum & Company, remaining with this firm seven years. In 1862 he embarked in business for himself, forming a partnership with George Edwards, in the hardware and tin business; they were associated together two years, when Mr. Edwards retired, being succeeded by Fred Kroner; two years later Charles H. Bunting formed a partnership with Mr. Scharpf, which existed four years. He was then alone for some time, and in 1875 he went into business with Fred Ring, with whom he was connected until 1891, Mr. Ring then being succeeded by V. Tauscho, the latter buying Mr. Scharpf's interest in 1888. Mr. Scharpf is to a great extent the father of the hardware business in La Crosse, the following gentlemen having been associated with him for a greater or less period of time; all of them are active merchants in that line: Fred Dittman, Fred Kroner, Frank Doerre, Digo Lang, Adam Butch, V. Tauscho, and many others.

When Mr. Scharpf withdrew from the firm in 1888 he intended to retire from active business, but so many years of responsibility had unfitted him for a life from which all possibilities of achievement were withdrawn. He, therefore, embarked in the same line of trade and operated a business until the spring of 1891, when he sold his interest, his health rendering it necessary for him to have some release from close application. He has been an indefatigable worker, and has amassed a handsome fortune. He is a self-made man, and has truly been the architect of his own fortunes. His cash capital when he came to La Crosse was a quarter of a dollar, but this

was strongly supplemented by the endowments of nature. Politically he is a Republican, and is serving his first term as Commissioner of the Poor, an office to which he was elected by the Council. He is a member of La Crosse Valley Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., and is Secretary of the same. He also was the leading spirit in securing funds for the erection of the I. O. O. F. building. He belongs to Frontier Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M., Smith Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., and La Crosse Commandery, No 9, K. T.; he is Treasurer of the blue lodge, and for eighteen years was Treasurer of the commandery; he has in his possession a letter from the last named body, expressing the appreciation and esteem in which his services were held. He has been a member of the La Crosse Turner Society for thirty-five years, and has held many official positions in the same. He is also a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade.

Mr. Scharpf was married January 14, 1866, to Miss Julia H. Pfund, a native of Switzerland, born March 18, 1848. Mrs. Scharpf was brought to America at the age of eight years. Of this union nine children have been born, six of them living: Julia, wife of Charles Lindeman, of Milwaukee; Bertha, Herman C., Albert, Hilda and Freda. The family are members of the Lutheran Church; all are well educated, and fully abreast of the times in all lines of thought and action.

JOHN JONES, deceased, who was widely and favorably known in La Crosse county, was born in Wales, a son of Thomas and Sarah Jones. He was the oldest of a family of three children, the younger members of the family being Mary and David; Evan Jones was a half brother to these children. Our subject was a carpenter and contractor by trade, and in later years gave some attention to farming; this occupation soon engrossed his time to the exclusion of his trade.

In 1839 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Morris, a daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Jones) Morris, and the second of a family of twelve children. In 1842 they emigrated to America and settled in Licking county, Ohio, where they resided until 1847. In that year they removed to Canada, and for eight years made it their home. During this time Mr. Jones worked at his trade, and also carried on a general farming business. In 1855 they returned to the United States, settling on a farm in La Crosse county, Wisconsin; this land was situated in Hamilton township, the tract covering eighty acres; this Mr. Jones improved, and as his means permitted, made additions to it, until at the time of his death he owned 220 acres of as good land as lies within the borders of La Crosse county. The farm is well adapted to stock and grain, and produces any crop that can be grown in this latitude.

The death of this worthy citizen occurred May 7, 1883, at the age of seventy-two years. In his religious faith he was a Unitarian, and he lived a consistent life according to this belief. He was a man of high and honorable principles, was possessed of superior business qualifications, and was held in great regard by the entire community. His widow is still living, at the age of seventy-two years. To their forty-four years of married life, she brought every sweet and noble attribute to be found in a Christian wife and mother. This union was blessed by birth of six children: Mary is the widow of Timothy Jenkins, who died July 24, 1882; they had four children born to them: Ella, Anna, Lloyd and Blanche; Hannah is the second child, and Thomas, the

third-born, died at the age of twenty-two years; John and Samuel are both farmers by occupation; the latter was married December 22, 1886, to Miss Elsie Gear, a daughter of William and Fidelia Gear, honored and respected residents of La Crosse county; three children have been born to them: Ella, Edna and Elsie; Sarah is the youngest child of our subject and wife.

Mr. Jones was a man of intense energy and zeal, and gave a wonderful impetus to those enterprises to which he offered support. It is to such men that the present generation is deeply indebted for the advance of civilization and the great possibilities of the future.

JOHN KOLLER, grocer.—A careful review of the business houses of La Crosse develops the fact that the grocery establishment of M. & J. Koller takes rank with any like establishment in the city, and that business is conducted on straightforward and conservative principles. Their stock embraces every commodity comprehended in the terms fancy and staple, imported and domestic groceries, and their annual sales are very large. John Koller was born in Ripley county, Indiana, but he came with his parents to La Crosse in 1868, and began working in his father's store, of which he is now joint proprietor. At the age of twenty-one he began business for himself, but after his father's death, in 1869, he clerked in the store of his mother.

He was married June 4, 1889, to Miss Margaret Weber, daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Weber, residents of La Crosse, where the father died in 1884, at the age of about sixty years, and the mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Weber nine children were born, of whom Mrs. Koller is the second. She has borne her husband two children: Helen and Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Koller are members of the Catholic Church, and in his political views he is independent. In all his relations with his fellow men, Mr. Koller has borne himself with dignity and honor, and no establishment in La Crosse is more worthy of patronage than the grocery firm of M. & J. Koller.

ALBERT P. CLARK, senior member of the firm of Clark & Clark, liverymen, 328 South Fifth street, was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, January 7, 1858. His parents, Pennel L. and Martha L. (Kimball) Clark were natives of New York and Maine respectively, both being of English descent. They reared a family of three sons and two daughters: Mary E. married J. C. Saupie, a merchant of La Crosse; Florence became the wife of Joseph Morley and resides at Neillsville, Wisconsin; Charles married Miss Jennie St. John, and is a resident of Alden, Minnesota; he is station agent at that point, and owns a large farm adjoining the town; William died in childhood; Albert P., the subject of this notice, is the second-born. He attended the public schools of this city and during his childhood had the misfortune to lose the sight of one eye; this retarded his progress in school, and in fact materially changed his plans for future work. His first experience in business on his own account was in 1880, when he engaged in buying and shipping horses; he carried on this business for three years, and was then appointed a member of the police force of this city. His father was Chief of Police for seven years and he served on the force one year and a half. In 1885 he began buying and shipping live-stock and carried on an extensive trade in this direction

until 1888, meeting with marked success. In the summer of 1888 he purchased a half interest in the livery business, in which he is now engaged, being associated with his cousin, Frederic Clark. Their stable is one of the best equipped in the city. They own twenty-two fine horses and a large number of fine buggies and carriages.

MICHAEL KOLLER, of the firm of M. & J. Koller, grocerymen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 24, 1851, to Michael, Sr., and Christina (Haffenbreith) Koller, the former of whom came from Germany with his family in 1845 and settled in Cincinnati. In this city he first worked in a star candle factory, and later began handling vegetables, which business he was following at the time of his removal to Ripley county, Indiana, in 1856. He there settled on a farm and was an honest and industrious tiller of the soil, and, like the majority of Germans, succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competency. In 1868 the family came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and in the same year established the business which is now conducted by his sons, Michael and John. By courteous treatment of their patrons, and from the fact that they keep a large and very choice selection of groceries, they have built up an extensive trade which is constantly on the increase. Both partners have had long experience and possess excellent facilities, influential connections and an intimate knowledge of the wants of the trade.

The subject of this sketch was married January 27, 1885, to Miss Mary Kindhammer, daughter of Peter and Katharine Kindhammer, who still reside in Germany. Mrs. Koller came to America in 1884, and was here married. Michael and John's sisters are married as follows: Rosa, wife of Joseph Delfinich; Dora, wife of A. Seansch; Ida, wife of Henry Wilt; and Clara, wife of John Stanek. Mr. and Mrs. M. Koller have two children, Herman and Louie. Mr. and Mrs. Koller are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Koller is independent in politics and generally votes for the man he considers best adapted to the office. The Koller brothers are shrewd and successful business men, and are in every way worthy the confidence of the people.

JOHN RAU, president of the West La Crosse Lumber Company.—The situation of La Crosse with reference to the lumber trade of this section has given the city an importance in this branch of business exceeded by that of no other industry, and one which has added in a large measure to her commercial reputation. The mention of this firm in lumber and building circles carries with it, for certain reasons, a prestige and confidence seldom enjoyed by any firm, and this is owing to the pluck, business capabilities and integrity of its members.

Mr. Rau was born in Württemberg, Germany, March 19, 1828, but in the fall of 1852 landed at New York city, and later settled in Wooster, Ohio, where he was engaged in rope-making for four years, having learned the art in his native land. In 1856 he went to Galesburg, Illinois, where he opened a rope factory and ran it for twelve years, or until 1867, when he removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and opened a mercantile establishment, which business he followed until 1890, with very good success. In the last mentioned year he became president and treasurer of the West La Crosse Lumber

Company, and although their sales were very large in 1890 the low water of 1891 was much against them. Mr. Rau was one of La Crosse's most able Aldermen for fourteen or fifteen years, and served two years as City Treasurer; was also president of the Council in 1880 and acting Mayor. He was also County Supervisor for one term, and has always had the confidence of the people, as his official career shows.

His marriage to Miss Sebelia Mere was consummated December 7, 1852, in Wooster, Ohio, to which place she came from Germany the same year of her marriage. They have two children: John R., Jr., who is secretary in a mill, was married to Miss Lydia Alder, by whom he has three children, Freddie, Bertie and Edie; and Mary, wife of John Thoeney, a stone-cutter and contractor of La Crosse. She died in 1882, at the age of twenty-eight years, two children, William and Charlie, surviving her. Mr. Rau is a member of the I. O. O. F., of which order he is one of the oldest members of the city, and he usually supports the principles of Democracy. With his quiet, unassuming manners, strict integrity and fine business qualifications, he has succeeded in building up an extensive and lucrative patronage, and he is well known and a great favorite among his cotemporaries.

His parents, Caspar and Susanna Rau, came from Germany to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1874, after a short stay in Galesburg, Illinois. While visiting his son Jacob in La Crosse, in 1857, he was taken ill and died, at the age of sixty-three years, the mother of the subject of this sketch, whose name was Anna, having died when he was four years of age, and was buried in Germany. Of eight children born to them, all died in early childhood but three. Daniel came to this country with his father, but at the end of six years returned to Germany, where he yet lives. John Rau has one brother who was a resident of La Crosse for thirty years, but is now a resident of Wycoff, Minnesota. Mr. Rau's father was first married in 1826, and his wife bore him seven children, his union with his second wife resulting in the birth of one child. He has been a member of Deutscher Verein for over twenty-five years.

LOUIS RUNCKEL, a successful druggist of La Crosse, is a native of Germany, born in Eckelshausen, on the river Lahn, in the province of Hesse Nassau, April 12, 1857. He is a son of George and Christina (Mengel) Runckel, who were also born in Germany; his father was an official of the German Government, serving in the Forestry Department, and his birthplace was Fridberg, near Frankfort-on-the-Main; the mother came from Berlebourg, Westphalia. Louis Runckel had grown to the age of fifteen years before he took up the study of pharmacy, serving as apprentice three years, after which he passed an examination as assistant. Then he was prescription clerk at different places, and next extended his pharmaceutic and other studies at the University of Giessen. His literary education was received in the public schools of his own country, and when he took up his professional work he entered the University of Giessen, from which he was graduated, receiving his diploma from the Pharmaceutical and Medical Department of his State. In 1866 he determined to come to America, and after arriving he settled in La Crosse, Wisconsin. One year later he established himself in the drug business which he has conducted with that intelligence which has brought success. He is thoroughly trained in all the details of

pharmacy and chemistry, and, therefore, competent in his profession.

Mr. Runckel was united in marriage in La Crosse, to Mrs. Minnie Mueller, *nee* Ficker, a native of Saxony, and a daughter of William and Johanna (Schaettler) Ficker, who are also natives of Saxony. To Mr. and Mrs. Runckel have been born two sons: Carl and Louis. By her former marriage Mrs. Runckel had three children: Adolph Moritz, of Winona, Minnesota; Olga, wife of William Fuse; and Adelbert Mueller, a member of the Wisconsin Bank Note and Lithographing Company.

Our subject is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Germania Society. He has won an enviable reputation in business circles, and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

PROFESSOR EDWARD SCHEUFLER, professor of music at La Crosse, Wisconsin, is another of the many prominent citizens of German nativity, his birth occurring January 23, 1852, and is the son of John and Johanna (Burschel) Scheufler, both natives of Germany, where they passed their entire lives. The father was a teacher, and was principal of the public schools in Gudensberg, province Hessen Nassau, having a life position. He died before his time for a pension. He was also organist in the principal church of the city, and an excellent musician. Professor Edward Scheufler took his first lessons in music from him, but subsequently took lessons from Professor William Volkmar (known throughout the entire musical world), in piano and organ playing and in harmony. He then went to Stuttgart, studying at the Conservatory under the best professors at that place, and in 1871 came to America, locating first at Wheeling, West Virginia, where he remained until September 9, 1890. He then came to La Crosse, and took charge of the Deutscher-Verein Society. He also trains the boy choir in Christ's Episcopal Church, is giving music lessons, and is one of the important acquisitions to the city. He was married on the 16th of June, 1874, in Wheeling, West Virginia, to Miss Matilda Tiemann, daughter of Henry and Sophia Tiemann, and a lady of refinement and intelligence. Her parents were also natives of Germany, but came to this country thirty-five years ago, and located in Wheeling, where their children were born. One daughter, Mary, became the wife of L. J. Bayha, cashier of the German Bank of Wheeling; a son, Charles, is deceased, and William is now a resident of Wheeling. Professor and Mrs. Scheufler are the parents of three interesting children: Carl, Harry and Lulu. Mr. Tiemann died in 1883, at the age of eighty-five years, but Mrs. Tiemann is still living, and makes her home with the Professor and his wife. She is now seventy-three years of age, and has reached the age when tenderness, respect and reverence are due, and all of these she receives from those with whom she lives. Professor and Mrs. Scheufler are members of the Lutheran Church, prominent members in society, and have many sincere friends. Professor is a member of Teutonia Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W., of La Crosse, and takes little interest in politics, voting for the man and not for the party. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of September 9, 1890, says: "Professor Scheufler came to Wheeling nineteen years ago, and has won his way into the hearts of his fellow countrymen by his genial manner, upright conduct and zeal in the advancement of the singing societies under his charge. He has been director of the Germania since 1874, and of the Mozart and

Beethoven since 1884. Besides these duties he was organist in the St. Jacob Church three years, Zion Church seven years, and St. John's Church seven years. St. John's Church presented him with a very handsome gold enameled ring, set with diamonds, and passed resolutions regretting his departure."

JOSEPH RIESE, a popular business man, cigar manufacturer, and leader of the Gateway City Band, at 1109 South Fourth street, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Austria January 26, 1852, and is the elder of two children. Frank, the other son, married, and in August 1887, went to Washington State, where he resides at the present time. He owns a farm and deals in stock, but in connection is also engaged in the real-estate business. He has traveled a great deal, is genial and courteous, and has many warm friends. The parents of these boys, Frank and Anna (Wanner) Riese, were both natives of Austria and the father was a prosperous farmer. The latter came to America in 1864, bought about 200 acres in La Crosse county, and is residing here at the present time. He sold 120 acres of the original tract. Mr. Riese is an excellent farmer, strictly honest and upright, and keenly alive to the best interests of the farm. His wife died when but thirty-two years of age. Joseph Riese worked on his father's farm during his boyhood, and was in his thirteenth year when he came with him to America. At the age of eighteen he began learning his trade, and has followed this ever since, starting his business in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the year 1870. He has resided in this city ever since, and, on an average, manufactures about 200,000 cigars annually. He employs about five hands at present, but sometimes employs about a dozen or more. His work gives a high degree of satisfaction, for he adheres strictly to just methods, handles only reliable stock, and produces nothing but first-class goods. Mr. Riese studied music in Austria, beginning in his ninth year, and has been leader of the Gateway City Band for more than twelve years. He is a natural musician and plays on all the instruments in the band, besides several others. He can compose music, and has some very excellent pieces of his own execution. He has arranged for a number of concerts. He is as efficient in vocal as instrumental music, and his band is one of the best in the State, receiving frequent calls for discoursing music at fairs, conventions, funerals and gatherings. He is a useful man in his calling, is progressive in his views and well to the front in all enterprises for the good of the city.

Mr. Riese was married November 17, 1873, to Miss Katie Eiden, of La Crosse county, and this union has been blessed by the birth of five children: Joseph P., assisting his father in the manufactory; Emma; Lena, died at the age of ten years; Emaline and Katie. Mr. Riese is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the Sons of Hermann. In the latter organization he has held nearly all the offices. He is also a member of the Concordia Aid Society, the Germania Musical Society, and is a member of the Board of Trade. He is an esteemed and valued citizen.

JAMES H. McDERMOTT, manager of the La Crosse branch of the Independent Oil Company, located on Third street, La Crosse city, Wisconsin, was born in the Keystone State, Lycoming county, July 21, 1862. He is the son of John and Catherine (Downs) McDermott, natives of the Emerald

Isle, who are now living in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The parents came to this country when young, were married here, and here the father has followed his trade, contractor on stonework, up to the present time. He and wife are now about fifty years of age. Of the four children born to this union, all live in Pennsylvania except James H. The latter, the eldest of the family, was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and when ten years of age began working with the present company, and the Standard Oil Company in different places in Pennsylvania, Dakota, and Minnesota, being with the latter company in Dakota and Minnesota. He is well posted in all the details of the business, and spent several years with one of the refineries at Chester, Pennsylvania. He came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and opened out the present business in 1890, for the Independent Oil Company. Previous to this he had resided at St. Paul for five years, and was also on the road for several years. He has had experience in all departments of the oil business, first in the oil department, then in the office, and afterwards on the road as salesman. He began business in La Crosse in September 1890, and this has been steadily increasing until it forms now one of the growing enterprises of the city. There are ten employees, and they do business in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. The home office is in St Paul and branch offices are in La Crosse, Waterloo, Iowa, Minneapolis and Duluth, besides numerous agencies established in Dakota, Michigan and Iowa. They have sale stations also, some of the latter in both North and South Dakota.

Mr. McDermott was married November 10, 1888, to Miss Rose Mulholland, daughter of John Mulholland of Watertown, Dakota. The father was hotel proprietor in his town but sold out and is now in the real estate business. He is City Assessor of his town. His six children are grown to mature years. To Mr. and Mrs. McDermott have been born three children: Leah and Leal (twins) and Mary Ellen. Mrs. McDermott is a member of the Episcopal Church. She was formerly a teacher of established reputation, and is a lady of intelligence and refinement. Although quite a new accession to the business circles of La Crosse, Mr. McDermott is well versed in his business, and stands high socially and morally among a large and increasing circle of acquaintances. For want of time he takes very little interest in politics.

HON. THEODORE RODOLF, one of the early settlers and a highly respected citizen of La Crosse county, died at his home in La Crosse, February 12, 1892. He was a native of Switzerland, born in the canton of Argovia, October 17, 1851. He devoted his earlier years to acquiring an education, and was a student in a college of Aaran, the capital of his native canton, and also in the University of Zurich. His parents, Frederick and Emerencia Rodolf, emigrated with their family to America in 1833; the father died of yellow fever soon after landing in New Orleans, and in 1834 the mother with her children removed to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in La Fayette county. There was a family of nine children, seven of whom are now deceased. In 1840 Theodore Rodolf went to Mineral Point, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and also dealt in the products of the lead mines. Thirteen years later he came to La Crosse, where he assumed the duties of Receiver in the land office by appointment of President Pierce. He held this position by reappointment of President Buchanan until 1861. After that

time he was largely engaged in insurance and real-estate operations. While a resident of Mineral Point he was prominently identified with all the public movements of that city. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of La Crosse county four years, and was chairman of the Board for one year. He was Mayor of the city in 1868 and 1870, and a member of the Legislature during the same years. He received the Democratic vote for Speaker the second term, but was defeated, the Republicans being in the majority. He was Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector at large in 1864, and the same party's candidate for Elector in the sixth district in 1868, the Republicans in both cases being in the ascendant. He was also Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1876. He was a life-long Democrat, was one of the leaders in Western Wisconsin, and was well known throughout the State. He was a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and in 1875 he was Grand Master of the State. He represented the Grand Lodge of the State at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States held in Philadelphia in 1876.

Mr. Rodolf was reared in the Reformed Church of Switzerland, but was never identified with any religious body in America. He was married in 1839 to Miss Marie Ann Thomas, of New Orleans, and to them were born twelve children, five of whom are now living. Four died within as many weeks of diphtheria. Theodore F., the eldest son, is now deceased. The others are: Julia; Emily, wife of William Servis; Edward G.; Cora M., wife of Mayor Copeland; and Stella, wife of B. F. Bowen, of Orlando, Florida. Mr. Rodolf's illness began with injuries received from a fall on the steps leading to the Batavian Bank. After this accident he never recovered his health, and died February 12, 1882, after a long illness. The City Council attended his funeral in a body, and drafted resolutions of sympathy and respect. The mayor's chair was draped in mourning, and the pall-bearers, six in number, were all ex-mayors. During all the years of his residence in La Crosse county, he left an indelible impress upon the growth and progress of the most worthy enterprises of the community.

SPETTEL BROS., photographers, La Crosse, Wisconsin.—The last few years have wrought wonderful changes for the better in the artist's and photographer's art, and those citizens of La Crosse who have not had their portraits taken are much behind the times. There is perhaps no establishment in the city that shows more conspicuously the rapid development and improvement of the methods of producing portraits, than that known as Spettel Bros. A. F. Spettel is a native born resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin, his birth occurring August 7, 1866, and is the son of Joseph and Mary Spettel, the father a native of Germany, and the mother of Dayton, Ohio. Joseph Spettel, who was a ship builder, came to America in 1861, and followed his trade in New York for a short time. Subsequently he was in Milwaukee for a year and then went to Dayton, Ohio, where he married. During the war he traveled all through the South in the employ of the United States, repairing boats, and after cessation of hostilities returned to Milwaukee, where he resided for several years. He then came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and has been a resident of that city for the past twenty-six years. He is now fifty-nine years of age and is retired. The mother is forty-nine years of age. Their children

are named in the order of their births as follows: Clement, senior member of the firm of Spettel Bros.; A. F.; Ida Lizzie, one of the leading clerks in the Trade Palace, where she has been for the past four years; Leo, Mamie Carrie and Millie; the last four are attending schools. Mr. A. F. Spettel, a member of the firm, has been engaged in photography since the age of seventeen, and has traveled in this business over a great many States, getting different views in different localities, and has made a study of life sized portraits. After traveling for two years he embarked in this business with his brother Clement, under the firm title of Spettel bros. Their business has increased rapidly and they have opened a gallery on the South side, that they may the better take care of their increasing business. It is the finest gallery in the city of La Crosse. They at first commenced business on a small scale, but built on a sure foundation, and their present work and increase of business shows the wisdom of the plan. Their work compares most favorably with any in the State, and, as before stated, they have a gallery in both North and South La Crosse, to accommodate their constantly increasing business. The galleries are well located for their business, and most efficient service is rendered in every department. The Spettels are members of the Catholic Church, and one of the city's most enterprising citizens. Clement Spettel, senior member of the above mentioned firm, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 7, 1864, and came with his parents to La Crosse when but a year old. He started in the portrait work with L. E. Meason, of La Crosse, and worked there for four and a half years. He then went to work in North La Crosse for himself, 1886, and has followed this business since. At the end of one year his business had increased to such an extent that he had to call on his brother, A. F., for assistance. Clement Spettel is one of the finest operators and retouchers ever in the city of La Crosse. He has made it a constant study for years. He has visited studios in the East and South to make his studio one of the finest in the land.

A. O. HUNT, who has for many years been a trusted employe of the railway mail service of the United States, is a native of the State of New York, born in Cattaraugus county, October 24, 1852. His father, A. O. Hunt, Sr., was a native of Vermont, and emigrated from that State to New York, where he engaged in the lumber business. He remained there, devoting his energies to the enterprise, until 1854, when he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin; here his business was in a mercantile line, and he met with gratifying success. Throughout all his career he was honored and respected for the strict integrity of his dealings. He was a man of rare force of character, and his many good deeds attest the usefulness of his life. He was born September 10, 1809, and died February 15, 1877. He was twice married, and of the first union six children were born, three of whom are living: Henry C., member of the State Legislature, is a resident of Reedsburg, Wisconsin; he served four years in the late war as a member of an Illinois regiment, and participated in several of the most important battles of the conflict; politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but was elected from a district pronouncedly Republican; he is engaged in the general mercantile business, and is married, his wife's maiden name being Mary E. Smith; Albert C. was color-bearer of the Fourth New York Artillery, and served from the beginning to the end of the struggle; he married Miss

Sarah Hunt, and is now a resident of Virginia, engaged in the hardware business; and Helen, wife of Mr. Macumber, of Boston.

Of the second marriage the subject of this notice is the only surviving child. At the age of sixteen years he began clerking in a general store, and afterwards became a member of the party that surveyed the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad through Michigan. When this work was done he secured a position as bookkeeper for Rudd & Green at Rudd's Mills, Monroe county, Wisconsin, and remained there seven years. At the end of this period a new experience awaited him on the Pacific coast; there he spent one year on a ranch, returning home on account of illness. He then resumed the business he had left, with the same firm, continuing in their employ until July 4, 1879, when he was appointed to his present position, which he has filled faithfully and acceptably "through all the different kinds of weather and administrations." His first run was between La Crosse and Chicago, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, but at the present time his run is between Winona and Chicago. Thirteen years of service have tested his ability, and the honor and integrity of his purpose have not fallen short of his mental capacity. He has been promoted to the highest point attained in this branch of the Government service.

Mr. Hunt was married September 21, 1877, to Miss J. R. Barstow, a daughter of William and Mary E. Barstow, of Reedsburg, Wisconsin. The father died March 9, 1883, aged sixty years, and the mother passed away September 29, 1877, aged fifty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Barstow are the parents of four daughters: Cornelia, wife of George Benedict; Nellie, wife of Joe Denning; Martha, widow of Hannibal Ayres, and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. Hunt takes an active interest in political questions. He is a natural mechanic, and does remarkably fine work in wood; he also has a decided taste for natural history, and has made a fine collection of specimens. At one time he held the office of Town Clerk, was station agent, telegraph operator, and a member of the Board of Education. He has always enjoyed the highest respect and esteem of the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM GALVIN, traveling auditor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, came to La Crosse in 1869, and has been a resident here ever since. He first saw the light of day in Galena, Illinois, April 9, 1847, and his parents, D. and Bridget Galvin, were natives of Ireland. The father was engaged in buying grain, held a number of offices in Galena, and was extensively known. He was hard of hearing and was killed by the cars when crossing a railroad track. He was born in the year 1802, and came to America in 1838. He was straightforward, honest and upright in all his dealings, and many public trusts he had held were kept with the most scrupulous fidelity. He was president of the Board of Education, and was an important factor in educational affairs. He died in October, 1884, and was a prominent member of the Catholic Church, as was also his wife, who died November 2, 1886, when seventy-two years of age. William Galvin is the oldest living child born to his parents; then Katherine, wife of T. L. McDermit, of Galena, Illinois; and then D. J., who resides in Jamestown, North Dakota, and who married Miss Catherine Calahan. Our subject was educated in Galena, Illinois, and commenced for himself on the Southern Minnesota Railroad. When the system was bought out he

still remained in the employ of the same road, having been with the same for about twenty years, and filling almost all the positions up to the one he now holds. He first commenced as expense-bill clerk, and was agent for La Crosse station just preceding his present appointment. He is one of the county's best citizens, and takes an interest in whatever promises good for his community. He was married on the 15th of December, 1873, to Miss Margaret A. Manning, daughter of Thomas and Mary Manning, of La Crosse. The parents were natives of Ireland, but came to this country when young. The father was engaged East in the grocery business. He died when forty-two years of age, but his widow is still living, and is seventy-five years of age. They had six children, three still living: Thomas, of La Crosse; Elizabeth and Mrs. Galvin. Mr. Galvin is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Knights of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Galvin are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

E. W. HEYDON, cooper. Among the standard and leading establishments of the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is the coopering establishment of Mr. Heydon, the manager of the La Crosse barrel factories of Messrs. Doud, Sons & Co. The factories are at Winona, Mankato, Stillwater, Duluth and West Superior, and stave factories are at Rudolph and Pittsville, Wisconsin. The goods are guaranteed and standard with the trade. Those dealing with Mr. Heydon will get advantages not duplicated elsewhere, for the machinery in use is of the finest and most modern make; the goods can be made at less cost than at many other places, and for this reason can be sold at very reasonable prices. Mr. Heydon was born in Onondaga county, New York, April 17, 1828, to Miles and Belinda (Symonds) Heydon, the former a native of Connecticut, who came to New York when about twenty-one years of age, and there followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 for several months, and died at about the age of sixty years, his wife having passed from life many years before. Their union was blessed in the birth of five sons and four daughters, seven members of which family grew to maturity and four are now living: Leonard; Parker; E. W., the subject of this sketch; and John, all of whom are living in Western New York with the exception of E. W. The latter was educated in the public schools of New York, and in the State of his birth learned the details of farming and the cooper's trade. With the desire to better his financial affairs he came West September 3, 1853, and until 1857 was a resident of Lockport, Illinois, but from Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, he came to La Crosse about twelve years since and has since conducted a farm as well as his cooperage establishment. While in Trempealeau county he was a school official and was an important factor in the educational affairs of his community.

In February, 1864, he enlisted in the Union army in Company I, Thirty sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battle of Petersburg, which lasted several months, and later took part in the deadly charge at that place. He held the rank of First Lieutenant on entering the service, and later was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was detailed on the start to gather about him some sixty men who were at home on furlough, and after doing so reported for duty at Alexandria, Virginia, to General Briggs. He was honorably discharged in January,

C. L. Jenks.

1865, on account of disability and returned home, but for some time previous to doing so assisted in the pay rolls. Since the war he has given his attention to his trade and has done well, being now one of the wide-awake men of La Crosse. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He takes considerable interest in politics and votes the Republican ticket, but has never put forward his claims for political preference. He is a worthy and industrious citizen, and in the highest degree honorable in his business transactions. In his business he goes on the principle that it is the cheapest to buy the best, make the best, and sell the best that the trade can afford.

September 22, 1857, he was married, in Trempealeau county, to Miss Gertrude Bond, daughter of Chauncey and Sarah (Comstock) Bond, both natives of Jefferson county, New York, moving afterwards to Michigan in 1836, having been married in New York two years earlier. They resided in Michigan until 1842, then moved to Kendall county, Illinois, to Lockport, Will county, of the same State in 1849, and to Wisconsin in 1857, landing in Trempealeau county on the 22d of May. The father was a farmer, but always followed coopering. He now resides in Winona, Minnesota, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife having died May 13, 1887, aged seventy-seven years. To this couple eight children were born, two of whom died in infancy: Boice resides in Winona, Minnesota, his first wife being Iowa Batchelder, and his second, Jesse Muir; Anna (Mrs. Heydon); Anna, widow of Abner Harris, resides in Winona; Marietta (deceased); George (deceased); Maria Louisa, wife of George M. Brush, resides in Minneapolis; Cornelia L., widow of Fred Bonner, keeps house for her father, and George S., of Winona, married to Josie Newell. Mr. and Mrs. Heydon are the parents of the following children: Clarence R., an engineer and machinist; Harry E. has charge of a cooper shop at Mankato, Minnesota. His wife is Zoe Nimock, and their two daughters are Grace and Blanche; Gertrude D. is a teacher in the schools of La Crosse, and takes rank with the progressive and successful teachers of the county, and Lottie is fitting herself for a teacher in the Normal School of Mankato, Minnesota. Although the Heydons are not members of any church, they usually attend the Universalist Church.

C. L. JENKS, a lumber merchant of La Crosse and an honored pioneer of the county, owes his nativity to Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, the year of his birth being 1837. His parents, John and Marinda (Cook) Jenks, were also natives of the Granite State, where the father followed farming. He was an industrious, upright and honorable citizen; his death occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-five years; his wife passed away in 1883 at the age of seventy years. Of the ten children born to them, six are still living, and two sons and a daughter are in the West. C. L. Jenks came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1856, settled in La Crosse, and there has resided ever since, surrounded by many warm friends. He began the battle of life for himself working by the day in the woods and on the river, driving and contracting and rafting; he has made the most of the opportunities that have presented themselves to him, and is now the owner of a wholesale and retail lumber yard; he also owns a commodious residence on Seventh street, which is very complete in all its appointments.

Mr. Jenks selected his wife in the person

of Miss Harriet Dalton, daughter of John E. Dalton, M. D., and their nuptials were celebrated in 1861. Dr. Dalton was a graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, and began the practice of his profession in Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, and later located in New Vienna, Ohio. In 1851, during the excitement over the gold discovery in California, he journeyed to that State, going overland, and walked more than three-fourths of the distance. The company was organized at St. Louis, and made what is now Kansas City, Mo., their meeting point; from this place an immense train of ox teams and wagons started for the gold "diggins." Much sickness prevailed during the journey, which required six months for its accomplishment, and the Doctor was kept "on the go," now in advance, now in the rear part of the train; thus it was that most of the journey for him was made on foot. He remained in California three years, but during that period gave most of his time to his profession. Returning to Clinton county, Ohio, he continued his practice until 1858, when he removed with his family to La Crosse, Wisconsin, but after a few years retired. He was a very successful physician, a ripe scholar and a leader in the profession of medicine. He died in 1887, at the age of eighty-seven years; his wife died in 1881, aged three score and ten years. Both were honored members of the Universalist Church. Dr. Dalton was widely known, and it was said that he had not an enemy in the world. He was born in Warner, New Hampshire, and his wife was a native of Claremont, New Hampshire. Their children, five in number, are all living and are honored residents of La Crosse county.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have a happy home which has been blessed in the birth of six children: Ellen, wife of Abram James, resides in La Crosse and is the mother of two children, Grace and May; Charles is foreman in the rafting business with his father; his wife's maiden name was Lizzie Mathewson; John has charge of the lumber yard in North La Crosse; he married Miss Anna G. Paul; Albert is at work in the yard, and William and Louis are pupils in the public school. Mr. Jenks is an ardent Republican and has always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of his party and its general success. He and his wife are numbered among the esteemed citizens of La Crosse county, as are also his children and their families.

J. H. LIGHTBODY, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.—Few, if any, among those engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in this city maintain as high a reputation for integrity and reliability as Mr. Lightbody, whose office is located at No. 107 North Fourth street. He was born in Oneida county, New York, July 25, 1840, and his father, Archibald Lightbody, was a native of Scotland. The mother, whose maiden name was Angeline Prentiss, was a native also of Oneida county, New York. Archibald Lightbody and family came to Wisconsin in 1852, settled in Calumet county, and there the father followed his trade, that of mechanic. He died in that county in 1873, when sixty-one years of age. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and the mother, who is still living and resides in La Crosse, is an esteemed member of the same. She is now about seventy-four years of age. J. H. Lightbody, the eldest of five children, commenced business for himself as a printing-office at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and the last year was publisher of the Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*. After this he spent ten

years in New York city, in the mercantile business, closed out in 1871, and then came to Wisconsin, where he was in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, having charge of one of their offices at Madison, Watertown and La Crosse. He continued with this company for fourteen years, and in 1887 engaged in his present business, which he has followed ever since with good success. In fire insurance he represents the United States of New York city, and the Mechanics' of Philadelphia. He also deals in real estate, has an extensive business, and has his full share of the trade.

Mr. Lightbody is married and has four children: Archie, in the employ of Hodges & Hyde, as stenographer and correspondent; Herbert, who is employed by Stultz & Schick, as an architect; and Martha and James, aged respectively nine and four. Mr. and Mrs. Lightbody are members of the Congregational Church, and in politics the former is a Republican.

H. C. TECHMER is a manufacturer of corn meal, graham flour, and ground feed, and dealer in grain, grass seed, hood hay and straw, white lime, plaster of Paris, cement and adamant plaster, in La Crosse, Wisconsin, is thoroughly imbued with enterprise and public spirit, both of which attributes are essential for the welfare of man's business and for the good of a city. He was born in Germany, October 6, 1850, to A. and Mary (Eichler) Techmer, who came from their native land to America in 1869, and took up their residence in La Crosse, of which city they are still honored residents. The father served in one of the German wars for three years, and by trade is a carpenter. Of eleven children born to them, seven are still living, and all reside in La Crosse, with the interests of which place they have thoroughly identified themselves. H. C. Techmer began business for himself in 1883, opening a feed store, which caught fire and burned to the ground in 1887. It was called the La Crosse Milling Company. Mr. Techmer has now the largest business of the kind in the city, and his annual yearly profit is large and eminently satisfactory.

He was married June 6, 1888, to Miss Laura Bosshard, daughter of Jacob and Susannah Bosshard of La Crosse, who are well-to-do and highly respected citizens. They were born in Switzerland, but have been residents of America for about twenty-five years past. Their family consists of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Techmer's union has been blessed in the birth of one child, a bright little daughter, Leona. Mr. Techmer is a member of the German Lutheran Church, and is one of the most enterprising business men of the city. He favors and lends a helping hand to all worthy movements which conduce to the prosperity of the city and county; is a law-abiding citizen whose career has been above reproach.

KUHLMAN & GASS, manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices and window caps, tin, slate and sheet-iron roofing, occupy a prominent place in commercial circles in La Crosse county. The firm is composed of Adolph F. Kuhlman and Anthony Gass, of whom brief personal mention will be made.

Anthony Gass was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, April 30, 1856, and is a son of Matthias and Catharine (Bourle) Gass. The father was a native of Batzendorf, Alsace, and the mother came from Heidenheim,

Germany, the village being located in Würtemburg. Matthias Gass emigrated to America when a young man, and located in Chicago, where he was married. In 1866 he removed with his family to La Crosse, and in 1876 went to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he now resides. He and his wife had born to them a family of four sons and four daughters, three sons and two daughters surviving.

Our subject grew to manhood in this city, and learned the trade of tin-sheet and metal worker. In 1885 he formed a partnership with Mr. Kuhlman for the purpose of carrying on the business on a more extensive plan. They have been connected with the construction of the Funk buildings, the Zeisler Brewery plant, Doerre's building, Bliss & Sell's block, Canterbury block, St. Joseph's Church tower, and the Adoration chapel.

Mr. Gass was married in this city to Miss Louisa Berg, a daughter of Christian and Kunigunda Berg, natives of Würtemburg and Bavaria, respectively. He is a member of the society of St. Boniface, of St. Joseph's Casino, and of the La Crosse Diocesan Life Insurance Company.

Adolph F. Kuhlman was born near Marlgaerten on the Haleen, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, June 11, 1836, and is a son of John Bernard and ——— (Burlage) Kuhlman; the father was a farmer by occupation. In 1854 Adolph came to America, landing in the city of Boston; there he spent two years, coming at the end of that time to Dubuque, Iowa. He lived in the latter place for about eighteen years, and there learned the trade of a sheet-metal worker and tinsmith. He subsequently spent some time in Winneshiek county, Iowa, and also at Grand Haven, Wisconsin. In 1882 he came to La Crosse, and since that time has been a conspicuous figure in commercial and building circles.

He was united in marriage to Miss Eva Weber, in Winneshiek county, Iowa. Mrs. Kuhlman is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a daughter of parents of Bavarian birth. Of this union one son and three daughters have been born: Ottilia, a sister in the Convent of St. Francis of Rose, Alma; Eva and William. The parents are communicants of St. Nicholas' Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Kuhlman belongs to St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, of Dubuque, Iowa, and to the La Crosse Diocesan Life Insurance Company. Both members of the firm of Kuhlman & Gass are active workers in the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse.

JOHN KAHLER, foreman of the carpentry department of the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at La Crosse, was born in Milwaukee, August 28, 1858, a son of Charles and Magdalena (Stork) Kahler, the former a native of Saxony and the latter of Darmstadt, Germany, who came to America in their young days. The father was a car-repairer in this country. After his marriage, in Milwaukee, he came to La Crosse, upon the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to this point. They reared four sons, namely: August, who is now engaged in stock ranching in Idaho; William, car-repairer in Minneapolis; Charles, a miner in Idaho; and the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Kahler learned the carpenter's trade, entered the railroad shops here, and since 1886 has served in his present capacity, for which he is so well adapted. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen,

and is now serving his first term as Supervisor of the Fifteenth Ward of La Crosse.

He was married, in this city, to Miss Amelia, daughter of John Brinkman, and and they have two sons and four daughters, namely: Lizzie, August, Lillie, Minnie, Ida and William.

JACOB HAHN, Secretary of the La Crosse Board of Public Works, was born in Geogbr, Prussia, near the city of Cologne, December 11, 1850. He is a son of John and Anna Sophia (Capellan) Hahn, natives of Prussia, who emigrated to America in 1857, and located at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in April of that year. Both passed the remainder of their lives in this city. The mother was married before her union to John Hahn, and had two daughters: Catherine became the wife of William F. Gobres, and died in early womanhood; Mary S. married John O'Neill, and now resides in North La Crosse. Henry and another son died in infancy. Jacob received his education in the common schools of this city, and was also a student in the parochial school under the jurisdiction of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration; he was graduated from the La Crosse Commercial College, and embarked in business on his own account in partnership with John O'Neil; they carried on a prosperous grocery trade until 1876, when he bought Mr. O'Neil's interest and continued the business alone until 1884, when he sold out and retired from active pursuits. At the end of two years he engaged in the hardware trade, the firm being Hahn & Butsch; this relationship existed two years, at the end of which time he disposed of his interest, and then established himself in trade alone. He is still conducting the business, and has a wide patronage of the best class of citizens.

Mr. Hahn has served two terms as a member of the Common Council, and in 1891 he was elected a member of the Board of Public Works, and by the board was chosen secretary.

He was married October 8, 1877, to Miss Theresa Schaffmeyer, a native of Minnesota; of this union seven children have been born: the eldest, Mary, died in infancy; Mary S., Henry H., Annie Sophia, Peter, John and Joseph. Mr. Hahn is a member of St. John's Society, and was its first president. He belongs to the Washington Hose Company, No. 2, of the City Fire Department. He and his wife both belong to St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

In his present official capacity Mr. Hahn has been of great service to the city, and has made the most of his opportunities to advance her interests.

E. J. KELLY.—The Board of Public Works of La Crosse, Wisconsin, consists of Edmund J. Kelly, President, Jacob Hahn, Secretary, and W. H. Tarbox. This board has control of all public works, and is empowered to make all contracts for the construction of bridges, walks, sewers, lighting of city buildings, etc. The wages and fees [illegible] annually contracted for by the city in the [illegible] on the Mississippi river [illegible] at St. Louis. The city has twenty-[illegible] miles of sewers, and a little [illegible] of [illegible] land [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

$7,000. The city water system pays a good revenue over and above cost of operating, and the water supply is very superior.

Mr. Kelly is a native of Brownsville, Minnesota, born July 24, 1857, and is a son of E. D. and Mary (Frawley) Kelly, natives of Ireland; the parents emigrated to America in their youth, and were married at Steubenville, Ohio, in 1852. Edmund J. was educated in the public schools of Brownsville, Minnesota, and was graduated in 1875. He then engaged in teaching, and followed the profession about nine months. In 1877 he came to La Crosse, and embarked in the grocery trade, and afterward was employed by William Haynes in the retail grocery trade. For one year he was billing and entering clerk in the wholesale house of J. J. Hogan, and in 1882 he opened a grocery and provision store on his own account; this he conducted until the spring of 1891, when he closed out the business.

In the spring of 1885 the people of La Crosse testified to their confidence in Mr. Kelly by electing him a member of the Common Council; he served in this capacity for six years, and in 1891 he was selected a member of the Board of Public Works for a term of four years; he was immediately made president of the board.

Mr. Kelly was united in marriage, June 16, 1885, to Miss Mary Kearney, a native of Ireland, who was brought by her parents to America when she was three years of age. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelly: Mary, Edmund J., and Harriett, all of whom are living. Mr. Kelly is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and is county delegate of the order; he belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, an insurance association, of which he is financial secretary for this city; he is a member of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin National Guards, Company B, in which he is serving his fourth year. He and his wife are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, of which he is financial secretary.

E. D. and Mary (Frawley) Kelly reared a family of three sons and two daughters: James, Daniel M., Johanna, Elizabeth, and Edmund J.; the eldest sister, Johanna, married Thomas Blake, and resides in San Jose, California; the brothers are residents of La Crosse, while Elizabeth lives with her father. The mother died when our subject was a lad of seven years; the father married a second time, and is again a widower.

THOMAS H. SPENCE, wholesale and retail dealer in drugs, paints, oils and glass, occupies an important position in commercial circles in this city, and is entitled to more than a passing mention. He is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in Waukesha, August 3, 1851, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Leslie) Spence. His parents were born near Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to America about the year of 1845 or 1846; after spending some time in Brooklyn, New York, they came to Wisconsin, and settled at Waukesha. In the latter years of his life, Mr. Spence was connected with the real-estate and loan business; he is a man of excellent education, and in his younger days taught school and served as a minister of the gospel.

Thomas H. Spence grew to manhood in Waukesha, and obtained a fair education in the common schools. At the age of thirteen years he was apprenticed as a drug clerk in the store of I. M. White, where he remained seven years; during this time he acquired a thorough knowledge of the retail trade in all its details, and in March, 1871, he came to

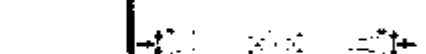
La Crosse to take charge of the store of John S. Lester & Co. He managed this business three years, at the end of which time he purchased the stock, and has since maintained the high reputation of the house. His wholesale trade extends throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, over which territory he has two traveling salesman.

Upon the organization of the State Board of Pharmacy in 1882, Mr. Spence rendered most efficient service in perfecting the plans of that body, and served as its president for two years, his period of service covering six years. His quarter of a century's experience in the profession has well qualified him for the responsible position he fills, and his careful and correct habits of filling prescriptions has won the confidence of a wide circle of physicians. His wholesale establishment at No. 119 North Front street is a three-story building, and the retail trade is carried on at No. 308 Main street, in a spacious and well-lighted room.

The business has increased rapidly, sixty per cent. of the growth being in mail orders, showing that the reputation of the store is reaching far beyond local circles. A large business is done in Parry's family medicines, which are prepared and sold exclusively by him; he also owns the "White Beaver's" popular medicines. Success is the just reward of the persevering industry and high and honorable dealing of such men as Mr. Spence.

He was married at Portage, Wisconsin, to Miss Ada Wyckoff, a native of Pennsylvania, a lady of clever literary attainments, a graduate of Elmira College, New York, and a daughter of Samuel and Angeline (Burchard) Wyckoff. One son has been born of this union, Elbert Wyckoff.

Mr. Spence is a stockholder of the Inter-State Fair Association and of the La Crosse National Bank. He is one of the incorporators of the Jobbers and Manufacturers' Union of La Crosse, and has been Treasurer of the Royal Arcanum several years.



EGID HACKNER has been a resident of the United States since 1880, and is one of the most enterprising and prosperous citizens of La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He was born in the village of Fordheim, on the river Schwarzach, in the Kingdom of Bavaria, December 27, 1856. His parents, John and Crescentia (Kupfer) Hackner, were also natives of Germany; the father died in 1879; he was a farmer by occupation. Our subject passed his youth in his native village, obtaining a good education in the common-schools, which was supplemented by a collegiate course at Eichstadt. He then began to learn the trade of altar-building, and for this purpose spent two years in the art schools of Munich, studying drawing and wood-carving. He worked at his trade in different cities in his native country, and in October, 1880, he emigrated to America, coming almost immediately to La Crosse. Here he has been prominently identified with the building interests; he employs twenty-three skilled workmen, and does an annual business of $15,000.

Mr. Hackner was united in marriage at La Crosse, to Miss Julia Kracklauer, a native of Freistadt, Germany, born January 2, 1857, and a daughter of Paul and Katrine Kracklauer. Mr. and Mrs. Hackner are the parents of three sons and four daughters: Lizzie, Julia, Katie, John, Annie, William and George. They are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hackner belongs to the St. Boniface Society, to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, to the Diocesan Life Insurance Company, and to the Casino. He is also an

active member of the Board of Trade of La Crosse.

In 1882 Mrs. Hackner, mother of our subject, came to America, and makes her home with her son, the Rev. Wilhelm Hackner, priest of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Fountain City, Wisconsin.

EMIL TRAUGOTT MUELLER, secretary and treasurer of the G. Heileman Brewing Company, was born in the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, January 5, 1858, and is a son of Traugott and Emma (Rasemann) Mueller, natives of Chemnitz, Saxony. The parents were married in the "Fatherland," and emigrated to America about the year 1852. The father was a baker by trade, and carried on this business after settling in La Crosse, until the time of his death, which occurred September 13, 1869. His remains were interred with all the honors of the Deutsche Verein, of which he had been a member for many years; he was a charter member of the La Crosse organization. He was also a member of the Lutheran Church. The family consisted of two sons and two daughters: Frances M., Emma, wife of Matthias Keller; Otto, a surveyor and draughtsman; and Emil Traugott, the subject of this notice.

Mr. Mueller received a good education in the common schools, which was supplemented by a thorough commercial course. At the age of fifteen years he took charge of the books and did general clerking at Greenwood, Wisconsin, where he remained four or five years. He then returned to La Crosse, where he clerked until 1881, accepting in that year a position as assistant manager and bookkeeper of the Heileman Brewing Company. In 1884 he took the general management of the business, and under his wise direction the establishment has increased its output to 21,000 barrels per annum. He is one of the most active members of commercial circles, and has always given a cordial encouragement to those enterprises which have had for their object the best interests of the community. He is a member of the Deutsche Verein, and enjoys the friendship of a very wide circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Mueller was married in this city to Miss Louisa Heileman, a daughter of Gottlieb Heileman, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. Of this union four sons and a daughter have been born: Walter, Alfred, Erwin, Otto and Jennie. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

GOTLIEB HEILEMAN, deceased, was born in Germany, January 6, 1824, and was a son of Casper and Fredericka (Meyer) Heileman, both of whom died in the "Fatherland." They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters; two sons and a daughter are all that survive. Mr. Heileman emigrated to America in 1852, and for a year resided in Philadelphia; thence he went to Milwaukee, and there formed a partnership with Gotlieb Meyer, one of his own countrymen. They carried on a bakery for five years, and at the end of that time Mr. Heileman came to La Crosse and embarked in the brewing business with John Gund. This relationship existed fourteen years, when Mr. Gund left the business on Third street; Mr. Heileman, however, continued to manage the business until his death, which occurred February 19, 1878. He built an extensive establishment on Third street, and the business conducted there gives employment to a large number of men.

June 28, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Bantle, a daughter of Ludwig and Cathrina (Sigel) Bantle, natives of the same German province. Mr. and Mrs. Bantle had a family of five sons and three daughters, Mrs. Heileman being the fourth in order of birth. The father died at the age of seventy years, and the mother at the age of sixty-one years. Jacob, their oldest son, is deceased, but the others are all living, and citizens of the United States. Mrs. Heileman came to this country in 1852, and spent four years with her brothers in New York; thence she went to Milwaukee, where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Heileman are the parents of eight children: Louisa, wife of E. T. Mueller; Lena married D. Reinns, and is the mother of one child, Charlotte; Emma is the wife of George Zeisler, a brewer of La Crosse, and they have a family of four children—Georgia, Ida, Emma and Henry; Minnie married William Linker, and their only child, Alfred, died at the age of nine months, in 1891; Paulina is at home; Henry is vice-president and superintendent of the Heileman Brewing Company; Ida and Jennie are also at home. The mother and children are all members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Heileman was a man of genial manner and kindly disposition, winning many friends. He lived a quiet, contented life with his wife and children, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him.

THEODORE KIENAHS is engaged in one of the most delightful as well as profitable occupations, that of a florist. He is a native of the country that has produced some of the most successful gardeners, born at Sterlitz, Prussia, thirty miles north of Berlin, September 17, 1859. His parents, Heinrich and Fredericka (Jaricho) Kienahs, emigrated to America in 1866, and located in La Crosse where they now reside. They have reared a family of one son and three daughters: Theodore, the subject of this biographical sketch; Mary, wife of Anton Kroll of Shelby township, La Crosse county; Lina, wife of Otto Dimmler of Eau Claire, Wisconsin; and Annie, wife of William H. Luening of La Crosse.

Mr. Kienahs received his education in the common-schools of La Crosse, and in early youth began the study of the occupation of his father who was also a florist. He has been very prosperous in this enterprise, and has contributed his share to the development and extension of the trade. He is a member of the Germania Society, and of the Board of Trade of La Crosse.

PROF. AUG. FR. SOBOTKA, the principal teacher in the St. Wenceslaus' School, was born at Polna, Bohemia, August 10, 1859, and is the only child of Frank and Louisa (Fiala) Sobotka, also natives of Polna, Bohemia. The father was a farmer and market gardener, and later added a meat market to his business; he died of cholera in 1866, but his wife is still living, and resides in her native land. Professor Sobotka was educated in his own country; he first entered a school at Olmutz, where he pursued the lower studies, as a class-mate of Rev. Father Rynda, the present pastor of St. Stanislaus' Bohemian Church, St. Paul, Minnesota. He spent four years in the seminary for teachers at Troppau in Silesia, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1878. October 28th of the same year he was employed as a teacher at Lulna, Bohemia, and remained there until April 13, 1880, when he went to

Geisshubel, Bohemia, where he taught until August 4, 1884. In that year he emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York. From that time until April, 1888, he was employed in St. Stanislaus' School at St. Paul, Minnesota, and also served the church of the same name as organist. He came to La Crosse in 1888, and was installed as teacher in the school above mentioned; he is also church organist. He received his musical education at the seminary in Troppau, the capital of Silesia, making himself a master of both vocal and instrumental music. He has a large class in music to which he can devote only his evenings. He is Notary Public, represents some of the leading insurance companies of the country, and acts as correspondent of Consul H. Claussenius of Chicago.

Professor Sobotka was united in marriage November 13, 1884, to Miss Mary Pojman, a native of Polna, Bohemia; they have had born to them four children: August, Mary, and Louisa are living; Emanuel died in St. Paul. The parents are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. The Professor is president of the Second Bohemian Roman Catholic Union of the State of Wisconsin; he is also a member of the order of Bohemian Knights, and St. Wenceslaus' and St. John's Societies of La Crosse.

GEORGE S. NICHOLS, captain and pilot on the Mississippi river, was born at Galena, Illinois, in 1855, to George C. and Mary A. (Payne) Nichols, the former of whom was born in England and at the age of seven years became a sailor boy. After remaining on the ocean for a number of years he came to Galena, Illinois, some time in the year 1835, and engaged in river navigation, soon being promoted to the position of pilot. He was in La Crosse in 1838, and was one of the Government employés who moved the Indians from La Crosse to a point on the Minnesota river, after which he was employed for a number of years on Government snag and other boats in improving the navigation of the northern portion of the Mississippi river. He took the only boat to Black River Falls that was ever taken to that place and navigated the Mississippi river until 1883, when he retired. He was considered one of the best pilots on the river, and was thoroughly trustworthy and capable. He is now residing at West Salem in his sixty-seventh year of age, content to rest upon the laurels he has won, and in the enjoyment of a fair income, the result of many years of toil. George S. Nichols spent his youth in attending the public schools of his native town, and the first work he did in the way of earning his own living was as a farm hand in 1873. In 1878 he went to work on the river and learned piloting under the able instruction of his father, which business has been his chief means of livelihood ever since. He has been remarkably successful in this line of work and for the past eight years has been in the employ of one firm, which fact speaks in eloquent terms as to his efficiency and reliability. He was married in 1874 to Miss Harriet J. Lawton, daughter of Jacob Lawton, of Carthage, Illinois. A family of three children have blessed their union: William, Maud Evangeline and George, all of whom still remain under the shelter of the parental roof. Amid the active duties of his career he has found time to cultivate the finer and gentler feelings and in his private and domestic relations, he has exemplified the character of a true and good man. He and his family are attendants of the Baptist Church, and he is one of the men who is working to bring Wisconsin into the line of Republican prin-

ciples. Genial and hospitable in his intercourse with those around him, he has a host of warm friends and his career thus far in life has been above reproach.

ODIN J. OYEN, one of the rising young business men of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is an American by adoption, his native country being Norway, where he was born May 21, 1865. He is a son of Lars and Anna (Seillstad) Oyen, who were also natives of Trondjem, Norway, Mr. Oyen is by trade a gilder and modeler, and whose ancestors for many generations had inhabited Vange; they were an agricultural people. In 1870 the family of our subject emigrated to America, and after their arrival in the United States located at Madison, Wisconsin, where the two sons and three daughters grew to maturity. Peter A. remained in the old country and attended college, passed examination, and is a candidate for a professorship in the State Geological Department of Norway. Odin J. received his education in the common schools, and at the age of fourteen years began the study of his profession, that of a decorator. He spent six years in Madison, and then went to Chicago for the purpose of taking an advanced course; he became a student in the Art Institute and during the time spent in this excellent school made three prize drawings.

In February, 1888, he came to La Crosse and established himself in business, which he has conducted with marked success. He is a master of his art, and has accomplished most gratifying results. Among the buildings on which he has been employed, may be mentioned the United States Government Building, the Theater, the La Crosse County Courthouse and many private residences. He is an active member of the Builders' Exchange, one of the largest and most prosperous societies of the city. He also belongs to the Norden Society and to the Board of Trade. The Inter-State Fair Association is another organization, which has received from Mr. Oyen a liberal support. He is a man of sterling traits of character, and is well worthy of the confidence reposed in by the entire community.

A. GROSS, contractor and builder, occupies a prominent position among the members of his craft, and is entitled to more than passing mention in this record of the lives of the men who have aided in the development of the industries of La Crosse county. Frederick A. Gross was born in the city of Flatow, Prussia, December 3, 1863, and is a son of Frederick A. and Amelia (Schutz) Gross. His father was a brick manufacturer in early life, but devoted his latter years to agricultural pursuits. He and his wife reared a family of three sons and four daughters.

In 1882, Frederick A., Jr., emigrated to America; he was educated in his native country, and there acquired a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade. The first year of his residence in the United States was spent in Tomah, Wisconsin, and in 1883 he came to La Crosse. One year later he embarked in the business which he has conducted so successfully, and with such gratifying results. He has made for himself a reputation as a trust-worthy and capable builder, and has established a reputation for high and honorable dealing. He erected the business block of M. Funk, corner of Fourth and Pearl streets, and a handsome residence for the same gentleman; he built the Chicago, Burlington & Northern car shops, Chicago,

Burlington & Northern passenger depot at Dubuque, the schoolhouse in the Tenth Ward, and the approach to the La Crosse bridge spanning the Mississippi river at that point, at a cost of $90,000; this last is a very fine piece of work and reflects great credit upon Mr. Gross. He has now a contract for building a $30,000 residence for N. B. Holway.

He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gruber, a native of La Crosse and a daughter of John and Barbara Gruber, natives of Bavaria, Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Gross have been born two sons and one daughter: Alma, Frederick, and William. The parents are members of the German Methodist Church, Mr. Gross being a member of the board of trustees of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gross is also a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade.

BYRON DE FORCE, West Salem, Wisconsin, one of the successful educators of the county, is a native of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, his birth occurring June 19, 1860, and the son of J. Porter De Force, who was born at North East, Pennsylvania, in 1841. In 1850 the father removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he worked at the carpenter trade until 1862, when, filled with a patriotic desire to aid his country, he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, following the fortunes of that regiment through its four years' service. In December, 1862, while participating in the battle at Prairie Grove, he was slightly wounded, a ball from the enemy grazing his cheek. Returning to La Crosse at the expiration of his service, he again resumed his work as a carpenter and builder.

In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Emily C. Berg, daughter of Andrew and Anna Berg, who were natives of Sweden, both born about the year 1831. The fruits of this union were five children, Byron being the eldest. The others are: J. Elmer, died in 1876; Katie, residing with her mother, and our subject; Charles E., died in 1879; and Carrie M., also living with her mother. In 1872 Mr. De Force with his family moved to San Joaquin county, California, and there he resided until his death in 1885. Afterwards the mother and children returned to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, locating at West Salem, where the mother bought a lot and built a house with the money she secured as widow, from Lodge No. 108, A. O. U. W., of Lodi, California, being beneficiary of the late Mr. De Force. She now has a pleasant and comfortable home for herself and family, and is aided in her support of the children by her son Byron, who works on the farms in the summer and teaches during the winter months. The latter, on the 24th of May, 1889, became one of the charter members of the W. J. Phillips Camp, No. 48, Sons of Veterans, and was elected Captain of the camp two terms in succession. This year he is Captain of the camp. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the Colonel commanding the division, and was Assistant Division Inspector in 1890. He inspected the Robert Hughs Camp at La Crosse in that year, and was sent to Dodge county in September, 1891, to organize a camp at that place. He has not missed a single meeting of his camp since its organization. He was a delegate to the Division Encampment at La Crosse in 1891. Mr. De Force and his sister Kate are members of the Congregational Church of West Salem, but the mother is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the active young men of the village, being

foremost in all enterprises that are for the benefit of the town, especially patriotic measures.

ROBERT STOGDILL, who has retired from active business pursuits, is one of La Crosse county's most substantial citizens, and since his residence here, which began in 1873, he has been identified with the most progressive elements of the community. He was born in Westchester county, New York, June 21, 1817, the son of Henry and Cornelia (Ingersol) Stogdill, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. The father was a shoemaker by occupation, and he served as a soldier in the war of 1812; he died January 10, 1871, at the age of seventy-six years. In his religious belief he was inclined to the Quaker faith. His wife died December 26, 1869, at the age of eighty-one years. They had a family of three children: Robert, the subject of this notice, is the oldest; William H., and Harriet, who died at the age of five years. The paternal grandfather, Robert Stogdill, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served through the seven years under General Montgomery, and later under General Putnam; his wife, Sarah Stogdill, drew a pension from the Government for a number of years; her death occurred at the age of eighty years. Their daughter, Sarah Rowell, who was born in 1800, is still living, in Connecticut; Montgomery, born in 1805, resides in Newark, New Jersey.

Robert Stogdill, the subject of this notice, has been a resident of La Crosse since 1873, as before stated. He was united in marriage April 26, 1840, to Miss Mary Gibson, a daughter of John and Mary Gibson, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson emigrated to America in 1823, and settled in New York city; the former was a blacksmith by trade. He died in 1838, at the age of fifty years. The wife passed away in 1832; her illness was cholera, and continued from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. They had a family of five children, two of whom survive, Mrs. Stogdill and a sister, Miss Sarah A. Gibson, who resides in Greeley, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Stogdill have no children but an adopted daughter, Grace Burnham Fassett, a grandniece of Mrs. Stogdill.

At the early age of twelve years Mr. Stogdill started out in life for himself, and soon evinced an aptitude for business operations which assured his success in the commercial world. He was first employed in a tobacco and cigar factory, and there acquired a full knowledge of the business. He went to New York city, where he worked at his trade, and subsequently carried on a prosperous business. Attracted by the healthful climate of La Crosse, he located here, and is regarded as one of the most estimable gentlemen. He is a member of the Masonic order, and takes an interest in local politics, now serving as Supervisor of the Eighth Ward.

JOHN HALVERSON, a valued employé of the Sons Anderson Company, of La Crosse, was born in Norway, July 10, 1825, a son of Halver and Pernilla Johnson. The father was a farmer by trade, and passed his life in his native land. The mother afterwards emigrated to America in 1846, with her three daughters, Mary, Sarah and Jane, and her son Gilbert, and died at her daughter's home in Vernon county, Wisconsin, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. They had a family of six children, five of whom are living.

John Halverson came to America in 1848, landing in New York, July 5. In his own country he had learned the wagonmaker's trade, five years as an apprentice, he to furnish his own clothes and washing, and had thoroughly mastered every detail of the business, and began at once to work in this line, except only one week's rest with his mother and relatives in Dane county, Wisconsin. After his removal to Rock county he settled in Janesville, and there went into a wagon shop. He remained there until October, 1851. Desiring to secure some land, he came to La Crosse county and selected a tract in Barre township, in May, 1851, and afterwards donated the land on which Barre Mills is located. He erected a house on this land, to be occupied by his mother and brother.

Having secured the land, he again turned his attention to his trade, which he followed in La Crosse until 1854. Business became so dull at that time that he was obliged to abandon his vocation and go to his farm. He sold his shop and the lot on which it stood to a Mr. Jenkins, of Bangor. From this time until 1860 he was absorbed in agricultural pursuits, and was succeeding well, when a misfortune in the shape of an injury to his back, from heavy lifting, overtook him.

He disposed of his farm and secured a position with the Mons Anderson Company, entering their employ November 13, 1860. This relationship has been most satisfactory to all parties, and its long duration is evidence of the stanch fidelity of both employer and employé.

While a resident of Barre township Mr. Halverson filled many of the local offices. He was Assessor two years, School Clerk for the same length of time, Treasurer of the township one year, and was a member of the Board of School Trustees. The county was then thinly settled, the houses in the township not numbering above one dozen in May, 1851, but increased considerably by fall.

Mr. Halverson was married in Dane county, Wisconsin, March 25, 1852, to Miss Cornelia G. Hanson, a daughter of Kitl Hanson, now deceased. Her mother's maiden name was Dagoe, and she is living, at the age of ninety years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Halverson are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Halverson is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a loyal citizen of the country of his adoption.

MRS. L. RENNER.—For quiet, comfortable, home-like surroundings and superior bill of fare at moderate prices, the popular hotel, conducted by Mrs. L. Renner, is one of the best stopping places in La Crosse. Mrs. Renner is one of the pioneer settlers of this city, locating here in 1861, and is the widow of Louis Renner, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1832. Mr. Renner came to the United States in 1845, remained in Waverly, Ohio, until 1851, when he came to La Crosse and engaged in the grocery business on Main street. He was married to Miss Julia Dimmel, who was of German descent, her parents having spent their entire lives in that country. Mr. Renner remained on Main street one year and then built a hotel on Front street where he remained nine years. He then sold out and built the present Park Hotel in 1882. This he conducted successfully until his death in 1889, of enlargement of the heart. He was a man universally respected, and in his death the county lost one of its best men. He was a good husband and a kind and loving father.

His marriage resulted in the birth of five children: Emma, Ida, Anna, Julia and Minnie, all with the mother in the hotel. When Mr. Renner came to La Crosse he had very little capital, but he had the push and energy to accomplish what he undertook and succeed in making a home for himself and family. He was a United Workman, and in politics was a life-long Democrat. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Renner and daughters still continue the hotel business, and they are meeting with well deserved success.

GEORGE ATKINSON is a real estate agent at 431 Main street, La Crosse, Wisconsin. He is reliable in all his dealings, prompt, honorable in carrying out his undertakings, and he has deservedly secured the confidence and favor of the public. He was born in Somerset county, Maine, October 14, 1831, but his father, Christopher Atkinson, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He remained in the State of his birth until he was thirty years of age, then went to Maine and began following his trade of hat maker. He was a strong Abolitionist and voted the Democratic ticket until the nomination of Fremont, when he and his nine sons cast their vote for the brave "path finder," and they have continued to affiliate with the party of which he was a member, ever since. He and his sons voted for Franklin Pierce for President, and while on a visit to a sister at Fredericksburg, Virginia, during Pierce's administration, he called on the President and informed him that he and his eight sons had voted for him, but did not divulge the fact that it was the last Democrat he should ever vote while slavery existed, but such proved to be the case. He came to Baraboo, Wisconsin, with his family, in the fall of 1856, and in that town made his home until his death, which occurred in his ninety-eighth year, in 1872. His widow survived him until 1877, dying at the age of eighty-four years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and reared a large family in that faith. Of fourteen children born to them all lived to mature years. At the age of eighteen years George Atkinson began the battle of life for himself, and for a number of years during the winter months he worked in the pineries of Maine. Upon first leaving the State of his birth he went to Massachusetts, but after a few months returned to Maine and in 1856 came West and settled in La Crosse. He purchased a farm near Baraboo soon after, on which he lived for twelve years, and in 1870 returned to this city and the same year was elected lumber inspector, which position he held during Governor Washburne's administration. His next move was to West Salem, but after five years spent in tilling the soil he returned to La Crosse, which place has since been his home. He is now one of the popular business men of the city, and is held in high esteem by his numerous friends and patrons. He was one of the "boys in blue," enlisting in Company M, First Heavy Wisconsin Artillery, in September, 1864, and his command relieved a regiment of heavy artillery at Alexandria, Virginia, a New York regiment. This command left for the front 2,200 strong, and returned with only eighty men. At the end of eighteen months Mr. Atkinson's regiment was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, and although his will was good his flesh was weak and he returned home much shattered in health and unable to do a full day's work. He weighed 175 pounds on entering the service and 125 pounds when he returned home. While

holding the position of Alderman of La Crosse, he resigned this office to go to West Salem, where he lived several years, closing his business there in 1879. He was married March 7, 1857, in Vermont, to Miss Amanda Witham, a native of Maine, whose father was from Hartford, Connecticut. He is now a resident of Concord, Maine, and is eighty-one years of age. He was formerly a farmer and sawmill operator. His wife was buried in 1881 at the age of seventy-five, at Portland, Maine. Three of the nine children born to them are still living: Melissa Thompson, who resides near Bismarck, Dakota; Olive Dickinson, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Atkinson. The latter has borne her husband three children: Frank, married to Emma Miner, and a resident of La Crosse, has been engaged in farming and is the owner of a fine farm in Minnesota, which is rented; he is the father of a little daughter, Geneva; Alice is the wife of C. W. Sprague, was married in April, 1891, and is a resident of Tacoma, Washington; and Nettie, who is the wife of C. W. Isham, of La Crosse, by whom she has two promising children: Helen and Woodard. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the G. A. R., and his wife belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps. They are highly respected and worthy people, and have taken an active interest in that which pertains to the welfare of the county.

FRANK E. NICHOLS, of the C. H. Nichols Lumber Company, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, August 10, 1845. His parents, C. M. (a native of New York) and Jane M. (Filkins) Nichols, came to Madison at a very early day, where the father embarked in the mercantile business, which he followed until he came to La Crosse county in the fall of 1852. At that time Onalaska was as large as La Crosse, and it was indeed thought that the former place would be the main city. Mr. Nichols opened a store there and started a mill at the same time, and was successful in running both. Having been well educated and a school-teacher, he was here placed in charge of all the schools in the vicinity. He had also studied with a view of becoming a physician, but he afterward ascertained that his health would not permit of such exposure as that calling would entail, and he held various offices, and was a man of affairs, well and favorably known.

The mill he sold out to his sons about 1876; his store he had disposed of many years before, and during the remainder of his days he lived a retired life. He died in 1877, at the age of sixty-four years; his wife died just two years previously. They had seven children, four of whom died young: the other three are Frank E., our subject; Mrs. Fannie Pooler, of Onalaska, and Fred, born April 5, 1855, and died in 1885. By a former marriage, however, Mr. Nichols had had four children: George and Charles, both deceased; Mary, wife of George Dresbach, both of whom also are deceased; and Jane, wife of Charles Conway, living at Dresbach, Minnesota.

Mr. Nichols, the subject of this sketch, began the lumber business at the age of sixteen years, and has followed it ever since, with signal success, although he has been burned out several times. At the age of twenty-one years he became a partner. The first lumberman of Onalaska was C. M. Nichols, and when Frank E. became a partner, with a one-third interest, the firm name became C. M. Nichols & Co.; when the father died the firm name was changed to C. H. Nichols & Co.; and a few years ago it was changed to a stock company, and the style

changed to the C. H. Nichols Lumber Company; have been incorporated for four years. This is the oldest lumber company on Black river, building the first mill in these parts.

Their mill does the largest business of all in Onalaska, employing on an average a hundred men in summer and about 125 in winter. They have about 100,000,000 feet of standing lumber, which will be work for the mill for the next eight years. The lumber business has made La Crosse, Onalaska and other points along the river.

Mr. Nichols was married November 26, 1874, to Miss Dora Green, daughter of J. H. and Louisa (Sinkhoff) Green, natives respectively of Norway and Germany. They have five children, namely: Charles Mason, who died at the age of two years, in 1877; Dora Nell, Raymond Eugene, Frank, Plato and Reese Haskell. The family are members of the Episcopal Church at Onalaska. They built their house of worship and deeded it to the village. The father and his family are also members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Frank E. Nichols and the other voters of the family take little interest in politics, but affiliate with the Democratic party.

JAMES SYKES, an early settler and successful farmer of Farmington township, has been a resident of La Crosse county since 1849, and is entitled to a space in this record of Wisconsin pioneers. He is a native of England, born near Manchester, March 30, 1821, a son of James and Sarah (Shaw) Sykes, natives of the same country. Our subject spent his youth in service in a cotton factory. He was married February 27, 1841, to Miss Rebecca Broadbent, a playmate of his childhood and a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Broadbent. Mrs. Sykes is one of a family of twelve children. Her parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Green county, Wisconsin. After coming to this country, Mr. Sykes spent some time in the East, and was a resident of Philadelphia for eight years. When he came West he made the journey by water the greater portion of the way, and spent his first winter in Green county, Wisconsin. In 1849 he took up a Government claim in Farmington township, La Crosse county, and worked in the woods through the first winter. In the spring of 1850 his wife and four children came to the frontier, and for two years they lived on this claim. Mr. Sykes then sold out to John Kendrick and improved another farm, which he disposed of in 1857; he then settled on the land he now occupies. The winter of 1858-'59 he spent in the far West, as Kansas was then called, engaged in hunting and trapping.

During the civil war Mr. Sykes enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Eagle Regiment, Company I, and served from September 22, 1861, for a period of two years; at the end of that time he was discharged on account of disability.

Mr. Sykes has added to his farm as his means have permitted, until now he owns 400 acres, improved with every modern convenience; his buildings are substantial; he has one of the best equipped sorghum mills in the county, and is surrounded with all the comforts of modern ingenuity.

Our subject and wife are the parents of eight children, four of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and four in Wisconsin: Sarah F. is the wife of Chester Andrews, a farmer of Farmington township; William is a resident farmer in the State of Washington; Martha A. wedded Alex. Burr, and resides in Minnesota; Rebecca C. became the wife of Alex. Clark, and died March 9, 1887;

John H. died in Washington, December 16, 1889, leaving a widow and two children; Emma A. is the wife of Samuel Clark, who is engaged in farming in Nebraska; and James L. resides on the old homestead, married Stella, daughter of L. Frank, by whom he has one daughter, Olive.

Mr. Sykes is an ardent Republican, and has held several of the township offices. He is a member of Nelson Quigglo Post, No. 233, G. A. R. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of North Bend. They have seen many privations and hardships since coming to Wisconsin, but they have received a well-merited reward; Mrs. Sykes was strong and robust in her earlier days, and assisted her husband in every way possible; she raised potatoes, which she sold, and purchased their first cow with the proceeds of the sale; she also worked with him in the woods, proving herself a most worthy helpmeet. They are of a kindly, hospitable disposition, and are among the most highly respected pioneers of the county.

JOHN ANDERSON.—To this gentleman belongs the distinction of being the first Norwegian settler in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, he having located here in 1849. Mr. Anderson was born in Norway, January 10, 1822, son of Andrew Johnson and Mary (Olson) Anderson. He attended school until he was sixteen years of age, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and for some years worked at it. At the age of twenty-eight he was united in marriage with Caroline Olson, who was born and reared in Norway, daughter of Ole and Betsy Olson. Mrs. Anderson's parents came to this country in 1855, passed the remainder of their lives in La Crosse county, and died here.

In 1840 Mr. Anderson sailed from Christiania to New York, landing at the latter place after a voyage of eight weeks. From New York he went direct to Buffalo, and from there came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, thence to La Crosse county, by ox team. This was before there were any railroads in Wisconsin. Mr. Anderson came alone to this country, and the following year was joined by his wife and his parents. La Crosse at that time contained only a few houses, and a trading post kept by John Levy. Mr. Anderson's first home here was a log cabin, which subsequently gave way to his present residence, a frame house, 18 x 26 feet, with an addition 16 x 16 feet. He has a good barn, 30 x 50 feet. Other improvements on his farm are a modern windmill, cribs, fences, etc., and everything about the premises indicate thrift and prosperity.

To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson seven children were born. Of these four have passed away, viz.: Anton, who died at the age of twelve years; Clara, at eight years; Ottilla, at eighteen months; and Julia, at the age of thirty-two years. Julia was the wife of John E. Olson. She left a family of four children, namely: Clara, Anna, Jennie and Lottie. The three living children are as follows: Mary, wife of Andrew Ofstedahl, a Norwegian and a prominent man of La Crosse county, has seven children: Julien, Allida, Clara, Mathias, Arthur, Royna and Lydia; Elise, wife of John Olson, a merchant of Milton, North Dakota, has three children: Oscar, Clarence and Ruth; and Nettie, wife of Otto Krogrstad, a druggist of Grafton, North Dakota. They are the parents of two children: Lottie and Nora.

During the many years of his residence here Mr. Anderson has been identified with the best interests of the county. He believes in the advancement of education, good morals

and religion, and his influence has ever been exerted with the best elements of the community in which he resides.

Such is a brief review of one of the well-known early settlers of La Crosse county.

DAVID BROWN, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Farmington township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, first identified himself with the interests of this section of the country in 1856.

Mr. Brown was born in Germany, April 18, 1826, son of Christian and Katharine (Notter) Brown. His parents were born, reared, educated and married at Wittenberg, Germany. His father was an expert wheelwright. He died on the sea, and had valuable tools that were lost. The mother came to America, and her death occurred at Onalaska, Wisconsin, in December, 1888. Ten children were given to them, of whom five are now living, namely: Katharine Spring, of Onalaska; David, John, a lumber merchant, of Buffalo, New York; Fred, foreman of Island Mill at Onalaska; William, foreman of a mill at Hannibal, Missouri.

David Brown received a fair education, attending school until he reached his fourteenth year. He then learned the trade of millwright and made himself master of the business in all its details. In 1848 he bade adieu to his native land and came to America, first locating in Philadelphia. We next find him in New Jersey, where he worked one year at his trade. Later, he operated mills in the woods of Pennsylvania, and in 1856 he came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He built the first steam sawmill at Onalaska, having brought the machinery for it from Philadelphia. Onalaska at that time contained only about five or six houses. A year later Mr. Brown went to New Amsterdam, where he was in business for three years. He operated a mill and built a house there. From that place he went to Bostwick Valley, where he ran a flour mill two years. At the end of that time he traded his mill for the farm he now owns, which was then unimproved. In 1883 he went to La Crosse, and in that city built a house and engaged in business. Soon afterward, however, he returned to the old homestead. Here he owns 440 acres of fine land, well improved. His house is 18 x 30 feet, with an L, 16 x 24 feet, all a story and a half, and a kitchen, 14 x 14 feet. He has two barns. One is 42 x 56 feet in dimension, with stone basement, and the other is 18 x 24 feet. His granary is 18 x 22 feet; crib, 18 x 24 feet; and shop, 12 x 20 feet. He has a modern wind pump, and has the water piped across the road to a large tank. Indeed, everything on this farm is arranged with reference to convenience, and he has all the latest improved machinery for conducting agricultural pursuits in the most approved manner, his machinery embracing everything from a hoe to a threshing-machine and being valued at $2,000.

Mr. Brown was married, June 17, 1851, to Hortense Huber, who has shared his joys and sorrows for the past forty years, and who has done her part in bringing about their present prosperity. She was born in Austria, August 15, 1832, daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Abner) Huber. The former died in Germany and the latter came to America, and departed this life in La Crosse, aged eighty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had eleven children, and all are still living save three. Their names are as follows: Ed. C., of Shelby township, La Crosse county; David, Jr., of Onalaska; Charles L. C., also of Onalaska; Lewis L., who has been a mail-carrier in La Crosse for six years; Leonard W., who lives on the old

farm, was married July 23, 1889, to Agnes Ellens, of Minnesota, and has one child, Rosa Anna; and Henry, Frank J. and Anna K. are at home. Those deceased are Minnie, their second child, who died at the age of four years; Mary, the fifth born, died at the age of eleven years; and Johnny, the youngest, was ten years old when he died.

The home farm is being ably conducted by the three youngest sons, who are enterprising and successful young men.

CHARLES M. SCHAEFER, one of the leading contractors of La Crosse, was born in the city of Bonn, Germany, in 1830. His father was a professor in the University of Bonn, and there he and the mother lived and died. Charles M. received his education in the common schools and in the University. In 1848, during the Revolution, he left his native land and emigrated to the United States. He first settled in McHenry county, Illinois, but remained there only three months; his next abiding place was Madison, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1855, engaged in agricultural pursuits; he next moved to La Crosse, where he kept a boarding house on State street, conducting this hostelry until 1860. It was during this time that, moved by the German's true love of the art of music, he organized the first singing society in La Crosse. In 1860 he moved to the town of Campbell and again took up farming. He was elected Clerk for five successive years. In 1865 he took the position of bookkeeper with the John Paul Lumber Company, continuing in that employ until 1872. At that time an opportunity to go to Lansing, Iowa, as manager of a lumber office, presented itself, and he made that point his headquarters for four years. Having accumulated some capital and a rich fund of experience, he went into the business of contracting for slabs of the lumber mills and selling to the dealers. He is now devoting his energies to contracting in La Crosse, and has met with gratifying success.

Mr. Schaefer was married in 1852, at Madison, Wisconsin, to Miss Antoinette Koenig, a daughter of Lambert Koenig, a native of Germany, who lived and died in his beloved Fatherland. To Mr. Schaefer and wife were born five children, three of whom are living and all of whom are married and living near their father's home. Mrs. Antoinette Schaefer died in 1863, at the age of thirty-five years. Mr. Schaefer's second marriage occurred in 1865, when he was united to Miss Caroline Metcalf, daughter of Gilbert and Almira Metcalf, natives of Vermont, but at the present time residents of Lawrence, Massachusetts. By this union five children were born: Charles, Henry, George, Florence, wife of Charles Smith, of La Crosse, and Ida.

REV. FATHER WILLIAM WHITE, the present pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Rutland county, Vermont, October 9, 1850, and is a son of Owen and Elizabeth (McDonough) White. His parents were from Ireland, and on emigrating to the United States settled in Vermont, the possibilities of the western frontier not then being developed. In 1853, however, they came to Wisconsin and settled in Sauk county, near the little town of Sandusky. There were nine children in the family, only four of whom are now living. Two of the sons entered the priesthood, one of whom died in 1877. The latter was a graduate of Milton College.

Wisconsin, and afterwards studied law. He was admitted to the bar in Milwaukee, Judge Arthur McArthur presiding. He practiced there some time with flattering success. Believing the ministry to be his calling, he abandoned his profession and all that it promised in the way of worldly advancement, to prepare himself for the priesthood. He entered St. Francis Seminary, and after taking a theological course of study there was ordained a priest in 1870. He was assigned to Manston Parish, where he labored indefatigably until God called him to his reward.

The mother of this family, Mrs. Elizabeth McDonough White, was a relative of Commodore McDonough, of Lake Champlain fame.

Father White received his elementary education in the public schools of Sauk county, and at the age of sixteen years engaged in teaching, devoting himself to this profession for four years. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, and was graduated from that institution in 1870. Soon after this he decided to fit himself to enter the priesthood, and went to Niagara Falls, New York, where he began a four years' course of study in philosophy and theology in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels. These were years of close application and diligent and earnest study, the fitting end of which was his ordination as priest, Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, New York, officiating.

The first parish of which he had charge was at Ettrick, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. He entered upon his duties there in July, 1877, and remained there until February 1, 1880. During his pastorate there he built a church, and regularly visited the outmissions of Trempealeau and Roaring Creek. In February, 1880, he was sent to Hammond, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he also had the mission of Wilson, St. Croix county. At Hammond he had charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which prospered and grew in numbers under his care. These parishes now number about 1,000 souls.

In January, 1892, he was appointed to succeed Bishop Schwebach at St. Mary's Church, La Crosse. This congregation is the original Catholic society of La Crosse, the first services being held by the Rev. Father Tappert August 24, 1855, in the courthouse, which was opened to him as well as to all other clergymen. One year later St. Mary's Church was dedicated, occupying the site of the present edifice, which was begun in 1874. Rev. Father (now Bishop) Schwebach came to this congregation in 1870, and after twenty years of faithful service was succeeded by Father White, giving into his charge a united, intelligent congregation of 800 souls. The people of the church will find in their new pastor not only a zealous churchman, but a citizen interested in public affairs, and well informed as to current events. He has brought with him a valuable experience gained in other fields of labor, and through his efforts the church has much to hope, much to attain.

EPHRAIM STEVENS has resided in La Crosse county since 1855, and is entitled to more than passing mention in this record of the leading citizens and pioneers. He was born in Wellesley, Massachusetts, November 16, 1828, and is a son of Timothy and Eliza (Stimson) Stevens; his father was also a native of Massachusetts and a soldier in the war of 1812; his paternal grandfather, Ephraim Stevens, was born at Holden, Mas-

sachusetts, and served in the war of the Revolution. Timothy Stevens and wife reared a family of six sons and six daughters; one son died at Andersonville while in the service of his country; the father was a farmer by occupation, and in politics was a "Jackson man." In his religious faith he adhered to the teachings of the Congregational Church.

Our subject was reared and educated in Massachusetts, and in 1854 he made a journey to the frontier, coming by the great lakes to Chicago, and thence by rail to Galena, Illinois, and by boat to La Crosse. His brother, A. J. Stevens, who was at one time associated with him in business, was a prominent citizen of the county; he died in Minnesota in 1881. After coming to the county in 1855, they opened a store in the old hotel at Mindoro, and soon after erected a store at that place, which they opened December 14. This was the first store between La Crosse and Black River Falls. After three or four years, Ephraim Stevens sold his interest in this enterprise, and engaged in farming and stock raising. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land, a good house and barn, and is surrounded with many of the comforts of life.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Ellen R. Brown, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Samuel and Betsey Brown of La Crosse county. Of this union two daughters were born: Nellie, who was just entering the profession of teaching, died at the age of nineteen years; Carrie M. is the wife of Oliver N. Olsen, and the mother of one son, Lynn Stevens Olsen. The wife of Mr. Stevens was called from this life August 3, 1884. She was a woman of excellent traits of character, a zealous worker in the Presbyterian Church, and a faithful wife and devoted mother.

Politically Mr. Stevens affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of the active workers in the township; his first vote was cast for Fremont in 1856. In the pioneer days of the country when game was plentiful, there was no hunter more successful than our worthy subject; he has brought down many a deer, and was familiar with every inch of the country for many miles. He is a man of broad, progressive views, and is one of the most popular and highly respected residents of Farmington township.

R. S. McARTHUR, M. D., was born in Holland, Erie county, New York, October 30, 1822, and is the son of Moses and Mary (Salisbury) McArthur. He is one of the American representatives of the McArthur clan, the eldest branch of the great clan Campbell, his grandfather John McArthur having come to America in 1772, from Glen Lyon, Perthshire, Scotland. His early life was passed upon his father's farm, and at the age of eighteen he entered the academy of Aurora, New York, where he studied three years. He then determined to enter the medical profession, and began his reading under the preceptorship of Dr. Paul, of Honeoye Falls, New York. He next attended three courses of lectures at Geneva, New York, where he was under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Frank Hamilton, as well as other leaders in the profession. He then entered Buffalo Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1847. He practiced medicine at Holland, New York, for three years, and afterwards at Caledonia, New York, for several years, but at the end of that time the promise of the new West made him decide to remove to the frontier, and on October 22, 1855, he arrived at La Crosse, which has since been his home. In 1861 he spent several months in New York city, studying at

the Long Island Hospital, and the Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1866 he again spent several months there in study under the leading practitioners of that city. Few members of the profession in the West have had better opportunities for fitting themselves for practice, and few have become more skillful. Dr. McArthur has a fine professional library and constantly adds to it the standard professional works, which are published from time to time. He is a close student of the science and keeps fully abreast with its progress. Of late years his son, Dr. D. S. McArthur, has been associated with him in practice. He was married January 1, 1852, to Miss Mary L. Dean, of Caledonia, New York.

DANIEL SEYMOUR McARTHUR, physician and surgeon, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in this city March 28, 1858, and is the son of Dr. P. S. and Mary (Dean) McArthur. He was educated in the public school of La Crosse, and graduated from its high school in 1887. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Wisconsin, and in 1881 was graduated from that institution. He had early determined upon entering the medical profession, and having chosen his studies with that end in view, was well prepared at the close of his university course to begin his study of medicine. He entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and received the degree of M. D. in 1884, being valedictorian of his class. He then returned to La Crosse and began professional work, being associated with his father. In 1888 he entered the Post Graduate Medical College and Hospital in New York city, pursuing the general course, and also taking special instruction in diseases of the nose, throat and ear, giving particular attention to the methods of instruction in vogue in the various hospitals of the city. Dr. McArthur was married January 13, 1886, to Miss Eloise Johnson, a daughter of N. D. and Sarah (Streeter) Johnson. Her parents were natives of Massachusetts, their ancestors having settled there early in the seventeenth century. They have two children, Helen and Philip Seymour. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ninth International Medical Congress, the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, and the La Crosse County Medical Society. He has been secretary and treasurer of the County Society for several years. He is vice-president of the American Archæological Association, and takes great pleasure in the study. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being W. M. of Frontier Lodge, No. 45, F. & A. M., P. E. C. of La Crosse Commandery, No. 9, K. T., and Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin. He is also Past Chancellor of La Crosse Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias. He has been visiting physician of St. Michael's Boys' Orphan Asylum since 1884.

HENRY P. MAGILL, bank cashier.—The city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is constantly enlarging the scope of her influence and the volume of her commerce and industries, and has need for additional capital and financial facilities, and this fact had for some time been apparent before the establishment of the Exchange Bank of North La Crosse, in the early part of the 80s. Established as private bank in 1884, by H. P. Magill, in 1889 it was incorporated as a State bank, with J. E. Wheeler as president and Henry P. Magill as cashier, and has

been in successful operation ever since. H. P. Magill is a member of the well-known firm of H. P. Magill & Burke, investment bankers and insurance agents, and obtained his knowledge of the banking business in the Security Bank, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, which institution he entered in 1883. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, but received his initiatory training in the public schools of La Crosse, and upon attaining a suitable age began the study of telegraphy, in the pursuit of which calling he spent several years in the cities of La Crosse, Milwaukee, Chicago and Cincinnati. Subsequently he drifted into railroad contracting, which he followed as a business until he took up banking. The bank of which he is cashier has a capital stock of $25,000, and since its inception its business has been carried on under the most favorable auspices, and has had the cordial indorsement of leading firms and corporations that have opened accounts with it. Under the sound and conservative management of the president and directors the bank is prepared to extend every facility consistent with legitimate banking to its customers. The directors are: J. E. Wheeler, Mayor Copeland, C. P. Crosby, Henry P. Magill and N. E. Holway. As a member of the firm of Magill & Burke, Mr. Magill is engaged in loaning money on real estate, mortgages, bonds and local securities, and also does the largest fire-insurance business in the city, and by the display of faithful and conscientious zeal for the best interests of his customers, he has secured a clientage of no ordinary character. In South La Crosse their business requires the constant attention of four clerks, and in their bank on the corner of Rubles and George streets, in North La Crosse, employment is given to three clerks. Mr. Magill has been deservedly successful in the different enterprises in which he has been engaged, and, as he has carved out his own career, much credit is due him for the admirable way in which he has bent the force of circumstances to his will. He was united in marriage, October 21, 1878, to Miss Carrie Moore, daughter of William R. Moore, of Danville, Kentucky. Mrs. Magill is a highly cultured and refined lady, and as she is the possessor of a fine contralto voice she is a member of one of the finest quartette choirs of the city, which furnishes the Methodist Episcopal Church with music. Mr. and Mrs. Magill are members in good standing of this church, and move in the highest social circles of La Crosse. Mr. Magill is especially well and favorably known in business circles, and his honor has never been questioned. He comes of a fine family and his father (of whom mention is made on another page of this work) Rev. Henry T. Magill, was an esteemed Methodist divine.

REV. HENRY T. MAGILL, deceased, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, who was an esteemed divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a man of marked purity of character, was born in Saint Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, on the 16th of February, 1831. His parents were of Scotch-Irish origin, and the father, Charles Magill, was a local minister of the Methodist Church. They moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842, and there both received their final summons.

Rev. Henry T. Magill was educated at Woodward College, graduating, in the class of 1850, and soon after entered the ministry in the Ohio conference, filling various appointments in the same, notably in Zanesville and Portsmouth districts. He came to La Crosse in the fall of 1860, being transferred on account of his health; and filled the

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Methodist Episcopal pulpit in the Fourth Street Church for two years, the limit of time allowed by the church at that day. He was then appointed by the conference to the Eau Claire pulpit. He was in very poor health at that time and his physician forbade his going, but being enthusiastic in his life-work he began preparing to move. While thus engaged he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and was obliged to give up his ministerial duties for a time. Instead he went to Mindoro and engaged in merchandising, which he carried on successfully. Three and a half years later his death occurred, May 29, 1866. "The good old Ohio conference had few young men more noble and gifted than Henry Taylor Magill," writes a friend who had known him for years. He was a man of strong and vigorous mind, was well beloved by all his acquaintances, and exerted a great influence over those with whom he associated.

He was married on the 18th of July, 1861, to Miss Abbie S. Bentley, daughter of Edwin S. and N. M. Bentley. Mrs. Magill is a lady of culture and refinement and was a pupil in the seminary at Charlotteville, New York. She was a teacher for one year at Carlisle Seminary, New York State. They had five children. Mrs. Magill is still living, and is an honored and respected resident of La Crosse city.

BISHOP KILLIAN CASPER FLASCH, deceased, was born at Retzstadt, Bavaria, July 9, 1831, and in 1847 came to America with his father, Andreas Flasch, who settled at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, as one of the pioneers of the Badger State. He served as Justice of the Peace in Fond du Lac county for many years, and died there in 1869, a gentleman highly esteemed for his integrity of character. One son and three daughters were left to mourn his loss. The daughters entered the Notre Dame Convent at South Bend, Indiana, as nuns. The son, the subject of this sketch, decided to devote his life to the church, and became a student at Notre Dame University. From there he entered St. Francis Seminary at Milwaukee, and graduated. He was ordained priest December 16, 1859, and assigned to mission work, where he was ever active and worthy. In November, 1869, he returned to St. Francis Seminary and accepted a professorship, which place he filled until failing health compelled his retirement.

After a brief rest he was assigned to active duty in the ministry and took charge of St. Mary's congregation at Elm Grove, Wisconsin, remaining there till 1875, when he again returned to the seminary, to fill the chair of theology. In 1879 he was appointed rector of the institution, and remained there until 1881. August 24, that year, he was consecrated Bishop of La Crosse, of which city he was an honored resident until his death.

Bishop Flasch was never a robust man. In 1867 he had an attack of typhoid fever, which came very near proving fatal. His strong will brought him through the fever, and supported him through many trials. In May, 1891, while on a visit to New Orleans for the good of his health, he was taken suddenly worse and never recovered. Rev. Father Kilian Beyer, of La Crosse, went to Chatawa, Mississippi, and brought the sick prelate North. On reaching Milwaukee they were obliged to remain there several days; they finally reached home, however, which had been the great desire of the sick man from the time of his sudden attack. The struggle with death then began in earnest,

and terminated at 6:15 A. M., August 8, 1891.

Bishop Flasch was noted for his kindness of heart and his religious fervor. His acts of charity were numerous, and he was greatly beloved by all his church, while his exemplary life and great worth won respect and admiration even from people of other creeds than his own. Many of the charitable and benevolent institutions which adorn and bless the city of La Crosse are a direct outgrowth of Bishop Flasch's innate desire to "do good to all mankind."

During his illness he was attended by his two sisters, who now live in the convent at Milwaukee,—Sister Killiana and Sister Laurentia. It was most fitting that he should pass away in his chosen home surrounded by his dearest friends, in the city where he had accomplished his greatest work as a churchman and won a distinction accorded to but few. He was conscious to the last, his latest audible words being a whispered prayer coupled with the name of Jesus. Those present at his deathbed were Very Rev. Father James Schwebach, now administrator of the Diocese of La Crosse; Rev. Kilian C. Beyer, nephew of the Bishop; Very Rev. Father Vander Sanden, of St. Louis; Rev. Father Joseph B. Wiedmann, of St. Joseph's Cathedral, La Crosse; Rev. James Nevin, of St. Mary's Church; the two sisters of the Bishop and several other Franciscan sisters from St. Francis Hospital, La Crosse.

The funeral of the lamented Bishop was one of the most imposing events in the history of La Crosse. Archbishop Katzer and other notable leaders of the church were present. The body was consigned to its final resting place August 11. It is authoritatively stated that 175 priests were present from abroad. The procession was headed by seven acolytes, followed in order by 109 priests dressed in their church vestments; Archbishop Katzer, of Milwaukee; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Bishop Zardette, of St. Cloud, Minnesota; Bishop Cotter, of Winona, same State; Bishop Scanlan, of Omaha; Monsigneur Zeininger, of Milwaukee; and Very Rev. Father James Schwebach.

At the church the exercises were conducted by Archbishop Katzer, beginning with a recitation of the "Offices of the Dead," and participated in by all the churchmen. The service was very impressive. A guard of honor, composed of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, stood near the casket, while the officiating priests chanted the funeral service. Tippman's orchestra assisted in the rendition of appropriate music. The services were attended by about 3,000 people, while other thousands were unable to obtain even standing room within the church, but waited patiently without, equally manifesting their interest in the sad rites. Archbishop Katzer officiated at the solemn requiem mass, assisted by Monsigneur Zeininger, Rector Reinor, of St. Francis, and Dr. Moes, of Ohio. This very impressive ceremony closed, Bishop Cotter, of Winona, delivered an eloquent and feeling sermon, in English, and with a strong voice which reached every corner of the vast auditorium. The discourse, a glowing tribute to the memory of the deceased, touched upon the uncertainty of earthly existence, the promises of life hereafter and the life of the departed prelate. Father Abbelen, of Milwaukee, followed with a sermon in the German language, including in his address feeling references to his early acquaintance with the deceased bishop, briefly tracing the career of his old-time friend from 1866 to the day of his death, and pathetically referring to his exceptionally devout and Christian spirit and his modesty in shrinking from public honors. He preferred, he said, to be known

simply as "Father Flasch," and when the recognition of his superior ability forced his advancement first to a professorship, then a rectorate and finally the episcopacy, he bore his honors in a true Christian spirit.

The procession to the grave was headed by Tippman's military band, followed by the uniformed Bohemian Knights, Catholic Knights, the Hibernians, St. Joseph's Society, the Society of St. Boniface, and delegations from other Catholic societies of the city. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in La Crosse, and the good Bishop Flasch was laid to rest in a most befitting manner.

O. B. EMERSON, one of the most faithful and efficient employés of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company, was born at New Comerstown, Ohio, in 1858, a son of Cabel T. and Louisa A. (Freeman) Emerson. The father was a professor in an Ohio college, but his latter years were spent in the ministry of the Baptist denomination in Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota. He died August 9, 1881; the mother is still living, and resides at Tacoma, Washington. O. B. Emerson obtained his education at Austin, Minnesota, attending school until he was seventeen years of age; he remained there until 1878, when he went to the Black Hills; there he engaged in driving a team, his route being from the Black Hills to Bismarck, Dakota. In the meantime his parents had removed to Moorhead, Minnesota, and in the spring following his residence in Dakota he too went to Moorhead, and obtained a position in a hardware store, where he was employed two years. He then took a position in the Great Northern freight office at Barnesville, Minnesota, and after one year's service there he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a brakeman, and finally became baggagemaster. He was next engaged on the river division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and at the end of two years he accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company, and for the past four years has been in their service. He is one of the most reliable conductors on this road, and is highly esteemed by the officials of the road.

Mr. Emerson was married November 15, 1887, to Miss Louisa Miller, daughter of A. S. and Mary Miller, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Miller is the manager of a large carriage-painting establishment of that city. In his political opinions Mr. Emerson is identified with the Republican party.

SAMUEL YOUNG, freight and passenger conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad, was born in Galena, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, January 10, 1856. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Adams) Young, were natives of the Keystone State, and the father was a collector for steamboats, the old "Northern Line Packet Company," also the "White Collar Line," both extending from St. Louis to St. Paul. His death occurred July 5, 1874, when fifty-four years of age. He was an honorable and useful citizen, and was highly esteemed in all the walks of life. His wife, who had heart trouble, died about three hours after her husband's death, when but forty-four years of age. She possessed many virtues and was a loving wife and mother. Samuel Young, the fourth in a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are now living, began working

for himself as brakeman on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. From 1875 to 1879 he was brakeman and train baggageman on the same road, and after this he went to the Wabash between Danville, Illinois, and Quincy of that State, as brakeman for one year. He was then conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad for five years, after which he came to Savanna, Illinois, in 1885, when the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad was building, and has been on the same road ever since, serving in his present capacity.

He was married February 18, 1880, to Miss Lucy Tindall, who was third in order of birth of four children born to George W. and Mary Tindall, honored and highly respected citizens of Upper Alton, Illinois. The father is a fruit-grower and dealer of his town. Their children (Mrs. Young's sisters) are named as follows: Sarah, a dressmaker of St. Louis; Maria, at home; and Alice, who resides in St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Young's union has been blessed by the birth of two bright children: Mary and George, both pupils of the public schools. Mr. Young is a member of the O. R. C., and as a citizen, business man and neighbor, stands high in the community. He generally votes with the Democratic party, but is not active in politics. Mrs. Young is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JBURNETT, one of the pioneers of La Crosse, and a man closely identified with the building interests of this section, is a native of the State of New York, born in Cattaraugus county, January 27, 1828. His parents, Davis and Elizabeth (Runnels) Burnett, were both New England people and of English extraction. During the childhood of our subject they removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their days. Young Burnett resided at home until he was eighteen years of age, and then went to Licking county, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He followed this vocation for three years, when he became interested in the millwright's trade, which he followed until 1851. In that year he went to Indiana and again took up the carpenter's trade, erecting during the summer a large seminary building. In the autumn of 1851 he came to Wisconsin, locating at La Crosse, the business portion of which was made up of two stores and a hotel.

Mr. Burnett was married in Bucyrus, Ohio, in May, 1849, to Miss Eliza Benham. Mrs. Burnett's home at that time was in Newark, Ohio; she is a native of Chittenden county, Vermont, and is a daughter of Philander and Relief (Umphrey) Benham, natives of Rhode Island and of English lineage. Their ancestry dates back many generations in this country, members of the family being soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Revolution.

After Mr. Burnett came to La Crosse he combined his two trades, and has assisted in the erection of many of the large buildings, mills and bridges in this part of the country. He has been employed in the erection of mills over the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. These two occupations he has made his life's work, and his labors have been crowned with success. For five years he gave some attention to the lumber business; this was during the Rebellion, and he was at that time located in Minnesota. In addition to the many houses he has erected by contract, he has built a number on his own account, and now occupies a large brick block at 402 South Third street. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has

been a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are the parents of one child, Lovey Relief, wife of John Scriver, of La Crosse. The family are connected with the Baptist Church.

REV. A. K. SAGEN, pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, February 11, 1851, and is a son of K. K. and Mary (Barthe) Sagen. The father was a native of Boe, Norway, and the mother of Lande, in the same country. They emigrated to America in 1845, and located in Dane county, Wisconsin, where they resided six years; at the end of that time they removed to Ridgeway, Iowa county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1861. The mother then went to Worth county, Iowa, and was living with her son at the time of her death in 1878.

Of the family of nine children Mr. Sagen was the fifth-born; his eldest brother, K. K. Sagen, Jr., is now Clerk of the District Courts in Worth county, Iowa. In 1869 he entered the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa, and was graduated in the class of 1874. He then went to St. Louis and spent one year at Concordia Seminary. Being dependent upon his own resources, he was obliged to leave school for two years, during which time he was employed in teaching school in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and in the parochial school at Decorah, Iowa. Having saved a portion of his earnings, he again entered Concordia Seminary in 1877, and was graduated in 1879. He was ordained a minister of the Lutheran Church in 1879 by Bishop V. Koren, and took charge of the congregations in Norman and Polk counties, Minnesota. He remained with this work five years, and was then called as assistant pastor to the Rev. V. Koren, near Decorah, Iowa, filling the appointments at Ossian, Calmar and Stavanger for a period of four years. In August, 1888, he became pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Church at La Crosse, under the Norwegian Lutheran Synod.

Mr. Sagen was united in marriage December 13, 1879, to Miss C. A. Hegg, of Decorah, Iowa. She was born at Washington Prairie, Winneshiek county, Iowa, December 16, 1855. No children have been born to them, but they have adopted Olga Caroline Andrea, who was born February 18, 1888.

The church over which Mr. Sagen presides is composed of about 100 families. He addresses the congregation in their native tongue (that is the Norwegian), excepting every fourth Sabbath evening, when the sermon is delivered in English. During the summer months, when the public schools are closed, a parochial school is conducted in the church, when the Norwegian language is taught. This congregation is the largest and most prosperous one in the city, made up of Norwegians. Their church building is two stories high, and is situated on the corner of Sixth and Division streets. A Sabbath-school, numbering 200 children, is conducted in the basement. The Ladies' Aid Society is one of the most zealous organizations of the church.

CHARLES R. THORP, is a member of one of the most patriotic families of Wisconsin, and is a well-known citizen of Farmington township, La Crosse county, residing near Burr Oak.

Mr. Thorp was born in Rock Island, Illinois, February 27, 1851, a son of David and Anna (Hurlburt) Thorp. His father was

born near Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, New York, and his grandfather, William Thorp, was a native of New Jersey. His maternal grandfather was Dr. Jonathan Hurlburt, a prominent and successful physician, and his grandmother Hurlburt was before her marriage a Miss Baker. David Thorp and Anna Hurlburt were married in Ohio; moved from there to Michigan and located near Paw Paw; thence to a place near Green Oak, Indiana; next to Rock Island county, Illinois; and several years later, in 1860, came to La Crosse county and settled on the land where Charles R. now lives. They had ten children. One died in infancy and the others grew to adult age. Only three, however, are now living: Charles R. and his two sisters, Jane S. Reynolds, of Buffalo, Iowa, and Aurilly L. Benedict, who live on the old home place. Four of the sons served in the Union army; William H., a member of Company F, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, died at Snyders' Bluff, of disease contracted in the service; Lewis E., a member of the same regiment and company, while on the Mississippi River between Little Rock and Helena, Arkansas, fell from the boat and was drowned in the river; John W., a member of the Eighth Infantry, Company I, Eagle Regiment, was killed at the battle of Corinth; and Simeon B., a member of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, known as "Jayhawkers," made a brilliant record in the army, and died after a service of two years. Another brother was killed by "Bushwhackers," in Arkansas, about the time the war began, being shot through the left arm and side. William H. was with him at the time, but made his escape to the North. The father of this family was a carpenter and chairmaker by trade. He was once a Whig, but later a Republican. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Church. Both parents were highly esteemed and respected by all who knew them.

Charles R. Thorp was nine years of age when they moved to La Crosse county. Here he grew up and received his education. In 1877 he went to Colfax county, Nebraska, and the following year to Buena Vista county, Iowa, where he remained four years engaged in farming. He then returned to this county and has since resided here.

At the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Thorp was united in marriage with Mary W. Isbell, who was born at Elizabeth, in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, daughter of W. H. Isbell and Emily F. (Endicott), his wife. She was reared and educated in her native county. Her father came to La Crosse county in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Thorp have eight children, viz.: Boon A., John W., Roy F., George W., Edith E., Charley E., Mary E. and Florence O. Mr. Thorp owns an eighty-acre farm and is comfortably situated. In politics he is Republican.

JOHN KENRICK is one of the old settlers and a highly respected citizen of La Crosse county. He was born in Northamptonshire, England, August 4, 1813, and is a son of Buxton and Hannah (Ross) Kenrick. His father was an English gentleman, and he was reared and educated according to the standard of that station. At the age of sixteen years he sailed to the East Indies, and for several months he was in Calcutta. In 1834 he emigrated to America, and settled in Essex county, New York, on the border of Lake Champlain; there he lived for ten years, and in 1844 pushed out to the frontier, settling in Walworth county, Wisconsin; this he made his home until 1853, when he came to Farmington township; previous to this,

however, he had lived for a short time in Rock county, where he had followed farming. He bought a tract of land in Farmington township, which he improved and where he resided until 1891, disposing of the property at that time and going to Mindoro, where he owns one of the nicest of homes.

Mr. Kenrick has been twice married; at the age of twenty-five years he was united to Miss Clara Conan, in Essex county, New York. Two children were born to them: Henry, a resident of Farmington township, and Antoinette, wife of Josiah L. Pettingill, of La Crosse. The mother died in 1843. It was in February, 1866, that Mr. Kenrick was married to Mrs. Mary L. Post, widow of Joseph T. Post; by her former marriage she is the mother of four children: Calista, wife of William Atwater and mother of three children; Sheldon S., of La Crosse; Marcus and Ogilvie, who also reside in La Crosse. Joseph T. Post died April 27, 1863, aged forty-eight years; he was a native of Madison county, New York. Mrs. Kenrick's maiden name was Leet, she was born August 28, 1819, and is a daughter of John Sheldon and and Caroline (Stimson) Leet, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kenrick are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward for many years. In his political convictions he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a man of great integrity of character, and is worthy of the place he occupies in the community.

DANIEL SHANE, of section 15, Burns township, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1830, a son of George and Mary (Gigur) Shane, both also natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a son of George Shane, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, being a driver of an ambulance wagon. He was a tailor by trade, was the owner of saw and flouring mills, and also owned and operated several large farms. Our subject's parents had six children, four of whom still survive, viz.: Daniel, our subject; William of Burns township; Thomas of Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and Mary, the wife of Orlando Brown, also of Buffalo county, Wisconsin. One daughter, Rebecca, died in Pennsylvania in 1854, at about the age of twenty years.

The subject of this sketch learned the carriagemaker's trade in Pennsylvania, at which he worked for seven years, and during two years of that time he was employed by Dunlap & Co., of Philadelphia. He came West in the fall of 1855 and purchased 200 acres of land where he now lives, on which he settled in May, 1856, and to which he has since added until he now owns 320 acres. He is one of the principal stockholders and incorporators of the Burns Cheese Manufacturing Association, of which he is the business manager. The factory was built in 1871 by Joseph Hunton, who operated it two years and then sold to the present incorporated company.

Mr. Shane was married March 24, 1857, to Anna M. Melick, a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Peter Melick, now deceased. They have nine children, namely: Forest D., a resident of Hamilton township, married Cora Vanwaters; Rebecca, the wife of William Bradley of West Salem; Orpha J., the wife of Eugene W. Richards, of West Salem; Ulysses G. married Effie Sibley, and lives near Aberdeen, South Dakota; Mary, the wife of Frank Bowles, of Hamilton township; George, of West Salem; Bertha, Robert and Clyde, at home. Mr.

Shane has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Town Chairman several years. His wife and several children are members of the Methodist Church, and he also gives liberally to the support of the gospel. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

HIRAM P. LANPHERE, the village blacksmith of Mindoro, Wisconsin, is one of the early settlers of La Crosse county, and a veteran of the late war.

He was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1842, son of Maxson and Eunice (Parmenter) Lanphere, natives of Rhode Island. The Lanpheres traced their ancestry back to the English. Grandfather Jonathan Parmenter was a son of a Revolutionary soldier who lived to be 103 years old. Maxson Lanphere and his family came to La Crosse county in 1853 and settled in Burns Valley. The mother departed this life in 1886, aged eighty-two years. The father is still living and resides at Shamrock, Jackson county, Wisconsin, being now in his eighty-seventh year. They had a family of ten children, all of whom arrived at adult age, viz.: David, Harriette, Lovina, Lucinda, Amy, Maxson, Eunice, Margaret, Hiram and Martha. Hiram was a lad of twelve years when they came to this country, and here he grew up and was educated. In August, 1864, he enlisted his services for the protection of the Union, becoming a member of Company E, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. He was honorably discharged June 19, 1865, at Benton Barracks, Missouri. During the most of his service he was in Missouri and Arkansas. Returning to Burns Valley he remained there some time, and in 1872 went to Modena, Buffalo county, where he was engaged in work at the blacksmith trade until 1879. That year he returned to La Crosse county and located at Mindoro. Being an expert workman he has all he can do, and from morning till night the ring of his hammer is heard.

In October, 1868, Mr. Lanphere wedded Olive Draper, who was born in New Hampshire. Her father, John Draper, was among the early settlers of Burns Valley, and served during the late war as a member of the Third Minnesota Infantry. In this county she grew up and received her education. To Mr. and Mrs. Lanphere have been born six children, viz.: Minnie, wife of John Doreas of Burns Valley; Nellie, Carrie, Melvin, Alice and Vernie.

Mr. Lanphere is an enthusiastic Republican and a charter member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 233, G. A. R. He has served in various offices in the post. Is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. He is a man of strong physique and is in the prime of life. Frank and jovial in manner and honorable in all his business dealings, few have a larger circle of friends than he.

AARON H. DAVIS, deceased, was a man of exceptionally fine business qualifications, and as such was prominently identified with the development and growth of La Crosse. He was born in Canada, just over the line from Vermont, and in sympathy and interests was a citizen of that State. About the year 1844, when a youth of eighteen years, he left home to try his fortune in the "Wild West," and he often entertained his friends with a graphic description of his trip from Buffalo to Chicago by way of the Great Lakes, and his experiences in securing employment among a strange people. At the age of twenty he found himself in Galena.

Yours truly
Robt. K. Nichols

Illinois, and was engaged in various pursuits until the breaking out of the civil war. As a personal friend of Generals Grant, Rollins and Smith, he spent some years in the army, frequently in the thick of the fight.

In 1866 he came to La Crosse, and was connected with the firm of Davis, Medary & Hill, which purchased the leather and saddlery and hardware business of Grant, Burke & Co.; this firm was afterwards changed to Davis & Medary, and they erected the La Crosse tannery; the business was finally merged into a stock company (Davis, Medary & Platz Company), and Mr. Davis retained a large amount of stock. He was elected vice-president of the Batavian Bank upon its organization, an office he held at the time of his death; he was also president of the tannery company already mentioned, at the time of his death. In 1886, at the age of sixty years, he retired from active business pursuits, and was so situated as to fully enjoy the remainder of his days in the reward that honesty, industry and strict integrity had won. Upright in all his dealings, he demanded of every one, with whom he had business relations, the same compliance with what he regarded as legitimate commercial methods.

While manifesting a marked interest in local and national affairs, he would never consent to fill an official position within the gift of the people. He had many warm personal friends, and enjoyed his association with them in a most genuine and hearty fashion. When he passed from this life to the reality of the beyond, he was truly mourned by the entire community. The directors of the Batavian Bank and also the La Crosse Club met and adopted resolutions of respect and expressing the deep loss sustained in the death of this most estimable citizen.

Mr. Davis was married to Miss Mary Sale, and to them were born two children: William G. and Walter S.; these two young men compose the firm of Davis & Co., who conduct a wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco business in La Crosse; the business has been established about fifteen years; this firm succeeding that of Matt Weix; they are doing an excellent business, and have extended their trade through Wisconsin, Minnesota and and Northern Iowa.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, president of the C. H. Nichols Lumber Company, was born in Williamson, Wayne county, New York, August 26, 1831. His parents Colonel Charles Marion and Jane E. (Casey) Nichols, were from Auburn, New York. The father, a merchant, and a man of some prominence in business, was a friend of William H. Seward. The family moved to Michigan, locating at Kalamazoo, where Mr. Nichols continued in mercantile business for a number of years, and it was while living there that he received the title of Colonel from Governor S. T. Mason.

He moved to Wisconsin some time before 1850, settling in Dane county; and he opened a store in Madison and a farm at Cottage Grove. Charles was employed in the store. His older brother, George, was a civil engineer and located at St. Paul, where Charles went in 1851, and remained two years. George died there, at the age of twenty-one years, of quick consumption. Colonel Nichols removed to Onalaska in 1852, and with a partner began lumbering, under the firm name of Nichols & Tompkins. Charles went there and in 1853 was employed as clerk for the boom company existing there at that time. He continued with them until he was of age, and thenceforward he was with his father until the latter retired. About

1857 they purchased the Boyce & Boyce mill, and made lumber there for nearly fifteen years. In 1871 Colonel Nichols sold the business to his son Charles and his son-in-law, Frank Pooler, giving them each $10,000 and lending them jointly $20,000. This, perhaps, put a rather high valuation on the property at that time, but it was an established business with an exceptionally good site. The business was profitably conducted in this form until 1887, when the C. H. Nichols Lumber Company was organized.

Mr. Nichols, our subject, was married, June 19, 1851, to Miss Helen M. Farrand, daughter of William and Ruby Farrand, natives of New York, who came to Onalaska in 1857. Mr. Farrand, also a lumberman, was well and favorably known; he died August 12, 1868, at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Farrand is still living, with powers of body and mind quite well preserved, at the age of seventy-nine years. Of their eight children, three are living, viz.: Charles, a lawyer of Onalaska; Mrs. C. H. Nichols; Ira, who married Miss Lizzie Fahey, and resides at Galesville, Trempealeau county; two children died in infancy; Henry R. died at the age of fifteen and a half years; James Granger, the second son, died at the age of fifty-two years; he married Emeline Aiken, who now resides at Onalaska; Esther, the third in the family, married William A. Thayer, and died July 16, 1887.

Mr. Nichols first found it necessary to spend the winter in the South in 1881, and, for four years spent the cold months at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, or at Mineral Wells, Texas. Then he spent a winter or two in New Orleans, but traveled about some, and, being pleased with the situation at Eustis, Florida, bought land there, built a pretty cottage, setting the grounds out to fruit and ornamental trees. But his throat trouble increased, and he went to Chicago for treatment; but failing to receive benefit he went to Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1891, and died there October 28, following. The body was brought home and buried November 1, with solemn Masonic rites. The deceased was a member of the Episcopal Church. He was a thoroughly good Christian, had many friends and but few, if any, enemies. The Nichols lumber firm built the Episcopal Church at Onalaska.

Mrs. Jane Conway, wife of Charles Conway, at Dresbach, Minnesota, is a sister of the deceased; and another sister, Mary, married George Driesbach; both are now deceased.

JAMES HENRY, Jr., turnkey of the La Crosse county jail, was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, December 9, 1845, and is a son of James and Martha (Hare) Henry, natives of county Antrim, Ireland. The parents were reared in their native land, and they were married in April, 1839. Soon after this event they set sail for America, the trip being their bridal tour. They had little of this world's goods, but were blessed with good constitutions, loving hearts and willing hands. They landed in the city of Quebec, and proceeded thence to Montreal, where they spent the first summer; Mr. Henry was employed at farm work the first year of his residence here, and then went to Burlington, Vermont, where he was engaged at work in the round-house for three years, Frank Stevens being head manager of the railroad. Upon leaving Burlington, he came West and located in Chicago, then a slushy, swampy village; he was employed in that place three years, working in the machine shops which he helped build. It was in 1860 that he came to La Crosse county and settled in

Farmington township, where he became the owner of 720 acres of land. He applied himself diligently to agricultural pursuits, tilling the soil and raising and feeding live-stock, and his efforts were crowned with success. Mrs. Henry is one of a family of four daughters and two sons, none of whom ever came to America, and only two of whom survive, John and Betty. Mr. and Mrs. Henry have a family of five children: Edward is logging on Black river; he married Anna Corton, and to them were born two children, Mary E. and Winifred; the mother died in 1891, aged twenty-six; before her marriage she was a teacher, and was an ornament and honor to the profession; Martha is the wife of William Quinn, and resides in North La Crosse; they have two children living, Maude and May; Maggie lives in Chicago, with a cousin; Anna married Vernan Fuller, proprietor of the City Hotel, La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are highly respected citizens, and are fully deserving of all the honors accorded the pioneers of the county.

James Henry, Jr., attended school at Stevenstown, La Crosse county, and when his school days were ended he devoted his energies to agriculture. He was united in marriage, November 28, 1882, to Miss Elizabeth Quinn, a daughter of James and Susan Quinn, of Ettrick, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, where they are well and favorably known; they have reared a family of three sons and four daughters. After his marriage to Miss Quinn, Mr. Henry removed to La Crosse, where he has since resided. For five years he was policeman of the city, doing faithful service and keeping an excellent reputation, in fact placing himself in the front ranks of the city's guardians. In 1888 he was appointed sergeant of the police, and held that office three years, giving a high degree of satisfaction. In 1891, August 15, he was appointed turnkey of the county jail, and is maintaining the high standard he has already established. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and takes an active part in its movements.

He and his wife are the parents of two children: Gertrude and James. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

DAVID H. YONKER is the efficient freight conductor on the South Minnesota branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, May 6, 1850, to Peter and Sarah (Flemming) Yonker, the former of whom was a successful farmer of Seneca county for a number of years, and afterward followed the same occupation in Wyandotte county, five miles from Sandusky city. While crossing an iron bridge, spanning the Sandusky river, with a loaded wagon, the bridge gave way, precipitating Mr. Yonker, his team and load to the bottom of the river, which fortunately happened to be at low water. The horses were but little injured, but one of the iron arches of the bridge fell across Mr. Yonker's body and pinned him to the ground. A plowman near by came to his relief and succeeded in lifting off the arch, which afterward proved too heavy for two strong men to move. Mr. Yonker received such severe injuries that they resulted in his death at about the age of fifty-two years. This occurred in the year 1857. He was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church, and was a man universally esteemed. He left a family of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth. He and a sister, Mrs. Amanda Smith, wife of Francis Smith, of Fostoria, Ohio, are the only ones now living. The mother is

still living in Fostoria, in the seventy-eighth year of her age, and is remarkably well preserved, both mentally and physically.

David H. Yonker attended the public schools of Ohio in his youth, and assisted his parents on the farm, remaining with his mother until he was about twenty-two years of age. In 1872 he came West to Minnesota, and after some time spent in farming he began dealing in grain at Brownsdale, for Fountain & Peterson, and was afterward with Hodges & Hyde, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, for three years. He then began braking on the railroad, and at the end of two years was promoted to conductor, which position he has held for four years, giving good satisfaction. While buying grain he served for several years as Justice of the Peace, serving, also, for some time, as school director, his influence in that direction being used for good in the community where he resided. He was married in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, November 30, 1870, in Fountain, Minnesota, to Miss Sylvia Long, daughter of John and Mary Long, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the parents of nine children, of whom Mrs. Yonker is the fifth.

Mr. Long removed to Minnesota about 1855, and there died on the 15th of August, 1878, at the age of sixty-three years, of rheumatism of the heart. His widow is still living in Hamilton, Minnesota, and is sixty-eight years of age. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Yonker has been blessed in the birth of two children: Charles F. and Archie H. Mr. Yonker is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the K. of P., and the O. R. C. He takes no interest in politics, but generally supports the man whom he considers best fitted for the office. The Yonkers are of German extraction, and the town of Yonkers, New York, was named in honor of this family. Mrs. Yonker was a teacher prior to her marriage, as were also two of her sisters. She is a refined and cultivated lady, and her parents are well connected on both sides. Mr. Yonker is public-spirited in his views, and is in every way a worthy and respected citizen.

W. S. THOMAS, one of the faithful and trusted employés of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1845, the son of William and Laura (Norris) Thomas; the father was of Welsh descent, and the mother's ancestors landed on Plymouth Rock. William Thomas was a brassmolder by trade, and had charge of the Armstrong Brass & Iron Works at Armstrong, Pennsylvania, for many years. He removed to Bushnell, Illinois, in 1857, and there purchased a farm which he cultivated until 1861. He then engaged in buying live-stock for the Government, and continued in this business until the time of his death, which was the 2d day of September, 1864; he was fifty-five years of age; his good wife followed him one year later on the same date. W. S. Thomas received his education in the public schools of the Keystone State and at South Bend, Indiana. When only sixteen years of age he responded to the call of his country, and went out in defence of her flag, enlisting in the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment until it was mustered out at the close of the war; he participated in all the engagements of his regiment, was with Sherman on his march through Georgia to the sea, and back to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review in 1865. When peace was declared, and the pursuits of civilization once more claimed his attention, he entered

the employ of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company, and since that time has been in the service of the Northern Missouri, Kansas City & Council Bluffs, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and Central Pacific. From 1881 to 1888 he was in the mountains with the Shackelford and Garrett exploring and prospecting party, traveling from the Black Hills down into Mexico. He has been running an engine on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad from this city, since his return from the prospecting expedition. Politically he is a stanch Republican, zealously supporting all the measures of that body.

Mr. Thomas was married at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, to Miss Katie Keeley, daughter of James and Julia Keeley, of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin; Mr. Keeley was one of the prominent farmers of that county; his death occurred in 1863, at the age of forty-five years; his wife survived him until 1889, when she, too, passed away, at the age of sixty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas has been born one child, Laura. Mrs. Thomas and her parents are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Thomas is a member of John Flynn Post, G. A. R.

ARCHIBALD E. BOLEY, deceased, was one of the prominent business men of La Crosse, Wisconsin for many years, and was the efficient bookkeeper for C. L. Coleman. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, April 6, 1846, from which place he removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and about 1870 took up his abode in the city of La Crosse. Soon after his arrival in this city he secured the position of bookkeeper with Mr. Coleman, with whom he remained until his death. He was faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, an upright citizen, a social and agreeable companion, and in his family he was ever kind, thoughtful and considerate. He was faithful in his friendships, and as a citizen commanded respect from a wide circle of friends. He is one of the men to whom is due a great deal of credit for the upbuilding and progress of the city, and will long be remembered as one of its most enterprising and upright citizens. In the early part of the civil war he served for about one year, but being greatly troubled with asthma he was discharged at the end of nine months. He had acquired a fine practical education in the Pittsburg Business College, became an expert at bookkeeping, and was considered a well posted man on all subjects. He was an able financier and owned as many as eleven houses in the city of La Crosse, all valuable pieces of property which became the property of his wife at his death. He was in every way a public-spirited man, and although his heart was willing, his flesh was weak and the duties laid upon his shoulders proved too much for his strength, and he, after a severe struggle, at last laid down the burden of life.

He was married December 29, 1884, to Miss Emma L. Small, daughter of John G. and Emeline Small of Boston. Mrs. Boley was born in Maine, and is a highly cultured and refined lady, fitted to shine in any society. She was a teacher in the public schools of La Crosse for four years, but was herself educated in the high school of Cambridge, Massachusetts. She came to La Crosse on a visit to a sister, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, and at once engaged in teaching, having had an experience of some four years in Maine, near Portland. Her mother died many years since; and her father in Cambridgeport in 1889. Mrs. Boley bore her husband two children: Harry E., and Charles S., both bright and

promising lads. Mrs. Boley is a member of the Congregational Church. Her husband usually votes with the Republican party.

OSCAR HOUCK, druggist. A reference to the drug trade of La Crosse suggests at once the house of which Mr. Houck is the proprietor, which is one of the best and most popular establishments known in the trade. The stock carried is a large one, embracing all kinds of drugs and chemicals, as well as a complete assortment of medicines, perfumes, toilet requisites and physicians supplies, making a specialty of prescriptions. The establishment is located at 1353 Caledonia street. Mr. Houck was born in Norway, April 21, 1850, of which country his parents, Dr. Ove Gulberg and Anna Hoegh, were also natives. The father was a head physician for lepers for three or four hospitals, but was cut down in the prime of life in 1862, at the age of forty eight years. His widow still survives him and is a resident of her native land. To them a family of eight children were born, five of whom came to America: Dr. Knut and Carl came to this country and to La Crosse, in 1869, and Oscar came to this city in 1878.

He at once became an apprentice in a drug store with H. Heyerdahl on Third street, with whom he remained as a clerk for one and one half years. He then took charge of a drug store in Blair, and two and one-half years later he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which he attended two sessions, succeeding which he remained in that city as assistant chemist in the Franklin Sugar Refinery; at the end of that time he returned to La Crosse and established himself in the Northern portion of the city where, in 1886, he opened a small drug store at 1115 Caledonia street, under the firm name of Oscar Houck & Co., his brother being a silent partner, until 1889, when Oscar purchased the entire stock and a year and a half later moved into his present establishment. Mr. Houck is a Democrat politically, and socially is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1889 he was married to Miss M. R. Piper, daughter of Thompson F. and Julia E. Piper of Bedford, Pennsylvania. She graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, in the class of 1887, and has since been one of the leading medical practitioners of North La Crosse.

CAPTAIN GOTTFRIED LANGSTADT, commercial traveler in clothing and a prominent citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Nehlem, Westphalia, Prussia, October 18, 1835. He is the fifth in order of birth of nine children born to Nathan and Henrietta (Gotschalk) Langstadt, both natives of Prussia, in which country they passed their entire days, the father dying in 1856 at the age of fifty-six, and the mother in 1880 at the age of eighty-seven. Of their large family, eight children are yet living, and four sons and one daughter are in this country.

Captain Langstadt secured a common-school education in his native country and at an early age learned the trade of harness-maker and upholsterer. This he followed in Prussia, and in 1861 he sailed for America, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, in July of that year. He remained in that city just twenty-four hours, then went to Milwaukee, thence to West Bend of this State, and there engaged in the harness-makers business until October 15, 1861, when he came to La Crosse. Here he followed the same busines-

for Pfitner until November of that year, when he enlisted in defense of his adopted country, in Company H, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and remained in the same until cessation of hostilities. He enlisted as a private and was promoted through the different grades until he held the rank of Captain. He took part in the western campaign, was with General Grant at Vicksburg, and General Sherman on his march to Meridian, Mississippi, and has often conversed with those generals. He participated in the battle of Champion Hill, Cotton Plain, Vicksburg and the capture of Arkansas Post. He went with Sherman to Meridian, an then his regiment was sent to Texas. He was slightly wounded once, was never taken prisoner although he had many hair-breadth escapes, and discharged his duties faithfully as a brave and patriotic soldier, as is evinced by his frequent promotions. He draws a pension and richly deserves it.

Returning from the war he clerked for eight or nine years for a firm in Buffalo, and was then on the road for eight years. After this he changed to another firm in Buffalo, worked for them four years, and then was on the road selling clothing for C. Summerfield, of Chicago. He has been with this firm for about three years, has been unusually successful, and his services are appreciated.

Mr. Langstadt was married on the 15th of March, 1868, to Miss Lena Coleman of Vicksburg, whose acquaintance he had formed while in the siege of Vicksburg. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and are now the parents of three bright boys: Nathan, Albert and Otto. Nathan manages the store for Morris & Co., clothing merchants of La Crosse, and Albert and Otto are electricians in Appleton, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Langstadt hold membership in the Jewish Church. Mr. Langstadt is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics he is independent. He has been very successful in business, and with his established habits of industry, good management and economy, is well calculated to succeed in any business in which he may engage. He has ever been honest and upright, and as a patriotic business man he holds the respect of the community in which he is known. He has been a hard worker, has struggled against the many difficulties which beset his way, and by diligent application has accumulated a comfortable competence. His nicely located house gives evidence of the comfort that will attend his declining years.

GEORGE D. WRIGHT, one of the leading business men of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is engaged in dealing in flour, all kinds of feed, farm machinery and carriages, and is conducting an extensive business at 221 Pearl Street. He was born at Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, November 28, 1848, to George A. and Elizabeth (Garrison) Wright, who were born, reared and married in York State, the father being a tiller of the soil. His uncle, William Anson Wright, was Adjutant General for the State of New York for a number of years. George Anson Wright, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, took part in the war of 1812, as did also the maternal grandfather, Ezra Garrison, the latter of whom was a pensioner until his death. George A. Wright, the father of George D., came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled near Milton, where he farmed. In 1850 he moved to Cottage Grove in Dane county where, in addition to managing a farm, he conducted a hotel. Later he removed to Madison, where he lived a retired life which terminated in 1876

at the age of fifty-nine years. He was well known and highly respected for his many worthy qualities. His wife died in 1858, a devout member of the Baptist Church. George D. Wright is the third of nine children, and before the age of fifteen he left home and the school he was attending to enlist in Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and his first battle was fought at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He was also at Selma, Alabama, West Point, Georgia, finishing up with the capture of Jefferson Davis, receiving a part of the reward offered for his apprehension. General Wilson ordered eighty men from the First Wisconsin Cavalry, at Macon, Georgia, to strike the trail of the rebel fugitives who were presumably on their way to St. Mark's, Florida, and struck the trail at Green River, Georgia, at the end of twelve days. On the morning of May 10, 1865, notwithstanding the disguises to which Mr. Davis resorted —a woman's circular cloak and shawl— he aroused suspicion by unluckily forgetting to remove his spurs which protruded from under the waterproof, and was accordingly captured. A short time previous to the capture Mr. Wright heard Mrs. Davis say to her husband, "Don't irritate the Yankees, President;" to which he replied: "I might as well surrender here and meet my fate now as at any time." Postmaster-General Reagan and General Cobb were captured at the same time. They were placed in a wagon under strong guard and taken to Macon, Georgia, the trip occupying two days, and from there were sent to Washington. Mr. Wright, with his regiment, was then ordered to Nashville, where he was mustered out of service. All of this occurred prior to Mr. Wright's seventeenth birthday. He stood the hardships and weary marches of the service quite well and was wounded only once—a flesh wound which he received at Selma.

Upon his return home he began the study of architecture at Madison, which he completed at the end of three years. In 1869 he went to Clarksville, Iowa, where he taught school one term, then engaged in contracting and building. In 1870 he moved to New Richmond, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, and followed teaching, contracting and building until his marriage, October 19, 1881, to Miss Rose E. Hughs, daughter of John Hughs, of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Their home has been brightened by the birth of three children: Frank W., Cora E. and Olive M. Mr. Wright is Adjutant of Wilson Colwell Post of the G. A. R. of La Crosse. As a business man he has shown sound judgment, and his affairs are now in a flourishing condition. His establishment is first-class of its kind, his patronage is deservedly large, and he is one who would add prestige to any community.

LAWRENCE CORDELL, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in rubber stamps, stencils, etc. His business is one of those trades which, more perhaps than any other, finds its patrons in all branches of employment, and is a necessary complement of them all. Mr. Cordell was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, May 31, 1830, to Andrew and Ureka Cordell, who were born in Sweden. They removed from their native land to Toledo, Ohio, then to Indiana, where the father followed his trade of carpenter and builder from 1853 until his death at 1 o'clock on the morning of New Year's day, 1871. His age was fifty-five years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of which his wife, who survives him at the age of sixty-nine years,

also belongs. She resides in St. Paul, Minnesota, with her daughter, Mrs. Gottschammer, who is the wife of Silas Gottschammer, a boot and shoe merchant. To Andrew Cordell and his wife the following children were born: Amanda, wife of Thomas B. Cook, a farmer of Tipton county, Indiana, by whom she has three children; Edward, with C. Gotzian & Co.; Lawrence; and Julia, now Mrs. S. J. Gottschammer. Four children died in early childhood.

Lawrence Cordell was educated in the public schools of Indiana and his first work for himself was as a clerk in a hardware store in Red Wing, Minnesota. After remaining there five years and two years in Minto, Dakota, two in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and five years in La Crosse, Wisconsin, he, in 1888, started in the business in which he is now engaged. They have succeeded in establishing a connection of much importance, which is increasing day by day. In addition to manufacturing rubber stamps, stencils, fishing-rods, models, novelties, etc., they are the agents for the Union bicycle, and make a specialty of repairing bicycles.

He was married February 22, 1882, to Miss Carrie Lowater of Red Wing, Minnesota, in which place she was a successful teacher in the public schools for one year. She has borne Mr. Cordell one child: Ava. Mrs. Cordell's father was E. P. Lowater, who died in 1888, the maiden name of her mother being Jennie McIntire, who resides in Red Wing, Minnesota, and is sixty-three years of age. Mr. Lowater was one of the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. He was a native of Canada and his wife of New Hampshire. Mrs. Cordell was educated in Red Wing and Tilden Seminary of New Hampshire. Mr. Cordell is Chief Ranger in the secret order of Foresters, but is not active politically, voting for the man he considers best fitted for the office.

JUDGE HENRY M. SAFFORD, deceased.—Among the professional men of La Crosse, Wisconsin, who have passed away, none were more favorably known, perhaps, than Judge Safford. He was born at Cambridge, Vermont, May 14, 1826, to Orel and Louisa (Parker) Safford, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State. The father was a farmer and merchant by occupation and in disposition was quiet and unobtrusive, though an honorable and far-seeing business man. He commanded the respect and good will of a large circle of acquaintances, and was much beloved and revered by his own family. He was born October 14, 1794, and died April 28, 1861. Emerson O. and the Judge were their only children. The former was born in 1824, and died February 18, 1889.

Judge Safford came West in 1870, having received a good education in Cambridge and Johnston, completing a thorough academic education. He read law under Salmon Wires, of Johnston, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He at once began the practice of his profession at Hyde Park, and later at Richford, Vermont, and at the latter place he was Custom-house Officer for several years, but conducted his law practice at the same time. He came to La Crosse in 1870 and opened an office, having for his partner J. A. Kellogg. He was thoroughly versed in the details of his profession, and his papers were made out with such precision, correctness and absolute adherence to the

technicalities of the law, that the shrewdest lawyers could pick no flaw in them. He practiced law in La Crosse until his death, and gathered about him a large clientage. He was appointed District Attorney to fill a vacancy, and was afterwards elected to the office, his ability being thus recognized. He also filled the office of Justice of the Peace for ten or twelve years, and was appointed Police Justice also to fill a vacancy, being elected to this position for a term of three years at the expiration of his first term. He gave the best of satisfaction in every position he filled, and everybody knew him as a man of warm heart and strict integrity. His nature was so sympathetic that suffering humanity was the liberal sharer of his bounty, and people in all walks of life were proud to be called his friends. He carried sunshine and good cheer wherever he went, and he possessed the kindliest sentiments and the broadest charity. He was absolutely incorruptible in his public life, and was always guided by an enlightened conscience, and was likewise true and faithful in his friendships. He was not much of a politician, but he acted with the Democratic party. His death, which occurred February 17, 1891, was deeply lamented by all. His funeral services were conducted by Rev. Cheney, who paid an eloquent and glowing tribute to his many virtues.

Judge Safford was married January 18, 1849, to Miss Caroline E. Wadsworth, daughter of David and Caroline (Metcalf) Wadsworth, of Cambridge, Vermont, both of whom have been dead for many years, the mother's death occurring three months after the father's. They were each aged seventy-three years, and celebrated their golden wedding the year before their death.

"Fifty years together, husband and wife;
Fifty years together, in the path of life;
Fifty years together, stemming the tide;
Fifty years together, happy groom and bride.
Fifty years together, each faithful and true;
Fifty years together, there they vow anew;
Fifty years together, and the rest of the way
Ever proved to them a bright, golden day."

The home of Judge Safford was blessed in the birth of four children: Caroline Louisa, who died at the age of three years; Henry Eugene, who died at the age of sixteen years; Ellora L., an intelligent young lady, who is at home; and George W., who died at the age of seven years.

JOHN LANGDON, deceased, formerly of the firm of Langdon & Goodland, pork-packers, was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, January 8, 1830, a son of John Langdon, Sr. He came to the United States in 1854, and until 1866 was engaged in business in Milwaukee; then came to La Crosse and engaged in pork-packing, which business occupied his attention while he lived. The firm name was first Langdon & Goodland (a sketch of Mr. Goodland appears elsewhere in this volume), but in 1872 it was changed to Langdon, Goodland & Co., and continued such until 1879, when Mr. Langdon conducted business alone. Since his death, which occurred January 8, on his fifty-seventh birthday, the firm name has been Langdon & Boyd, Mrs. Langdon retaining her husband's interest.

Mr. Langdon was married in 1850, at St. Mary Archer's Church, Exeter, England, to Miss Susan Sparks, who died March 5, 1868, leaving him with two children to care for: Florence Elizabeth and Amy Kate. His second marriage was in Milwaukee, to Mrs. Anna Boyd, widow of Andrew Boyd and

daughter of Frank Wills. She became the mother of three children by her first husband: Joseph, Andrew and Isabel, and bore Mr. Langdon two children: John Edwin and Maria Wills.

John Langdon was a man of fine business qualifications, was well known in the commercial circles of La Crosse county and was an earnest member of the Episcopal Church. He was honored with the office of Alderman of the city for one term, but had little taste for official life, although his duties were performed with accuracy and ability. He was personally one of the most popular of men and he was respected and esteemed by all who were so fortunate as to enter the wide circle of his friendship. He lived a blameless life and his death was universally regretted.

GEORGE McMILLAN, secretary and treasurer, general manager and superintendent of the La Crosse Gas Light Company, was originally from Canada, his birth occurring July 25, 1844. His parents, Daniel and Isabella (Southerland) McMillan, were natives also of Canada and the father's business was lumbering and farming. The latter came to the States in 1867, and here his death occurred on April 8, 1868, at the age of fifty-one years. Mrs. McMillan is still living; is sixty-eight years of age and enjoys good health. They reared twelve children, of whom George McMillan is the eldest.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Canada, and, like many other young men who afterward became prominent in business circles, he commenced teaching school in his native country. Not liking this business he followed farming for a year and then embarked in his present business. He spent part of a year in the surveyors' office of H. T. Bliss previous to this, and then, in August, 1870, engaged with the La Crosse Gas Light Company, as before mentioned. He has since been with the same company and has met with a success simply commensurate with the abilities he has displayed and the high principles and moral business methods which formed the corner-stone of his earlier career. The company conduct one of the leading industries of the city and its individual members are men of enterprise and means. It was organized March 19, 1868, and its capital stock is now $150,000. Eight men are employed all the time and sometimes many more. The president is Mr. James Vincent, and Mr. McMillan fills all the other offices. He also fills the same positions in the La Crosse Brush Electric Light & Power Company that furnishes the arc lights over the city. The capital stock of this is $80,000. Hon. J. J. Hogan is vice-president.

Mr. McMillan was married June 21, 1871, to Miss Nettie Hofstetter, daughter of Dr. J. J. Hofstetter of Lyons, Iowa, and sister of Dr. George Hofstetter, a practicing physician of Lyons, Iowa; Leo Hofstetter, a farmer at Green Island, near Iowa, and Bruno Hofstetter, who died at the age of twenty-three. To Mr. and Mrs. McMillan were born three children: Mary S., Daniel G., and Nettie. All the family are members of the First Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. McMillan has been elder and trustee for about twenty years. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Frontier Lodge, No. 45; is a member of the chapter and commandery, and is Worthy Master in the blue lodge. He has been, since its organization in February, 1884, president of the Provident Loan and Building Association. Although not much of a politician he advocates the principles of the Democratic party. He is a prom-

inent factor in La Crosse enterprises and encourages by his influence and financial support any undertaking for the upbuilding of the best interests of the community. He is recognized as a man of worth and strict integrity.

JOSEPH A. GOODLAND, a prominent and influential business man and vice-president of the La Crosse Packing & Provision Company, was born in England, November 20, 1833. His parents, William and Abigail (Sharman) Goodland, were also natives of England and there passed their entire lives, he dying in 1869, at the age of seventy-two, and she in 1889 at the age of eighty-four. The father was a coal merchant, handling coal, salt, drain-pipes, tiles, etc. He and wife were members of the established Church of England and he was warden for many years. Of the nine children born to this union four are still living, one besides our subject residing in Appleton, Outagamie county, one is in New Zealand, and the other in England. Joseph A. Goodland came to Milwaukee in 1853 from his native country, and followed the business of pork-packing in that city. This he continued there until 1866, when he came to La Crosse and followed the same business until 1889, when he engaged with the La Crosse Packing & Provision Company. This is one of the prominent and important industries of the city, and the successor of the La Crosse Abattoir. It employs a great many hands and distributes a large amount of money to the operatives. It also gives a home market to the farmers for their stock, thus rendering a mutual service.

Mr. Goodland selected as his companion in life Miss Mary Heal, daughter of George and Mary Heal, and the nuptials were celebrated on the 19th of September, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Heal were natives of England. The former died in 1886, at the age of seventy-eight years. The latter died in England. They were the parents of six children, all daughters, and only one (Mrs. Frank Harrison), besides Mrs. Goodland, now in this country. Mrs. Harrison and her husband reside in Milwaukee. Mr. Goodland's home has been cheered by the birth of four children: James (deceased); Anna, still in the home circle; Emma died at the age of seven and a half years; and William Sharman died at the age of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Goodland are worthy and exemplary members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Goodland takes little interest in politics but generally votes for the man instead of the party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a man of unquestioned business qualifications, and in his intercourse with others he is admired and respected for his high sense of honor and strict integrity.

ANDREW BOYD is a member of the widely-known firm of Langdon & Boyd, pork-packers of La Crosse, Wis., and from his early youth has been familiar with the business. He became a member of the firm in 1887, which is one of the most reliable and responsible houses devoted to this branch of commerce in the state. The company's packing houses are very complete and the supervision is so perfect that it is impossible for a diseased or inferior animal to be entered for consumption. The firm handles only first-class stock and deals extensively in dressed hogs, mess pork, hams, bacon, lard, etc. They do an extensive business in the surrounding cities and States, and from twelve to fifteen hands are kept constantly employed.

Their principal place of business is located at 116 North Third street, and their warehouse and cold storage is on Sixteenth and La Crosse streets. Mr. Boyd is highly esteemed in financial and commercial circles for his sound business principles and sterling integrity, while his brands of provisions have become famous wherever they have been used. He is a young man of decided intelligence, is possessed of business qualifications of a high order, and without doubt has a bright future before him

He was born in Milwaukee in 1864, to Andrew and Anna Boyd, the latter being now the widow of John Langdon. She and Mr. Boyd were born in Scotland; the latter was a sailor by occupation. He was thrown from the bowsprit of his vessel, in a storm on lake Erie, and was drowned. His body was never recovered. The mother came to America in an early day and in this country was married. Her eldest son, Joseph Boyd, died in 1884, at the age of twenty-four years. The daughter Isabel is book-keeper for the firm of Langdon & Boyd. Andrew Boyd was educated in La Crosse, and in his early manhood studied law under the tutelage of Judge H. M. Safford of this city, but has never practiced that noble profession, as his time has been profitably occupied otherwise. He is a Democrat in politics, has always supported the men and measures of that party, but has never interested himself particularly in politics. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM VAN ZANDT, a retired farmer of Hamilton township, La Crosse county, now residing at West Salem, was born in Columbia county Pennsylvania, September 29, 1826, and is a son of David and Nancy (Perry) Van Zandt. The father's ancestors were from Holland, and the mother was of Welsh extraction. They removed to Lake county, Ohio, and lived there ten years, coming at the end of that time to Walworth county, Wisconsin. The father was a farmer and followed this calling in Walworth county for thirty years; he then came to La Crosse county, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1884, at the age of ninety years; his wife passed away in 1886, at the age of eighty-nine years. Our subject is one of a family of eleven children. In his early manhood he engaged in teaching school, devoting the winter season to this profession, and during the summer assisting his father on the farm. For five winters he taught in eastern Wisconsin, and then came to La Crosse county, where he has the distinction of being the first teacher outside of the city of La Crosse. He gained an enviable reputation in this calling, but finally abandoned it to give his undivided attention to agriculture. For thirty-six years he was one of the leading members of the farming community of Hamilton and Burns townships, and did his share in developing the resources of his county. At one time he embarked in the mercantile trade, and was proprietor of a hardware store for a period of three years; at the end of this time, however, he disposed of his interest.

Mr. Van Zandt has been prominently identified with public movements in his township, and in politics is an ardent Republican. He has been chairman of the board of Burns township for six years, and has held the same office on the board of Hamilton township for seven years. In 1870 he was appointed to take the census, and under the administrations of Grant he was Postmaster for a number of years. He

has been president of the County Agricultural Society for three or four years, and for one year filled the office of secretary. He has always been a liberal supporter of worthy public enterprises, and takes a leading rank among the progressive citizens of the county. He has always been chairman of the County Board, and was instrumental in having the Insane Hospital located at West Salem.

He was united in marriage, in 1851, to Miss Lucretia Jewett, a daughter of Marcus L. Jewett, of McHenry county, Illinois. Two children have been born to them: William L. and Edith E. The son married Miss Julia Gilfillan, and resides on a farm in Monroe county, Wisconsin; their children are Lucretia and Lynn; Edith E. resides at home.

Mr. Van Zandt is a member of the Masonic order, having joined that fraternity nearly thirty years ago.

Marcus L. Jewett removed from McHenry county, Illinois, to Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and later to Burns, La Crosse county, where he died in September, 1875, at the age of sixty nine years. His wife is still living, at the age of eighty three years.

CHRISTIAN KOENIG, Registrar in Probate for the county of La Crosse, Wisconsin, Notary Public, land and general insurance agent, was born in Cologne on the Rhine in Germany, October 2, 1830, to Lambert and Isabel (Rubsteck) Koenig, the former of whom was a hotel proprietor. He was a soldier under Napoleon I, in 1805-06, and died in 1843, at the age of seventy-four years, his wife dying at the same age but in 1867. They were members of the Catholic Church and reared a family of fifteen children, of whom Christian, two brothers and one sister came to America, the eldest, Joseph, arriving in 1849 and is now residing in Booneville, Missouri. William and his sister, Antoinette, and Christian came in 1851, and almost immediately took up a temporary location in Milwaukee. The same year they went to Madison, Wisconsin, and in July, 1855, became residents of La Crosse, in which city they have since made their home.

Christian followed different occupations until the spring of 1858, when he was elected Clerk of the city of La Crosse, which position he held four years, and at the same time worked as Clerk of the United States Land Office, but upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, he was deprived of this position. His employer was Charles S. Benton, Registrar of the United States Land Office, in every way a worthy man. In 1861 Mr. Koenig was elected Registrar of Deeds of La Crosse county, but at the end of two years embarked in the mercantile business, which business he continued with fair success until 1869. He was then elected to the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county, and this position filled for six years in succession, although the county had a Republican majority. Since that time he has been Deputy Registrar of Deeds, and in 1883 he was appointed Registrar in Probate, the duties of which office he still ably discharges. The esteem in which he is held by the citizens of the county has been clearly demonstrated by his continuous election to office, and he has always discharged the duties incumbent upon the positions he has filled with fidelity, care and ability.

Miss Eliza Borghart, daughter of Peter Borghart of Cologne, Germany, became his wife October 6, 1851, previous to emigrating for America. They have a family of six

children: Joseph B. died July 4, 1891, at the age of thirty-nine years. He was married to Agnes Weber, by whom he became the father of the following children: Malinda; Frankie; Charlotte, the second child, became the wife of Frank T. Becker of La Crosse; Sophia; Josephine is working in a millinery establishment, and still makes her home with her parents; Phebe is the wife of E. H. Chandler, resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is the mother of one child, Ralph; Ida, the wife of Fred Kemnitz of Green Bay, has one child, Leon; and Charles F. is a student in the Chicago College of Pharmacy. Mrs. Koenig is a member of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Koenig is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which order he has passed all the chairs, also that of the Germania Society. He is one of the pioneer settlers of the county, who is well known and highly respected. Although he has passed through many trials his career has been a success, and his early hardships only served to broaden his mind and enlarge his views on all matters of general importance. He is well informed and ripe in worldly experience.

T. LORING is one of the later accessions to the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and, being the proprietor of the Star Steam Laundry, he has one of the most useful establishments of the city. It is located at No. 118 South Fifth street, and as first-class work is turned out in the washing and renovating of daily attire, his business is constantly increasing.

Mr. Loring was born in Montreal, Canada, December 16, 1867, a son of Nelson T. and Matilda (Bauche) Loring, both of whom are of French extraction. They are honored residents of North Adams, Massachusetts, where the father follows the calling of a plumber and is engaged in laying heavy pipes for water, gas, etc. In Canada he kept a large and well-appointed livery stable. Of a family of fifteen children born to them, the subject of this sketch was the eldest, and in the public schools of North Adams, Massachusetts, he received his education, graduating in 1883, thus becoming well fitted to enter upon an active business career. From his early manhood he has been familiar with laundry work, and it was but natural that when starting out in life for himself this should be his chosen field of operation. Although La Crosse has reason to be proud of the enterprise exhibited by her younger class of citizens in the different walks of life, few in the city combine the essentials for success in a higher degree than Mr. Loring. He brings to bear a perfect and practical knowledge of the requirements of the business in all its branches, and from his previous experience is intimately acquainted with the wants of the public. His, in age, is the second laundry in the city, but it is by no means second in the extent of its patronage, and those wishing first-class work will further their own interests by patronizing his establishment. Mr. Loring is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the order of Foresters, in which he is Court Deputy Supreme Chief Ranger in and for Gateway Lodge No. 963. He takes no interest in politics other than voting for whom he considers the best fitted for office, but leans a little toward the Republican party.

July 14, 1887, he was married to Miss Esther Robinson of North Adams, Massachusetts, whose parents, William and Margaret Robinson, were born in England, but came to America in 1874. Mrs. Loring was born in Manchester, England, and came to the United

States with her parents, being the second of their nine children and the only one of the family in the West. Her father is a machinist, making a specialty of locomotive building, and has for many years worked for the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. One child has added to the happiness of Mr. Loring's home, Amy R. Mr. and Mrs. Loring are members of the Baptist Church of La Crosse, and he is an usher in the same. Mr. Loring arrived in La Crosse with a capital of $1.60, May 13, 1887, with which he started in his life work.

E. PHILLIPS, station agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Onalaska, Wisconsin, has had charge of the company's business here since 1885. He was born at Mt. Pisgah, Monroe county, Wis., April 22, 1861, a son of Gaines and Ruth (Maning) Phillips. The father was a blacksmith by occupation, and was among the earliest settlers of Baraboo, Wisconsin. The grandfather, Ross Phillips, was successful in business and had accumulated a considerable property, but lost it. He then moved to Baraboo, and followed logging on the Baraboo river. Gaines Phillips teamed from Milwaukee to Baraboo river for several years, and then worked at his trade. He resides at Elroy, Juneau county, which has been his home for more than thirty years. His son, S. E., passed his boyhood and youth in Juneau county, received his education at Union Centre, Wonewoc and Mauston. When he left school he began his career as telegraph operator at Winnebago, Illinois; he held this position for some two years, and then went to Woodstock, Illinois, thence to Kendall, Wisconsin, and later at Necedah Junction on the branch line, where he worked for eighteen months; then followed a year spent at Winona, Harvard, in the train dispatcher's office at Baraboo, and at other points on the road. In July, 1885, he was stationed at Onalaska, and for a time his wanderings ceased. He is a careful, thorough man in all his business relations, and is worthy the confidence reposed in him by the company. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers.

Mr. Phillips was united in marriage at Mauston, Wisconsin, April 20, 1881, to Miss Addie Newkirk, a daughter of George and Harriet (Hetherington) Newkirk, residents of Mauston, Wisconsin. Mrs. Phillips was born, reared and educated in Juneau county, Wisconsin. One child has been born to our subject and wife, Hazel Eleanor.

CAPTAIN FRANK I. PHELPS was born in Tompkins county, New York, July 4, 1844, a son of Whitcomb Phelps, a native of Vermont. The paternal grandfather, Simlove Phelps, was of Welsh origin; the mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. McDeavitt, was the daughter of Irish parents. When Captain Phelps was a lad his parents removed to Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois; later they came to Onalaska, and in these places he received his education. When the late civil war broke out between the North and South, although a youth, he enlisted in defense of his country, and did valiant service. April 18, 1861, he became a member of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and participated in many active engagements during the following three years; he was in the first battle of Bull Run, Rappahannock Station, Blackman's Ford, and Gainesville. August 28, 1862, he was severely wounded in the left arm by a

minie ball, and was taken to Douglas Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia. Some time later he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was honorably discharged April 20, 1864. He returned to his home, and soon was busily engaged in recruiting a company for the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was elected Captain of Company G, and the regiment was stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, and at other points in the South. He was honorably discharged a second time, September 25, 1864, and returned to Onalaska.

When the war was ended and peace declared, the pursuits of commerce and agriculture again claimed the attention of the country. Captain Phelps secured a situation with one of the large lumber companies, and afterward was appointed station agent of the Northwestern Railroad at Onalaska, a position he filled for six years. He was then in the employ of the East Fork Improvement Company for a period of three years. During the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed Collector of Customs for the port of La Crosse; this appointment was made in 1884, and Captain Phelps served two years, resigning his office at the end of that time. He has represented the people of his township in the office of Clerk, and he has also been City Clerk for two years; he has been trustee of the village, and in these various capacities he has conducted the affairs with excellent ability and good judgment. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order at North La Crosse in 1876; he now belongs to Onalaska Lodge, No. 214, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a charter member. He belongs to Union Veteran Legion Encampment, No. 82. Captain Phelps has the distinction of having been a member of the Iron Brigade, that went out 1,203 strong; the loss of this brigade in killed, wounded and missing was 900.

Whitcomb and Mary E. Phelps, parents of the Captain, had born to them seven children, five of whom are living: Angeline, Ann, V. N., Frank L., Antonette, V. N. Phelps, a resident of Tacoma, Washington, is father of Truman V. Phelps, of Onalaska. The father of this family died in Onalaska in 1881, at the age of eighty-five years; the mother died in 1888, aged eighty-five. The Captain is unmarried; he has ever been a most dutiful son, giving to his aged parents the care and support which their love and affections merited.

GYSBERT VAN STEENWYK. To a considerable majority of the men who have won distinction in that portion of our country which, a generation ago, was the Western border, and certain well-defined conditions are common. Those upon whom the real pioneer work has fallen were endowed with few early advantages save the hardy physique and steadfast mind acquired by a toilsome and somewhat narrow life from youth up. They found their opportunities in the resources of the country and attained wealth and some measure of preferment in advanced life which the disadvantages of youth debarred them from rightly enjoying. Another class came into the West fresh from the universities, without either the physical endowments or mental forces essential to successful pioneering. The lives of many such were obscure, misspent even, whereas amid more congenial surroundings they might have been distinguished. The perseverance with which Western life imbues every man has inscribed a noble record of success in both classes, but it has been retarded by the

slow processes of assimilation, and too often has not reached the development for which the conditions were favorable.

In the rare cases where most of the desirable influences have been combined—education and culture, robust physique, courage and a temperate habit of life—the West has produced moral note in the community who have acquired property, fulfilled important trusts and rightly enjoyed the best gifts of life.

Of this class Hon. Gysbert Van Steenwyk, President of the Batavian Bank of La Crosse, is a fit representative. A native of Holland, his great mistake was in not having commenced his American life ten years earlier. Not that the time spent in the cultivated society of his native city, Utrecht, was wasted, but because so much more might have been added to his busy and useful career as an American citizen at a time when one year counted as two in a man's lifetime, and in the opportunities afforded by the developing nation.

Mr. Van Steenwyk was one of a family of six children. His father was a gentleman farmer, owning lands within ten miles of the city of Utrecht, and accounted a man of considerable means. The children had the benefits of a good and thorough education, opportunities for culture and means sufficient for maintenance in the manner to which they were accustomed, or establishment in any business or profession they might select. The subject of this sketch was the youngest but one, a sister, now living in their native city. He was born January 30, 1814, and is, therefore, at this time, nearly seventy-eight years of age. The first half of his life was passed in his native land. The University of Utrecht offered educational opportunities as good as any in Europe, and he was a student in that institution until the age of twenty-seven, although his degree in philosophy and philology was taken at the age of twenty-two. At sixteen, at the time of the Belgian Revolution, he was enrolled as a volunteer in the army of the Netherlands, serving two years. From 1838 to 1840, when he departed for America, he was a commissioned officer in the Netherlands National Guards. During the time he resided in Utrecht he lived the social life of the well-to-do of his native city.

But it was not the life Mr. Van Steenwyk desired; it was not a life to satisfy his mind or employ his talents. He took up the law as a study, but the profession was distasteful to him. He could speak French and German fluently and read English. America had been an object of much study and inquiry, on account of its form of government and also because of its opportunities. Finally, in the winter of 1848, while visiting a friend in a neighboring city, he announced his intention of going to the United States. The friend, who was a teacher of Greek and Roman literature in a Latin school, was of the same mind, and they fully determined to start for the Western land the following spring. Another friend desired to join them, and on their embarkation in May, 1840, a fourth Hollander of some means became one of the party. Passage was taken in an American sailing vessel expressly for the purpose of acquiring that familiarity with the language which would result from hearing nothing else spoken during a voyage of some six weeks. This was of inestimable advantage to all, especially to Mr. Van Steenwyk, whose studies, reinforced by practice, enabled him to converse readily with the people.

The party of four spent the summer in New York and Newark, learning what they could about the country and the advantages offered by different sections. It was agreed

in their councils, that they should seek a Western State, and further, that the autumn months should be spent in exploring Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Early in September they started West. Michigan took up but little of their time. Riding through the heavily timbered country, where the houses found scanty room among the stumps, and fire had run through the woods, they found little to please the eye or hold out promises to the imagination.

Illinois was hardly more satisfactory. Chicago, then a town of 30,000 people, was attracting notice, but to the Hollanders it was dreary and depressing. They made a tour among the Northern Illinois towns and found much that was promising; but everywhere they were warned not to settle anywhere now except where they were just then visiting unless they were prepared to die of fever and ague! So, concluding that a country where malaria was absent only from the immediate point of inquiry was hardly a sanitarium, they returned to Chicago and took a steamer to Milwaukee.

Here the life and career of Gysbert Van Steenwyk began; all the years preceding had been preparatory, and only important for their influence upon those that followed. Milwaukee and surroundings, lying somewhat elevated, were pleasing to the eye, and the impression was not dispelled by a closer view. Nevertheless, the party desired to see the new towns springing up through the State, and as soon as possible joined in the purchase of a team and carriage, by means of which Racine, Kenosha, Janesville, Madison, Oshkosh and intermediate places were visited, the trip occupying six weeks in October and November. It is not strange that the unanimous verdict of the home-seeking quartette was in favor of the larger town, and thither they returned, each to pursue his appointed way in life.

Through letters of introduction and acquaintance speedily made with the leading men of the town Mr. Van Steenwyk was not long without opportunities for employment. McGregor & Tenney, lawyers, advised him to enter their office, but the profession was no more to his taste in America than in his native land. Mr. McGregor, who had an insurance agency, then proposed increasing the list of companies and forming a partnership in this branch, to promote the business among the foreign population. This received favorable consideration, but did not develop to any great extent. It became expedient, however, that Mr. Van Steenwyk should have some official authority, and he soon received his first appointment as Notary Public from Governor Nelson Dewey, the first Governor of the State.

The Hollanders, of whom there were about 800 in Milwaukee, were not long in learning that one of their countrymen was able to assist them in their business affairs, and their calls upon him were so frequent, especially for correspondence with the old country, where many of them retained some property interests, that the securing of some representative authority became a matter of convenience, if not of necessity. Accordingly, a letter was dispatched to a friend in the Hague and in due time Mr. Van Steenwyk received his commission from the Hague as Consul of the Netherlands for Wisconsin. Thereupon a second sign was hung beside the office door, and to this an addition was made the following year, when he was commissioned Consul for Michigan and Minnesota. He now had plenty of business, was doing well and heartily enjoyed life.

The Legislature of 1852 created the office of Commissioner of Immigration, the incum-

bent to reside in New York, and his duties to be the promotion of immigration to Wisconsin. Mr. Van Steenwyk's Milwaukee friends advised him to accept this appointment in case it was offered him. He declined, because he had other plans mapped out and did not want an office of that nature anyway. His friends became more urgent, representing that his command of several languages would be of great value, and he could do more for the benefit of his adopted State in that manner than in any other way. While the matter was under discussion Governor Farwell telegraphed him to come to Madison. He obeyed, was the Governor's guest during the visit, was tendered the appointment and finally accepted it, though not without reluctance.

During most of the years 1852 and 1853, Mr. Van Steenwyk resided in New York. His labor in securing for Wisconsin a thrifty, industrious and temperate class of settlers among the foreigners then flocking to America, has exerted an influence upon the welfare of the State which cannot be estimated.

The Legislature of 1853 took the power of appointing to this office from the Governor, and, being a Democratic body, while the incumbent had united with the Whig party, his successor was named, and he returned to Milwaukee.

Having become interested in lands in the interior of the State, especially along the line of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, then in process of construction, Mr. Van Steenwyk moved to Newport, on the Wisconsin river, where it was expected the railroad would cross. The village rose to considerable prominence upon this expectation, but declined and almost went out of existence when the railroad company fixed the crossing point a mile and a half above, where a new town was laid out and called Kilbourn City. Thither most of the Newport settlers moved, Mr. Van Steenwyk with them, in 1858. In 1857 he was commissioned Brigadier-General of State troops, obtaining a title which serves his friends in familiar intercourse to the present day. In 1859 he was elected to the State Assembly from Columbia county, after a contest which was a history in itself, receiving a majority of 200 over a Democrat in a Democratic district. He resigned his consular office, not deeming it proper that a legislator in the United States should be the representative of a foreign government. The following year he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and received the nomination for Bank Comptroller, to which office he was elected. In this period of great political and military events, the finances of the country were in such chaos as no person living at that time can ever forget, and General Van Steenwyk's duties equaled in importance those of any office of the State. His own choice would have been to enter the army, and he could have had a regiment, but it was urged upon him that his official duties could not be committed to other hands, and the welfare of his fellow-citizens could in no way be so well promoted as by getting what salvage was possible out of the financial wrecks all about the State. In one year the comptroller wound up forty banks, having occasion to visit La Crosse several times in the way of business.

The knowledge gained while in office decided his future course, and the outlook of La Crosse decided the location. Accordingly, upon the expiration of his official term, in 1862, the Batavian Bank was opened in La Crosse, and for thirty prosperous years it has been a landmark in the business fields. General Van Steenwyk at once took a place in the first business circles of the community,

but held no public office until 1873, when he served the city one term as Mayor, being nominated as a Republican and almost unanimously supported by the Democrats. In 1879 he was called upon to represent the Thirty-first district, composed of the city and county of La Crosse, in the Senate of the State, receiving a considerable majority over the Democratic and Greenback candidates.

In 1874 Mr. Van Steenwyk went abroad and spent a year and a half traveling in Europe. While there he made the acquaintance of Miss Marietta Nicholls, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, and daughter of Hon. David P. Nicholls, for many years Treasurer of that State, who was traveling with her sister. The acquaintance led to a matrimonial engagement, and in May, 1875, they were united in marriage at Berne, Switzerland, under the auspices of the General's personal friend, Hon. Horace Rubber, Minister of the United States in that country, and now editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Three charming children have blessed this union, but one, a lovely boy, bright of eye and mind, the emblem of every good promise, has gone somewhat in advance along the dark road whither all journey to make the way lighter, though the earth be darker to those soon following after. General Van Steenwyk's most important recent work has been as one of the executors of the late Governor C. C. Washburn's will. He was the intimate friend of the late Governor, was with him several weeks at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, shortly before his death, and well acquainted with all his business affairs. The vast property in mills, elevators, water-powers, railroads, lumber and farming lands, aggregating nearly $2,000,000, has been so managed that every industry has been profitably employed during the course of settlement, and the estate has increased very largely in value. To the sagacious management of Mr. Van Steenwyk and his co-executors, Charles Payson and Charles J. Partin, the heirs and beneficiaries under the will are very much indebted.

General Van Steenwyk is also vice-president (the mayor being president ex-officio) of the permanent board of trustees of the public library established in La Crosse by a provision of Governor Washburn's will, and takes great interest in the institution.

To enumerate all the business enterprises with which he has been connected would be difficult even for himself, perhaps, without some thought. Among the more important recent ones are the Victor Flouring Mill, the La Crosse Linseed Oil Mill, the La Crosse Street Railway Company, the Edison and Brush Electric Light and Power Companies, the La Crosse Tannery and the East Fork Improvement Company—the latter a lumber organization. In all but the two first named and some other local companies he is now a stockholder. It is, however, as a banker that Mr. Van Steenwyk is and will be best known. For more than thirty years the Batavian Bank has been a pillar of strength in the community. It has upheld the weak until they became strong, and carried the strong in their hours of weakness. It has always been steadfast, reliable, conservative without timidity, and to-day occupying one of the finest buildings in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee, and offices that cannot be surpassed for elegance and comfort, it stands in the front rank of the strong financial institutions of the Northwest.

Notwithstanding his years, Mr. Van Steenwyk is in the enjoyment of mental and bodily vigor. His office hours are regularly kept, his duties as trustee or director in the various institutions never neglected, and in his elegant home, surrounded by the best books and many works of art, happy in the

companionship of his wife, whose natural gifts have been developed by travel, study and the best social advantages, interested in the education of his children, with leisure for occasional travel, he enjoys the gifts of life as one who has earned its privileges and its immunities.

L. KLUVER & Co. is one of the most reliable and popular houses of La Crosse and has been established since 1887. They first opened business on State street, but in the spring of 1891 moved to their present place at 117 North Eighth street, where they are doing a prosperous business. Careful attention is bestowed on the repairing department, in which some of the most difficult jobs have been executed in a neat and satisfactory manner. Mr. Kluver has been a resident of La Crosse since 1887, and has always evinced the greatest interest in every measure calculated to promote its welfare, accelerate its progress, or enhance its highest prosperity. He was born in Solndt, Norway, March 9, 1848, to Captain L. and Eliza (Oosheer) Kluver, the former of whom was a soldier throughout life and was Captain of the standing army to Norway and Sweden for forty five years, and was born February 18, 1801, at Copenhagen, Denmark. He died March 27, 1878, and his wife was born July 3, 1816, at Hamburg, Germany, and died January 13, 1881.

Mr. L. Kluver was the fifth of his parents, seven children, all of whom, with the exception of himself, reside in Norway. A sister is deceased. At the age of thirteen years L. Kluver became a deck boy on board a ship at $3 per month, his duties being to keep the deck clean and all things in order. His first trip to Russia occupied about eight months, and on his second trip, which was also to Russia and occupied fifteen months, he was promoted to cabin boy, his work being to keep the cabin in order. On a trip to Quebec, occupying fifteen months, he was promoted to light deck hand, which necessitated the handling of ropes, oiling, tarring, scrubbing and sweeping. His fourth trip was to the Black sea, the voyage taking eighteen months, during which time he was promoted to deck man to see after the tackle, all the ropes and the masts when necessary. Succeeding this he went on a seal, bear, reindeer and walrus hunt to Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and has often seen as many as 500 walrus in one flock, floating on their backs with only their heads and tusks above the water. This voyage was successful and they returned home with many skins of all these animals. His next voyage was to France and Spain, and although he was promoted to first deckman his duties were much the same as before. From France and Spain he went to St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1861, and his last voyage was to the Arctic regions for the same purpose as before, during which time he received $15 per month for his services. They were wrecked between Spitzbergen and North Cape, the vessel going to the bottom. The most of the crew took refuge in the life-boat, and after fighting the waves for three days and three nights they landed in the wilderness in the Northern part of Russia called Caralodia. The three days and three nights they had water to drink but nothing to eat, with the exception of a little hard tack which was caught up by the steward as he was making his way to the life-boat, and this was impartially divided by the Captain among the crew and kept body and soul together for five days. They then found the body of a dead reindeer, which they roasted on coals, and later they

killed a reindeer, on which they lived for six days. They were then sighted by a Norwegian steamer and were taken to a small village in Northern Norway called Vardohaus. A few days later they were transported back to England. During his entire service as a sailor he was with an English crew and sailed from Liverpool. Soon after reaching England he was taken sick and returned home, and the next year (1867) in order to avoid the regular army regulation, he made application for immigration and came to America, landing in May of that year. He soon after secured employment with the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company at Bridgport, Connecticut, but five years later went on the road for the same company, in which capacity he served five more years. Two years were then spent in Chicago in the adjustment department of the same company, at the end of which time he came to La Crosse, and here has resided ever since.

He was married in 1871, to Miss Anna Jerman, daughter of S. Jerman of Norway, their union being celebrated at West Prairie, Wisconsin, and the following are their children: Eliza D.; Adolphine K. and Ida J. Mr. and Mrs. Kluver are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church but attend the Episcopal Church. Although he takes but little interest in politics, Mr. Kluver usually votes the Democratic ticket. He has seen much of the world and the ups and downs of life, but through it all he has maintained his honor and is eminently deserving the respect and patronage of the community of which he is an honored and useful member.

FRANK STORANDT, one of the prominent farmers living near Burr Oak, Wisconsin, is a native of this State, born in Walworth county, six miles from Geneva, August 13, 1854. His parents, George and Anna Elizabeth (Pfaff) Storandt, were born, reared, educated and married in Saxony, Germany. In 1847 they came to America, their family at that time consisting of four children. One has since died, and three others were born to them. Their names are: August, William, Sophia, Amberm, John, Emma Young and Frank. The family lived in Walworth county until 1856, when they came to Farmington township, La Crosse county, and settled on the same land where the subject of this sketch now lives. The father died here in 1863, and the mother survived him some years, her death occurring in 1882. George Storandt passed his life in agricultural pursuits; affiliated with the Democratic party, and worshiped with the Lutheran Church. He was a man of much force of character, and was zealous and active in his Christian life. He helped to organize the Lutheran congregation here, and was a deacon in the church.

Frank Storandt grew up on the farm, and has lived on the same place for thirty five years. He received a fair education in both the English and German languages. He owns a farm of 200 acres that is substantially improved. His commodious and attractive home is built on a rock foundation, as also are his barn and other buildings. Indeed, the general appearance of his entire premises indicates that the proprietor is a man of thrift and enterprise and that prosperity has attended his efforts.

December 14, 1875, Mr. Storandt was united in marriage, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, with Matilda Williams, a lady of education and culture and a member of a highly respected family, a daughter of Henry Williams. She was born at Fox Lake, Dodge county, and was reared and educated there.

Henry Williams, a native of Hessen, Germany, came in 1848 direct to Dodge county, Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Burnett Station. He continued farming there until about fifteen years ago, when he retired from active business pursuits. They have a family of six children now living, viz.: Frederick, a farmer of Dodge county; Catharine, who is the wife of William Harman, a farmer of Farmington township; Barney, a farmer of Dodge county; Christiana, the wife of William Storandt, of Farmington; Amelia, who wedded August Beyendt, a butcher of Burnett; and Matilda, the wife of Frank Storandt. Mr. Williams has always lived the life of an industrious farmer. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and in the evening of their lives are enjoying the fruits of their honest toil. He married Mary Bockenhein, who also was a native of Hessen, Germany. He is now eighty-six years old, and she eighty-seven, and are both living in Dodge county.

Mr. Storandt and his wife are the parents of three children: Clara C., Lizzie A. and Ida Alta. Their second-born, Emma A., died when eight months old.

Mr. Storandt is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

MRS. MARY HARTLEY, Onalaska, is the widow of William Hartley, deceased, who was an intelligent and prominent citizen of Campbell township. He first came to this country in 1856, and in 1859 settled here, where he remained until death. He was born in Cambridgeshire, England, June 23, 1829, the son of John and Sarah (West) Hartley; was reared and educated in his native land, and on arrival in this country first settled in Lockport, New York, where he lived two years; then he was at the South for a time; was pressman in the office of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and was also in Memphis and in Mississippi; in 1858 he was foreman of a brick-yard on what is now Center and Main streets in Kansas City, Missouri.

February 1, 1860, he married Miss Mary Ridgley, a lady of superior intelligence and of a good family, born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joshua Ridgley, deceased, who was a well-known and prominent citizen of this county. He was born at Fredericktown, Maryland, July 10, 1814. The Ridgleys were prominent early settlers of that State, comprising at first seven brothers and one sister from England. Later several of the family became prominent in commerce and political affairs. Joshua Ridgley married Rebecca Radebaugh, a good companion, who was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Radebaugh, of Dutch or German ancestry. She inherited from them an industrious and economical disposition.

The family first came to La Crosse county in 1850, when the village of La Crosse had but four cabins, and there was no house between that point and Portage. After camping for six weeks Mr. Ridgley had a log house completed. In 1864 he went to Idaho, where he died in December, 1876, leaving a widow and one child, Mary, now Mrs. Hartley. In politics Mr. Ridgley was a Democrat, but never desired office. He was a member of Frontier Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; previously he had also been a member of the Odd Fellows' order. Some years later the widow of Mr. Ridgley married Robert Smith, an old settler of La Crosse, now deceased, and she still resides in that city.

William Hartley died January 24, 1888. He was a conservative Democrat in politics.

and in religion he was an Episcopalian, having been brought up in the Church of England. He was also a member of the Masonic order, a charter member of West Salem Lodge and a member of La Crosse Chapter. At his death he left a widow and five sons and three daughters, namely: Sarah Jane Cox, John J., a business man of La Crosse; Mary Alice, Joshua R., William Thomas, James Edward, Rebecca and George Henry.

Mrs. Hartley owns one of the best farms in the county, a portion of which was formerly a part of her father's estate, he settled here forty-two years ago. The farm contains 534 acres, well fenced and partitioned into plowed lands, pastures, meadows, etc., and a large brick house, surrounded with ornamental trees, etc., and large barns—one 44 x 75 feet, and one 46 x 80, with twenty-two-foot posts. Mrs. Hartley exhibits great practical business ability in the conduct of the farm, rearing stock, etc. She has traveled extensively, and has resided for some time in Europe. She is also a good converser, being well informed and entertaining.

In 1882 she rented her farm, and is now living in Onalaska, where her facilities for rest from care and the enjoyment of life generally are much enhanced, and where her children have better school advantages.

LEROY BUNN, a valued employé of the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company, and one of the highly respected pioneers of La Crosse county, was born at Dix, New York, in 1843. He is a son of Samuel D. and Sarah (Griswold) Bunn, who were also natives of the Empire State. The father was a carpenter by trade, and in the year of the birth of our subject emigrated to Dane county, Wisconsin; there he purchased land which he cultivated and improved for a period of twelve years; at the end of that time he sold his property and removed to Richland county where he purchased another farm. He resided on this land until 1861, when he again sold out, moving thence to Monroe county; there he bought land, which he held until 1868, when he sold the farm and homesteaded 160 acres on Buffalo river in Trempealeau county; there he lived the remainder of his days, his death occurring when he had attained the good old age of eighty-six years. The mother sold the farm in 1880, and with a son and daughter moved to Seattle, Washington; she is now seventy-two years old. They reared a family of four children, of whom Leroy is the oldest; the second, Emeline, is the wife of Samuel Cox, a resident of Washington. They have five children; Ida married C. C. Chamberlin, Mayor of Augusta, Wisconsin, and has one daughter; Orl J., the fourth of the family, married Miss Maggie Hislop, and they are the parents of two children.

Leroy Bunn attended the common schools a short season each year until he was eighteen, when he enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Battery. His father objected and took him home, putting him at farm work, which he continued to do until February 24, 1864, when he again enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was in the engagements at Kenesaw mountain, Atlanta, Dallas, Dalton, and Peachtree Creek; he marched through the Carolinas and on to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review in June, 1865; the men of his regiment who enlisted in 1864 were transferred to the Twelfth Wisconsin Veteran Reserve, and this reserve was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Wis-

consin and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Trempealeau county, which he followed until he entered the employ of the Sawyer and Austin Lumber Company.

Mr. Bunn was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah C. Streeton, a daughter of William and Sarah Streeton, old and valued residents of Burns township. Mr. Streeton is now seventy-six years of age and his wife is seventy-two. They are the parents of five children, Mrs. Bunn being the oldest. Jabez married Miss Lillie Hulbert of Burns Valley, and they have two children; Jacob lives with his parents; Anna, deceased, was the wife of William Mack, and died in 1884, leaving one daughter; Enos married Miss Lillie Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are the parents of one son; Irving J., who is a member of Robert Hughes Camp, No. 42, Sons of Veterans; a member of John Flynn Post, No. 77, G. A. R., and his wife belongs to the Relief Corps, No. 25, attached to the above post. He is a life-long and earnest Republican. The family belong to the Baptist Church.

CARL BRANDT. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Brandt possesses such progressive ideas and tendencies regarding the management and conduct of his farm when it is known that he was brought up to the life by his father, who was a substantial farmer of Germany. Carl was born September 25, 1843, in the province of Hanover, Germany, a son of Anton and Dorothea (Kallenkamp) Brandt, the former of whom died in the land of his birth in 1870, and the latter in 1885. He received a thorough education in the common schools of his native land, and until 1866 was his father's mainstay on the home farm. December 25, that year, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York city January 1, 1867, and immediately made his way to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and began working for the farmers in the vicinity of Bostwick Valley and La Crosse Valley; but at the end of four years, with the usual thrift of the German, he had acquired sufficient means to enable him to purchase 223 acres of land in sections 10 and 15, to which he has since added by purchase eighty acres at one time and seventy-three at another, making him an excellent farm of 376 acres, the most of which is in the valley and very fertile. His farming operations have been conducted according to the most advanced and progressive ideas, and have resulted in his own good and the benefit of those with whom he has come in contact. He has long since gained the reputation of being a successful tiller of the soil, and he always has been among the first in the use of new and improved machinery for the saving of labor. He has a fine wind pump on his place, and can draw water in his house and barns by simply turning a faucet. His farm is also well watered by a spring brook running through it, and he keeps constantly on hand about sixty-five head of graded cattle and from sixty to 100 head of hogs. The barns and sheds for their shelter during the winter months are of a most substantial kind. His horse barns, in a basement, are especially commodious. He keeps six work horses, eight head of young horses and colts and about eighty head of sheep. His residence is a two-story brick building, a pleasant and comfortable home.

Mr. Brandt was married in 1874 to Miss Anna Wehrs, daughter of Diederich and Marguerite (Dunkirk) Wehrs, who was born December 11, 1854, in the province of Hanover, and left there in April, 1870, and came to the United States. Until her marriage in this country, she was in the employ of Mrs.

W. L. Dudley. Following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Brandt: Rose, born February 21, 1875; Minnie, July 24, 1876; Carl, January 20, 1878; Jennie, May 11, 1880; Lizzie, December 15, 1881; Wilhelm, May 15, 1883; Mary, March 23, 1885; Alfred, April 9, 1888; Anna, December 27, 1890. All the children are still with their parents.

Mr. Brandt has the satisfaction of knowing that his present property has been acquired through his own efforts, and that he is now in independent circumstances and owes no man a dollar. His career is but another evidence of the possibilities young men have for advancement in the world when supported by strong resolution to rise. He keeps fully apace with the progress of his calling in every particular, and his present place is one of the neatest and most comfortable homesteads of the county.

Politically Mr. Brandt is a Democrat, is a patron of worthy causes, and has given his children a good education.

PROF. C. F. HOFFMAN, La Crosse, Wisconsin.—Europe was the birthplace of Handel and Mozart, of Beethoven and Mendelssohn and of other great composers. The musical instruments which held the professional world by a kind of involuntary fascination were made there, and the most eminent critics of musical productions were nursed amid the inspirations of "Vaterland." La Crosse is a well known musical center, and among its inhabitants are to be found many whose tastes are at once correct and refined. There is, therefore, a tempting field here for the musical composer or instructor whose reputation as an authority cannot be questioned. Such a one is found in the person of Prof. C. F. Hoffman, composer of music, teacher of piano, organ and harmony, at 922 State street.

Born in Germany, June 10, 1822, he received a thorough literary education, and later, or in 1846, graduated in music. He began teaching music and followed this successfully until 1850, when he crossed the ocean to the United States and located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. In 1855 he came to La Crosse and has made his home here ever since, teaching music as a business and meeting with flattering success. He is a popular composer of music and has over 240 pages, some of which are among the best now before the public. He composes both humorous and sacred pieces, among which are the following: "The Cradle Song," "Evergreen Grand Waltz," "Sweet Memories," "Grand Concert Paraphrase," "Home Pleasures," "Morning Glory Grand March," "Welcome Overture" (piano duet), "The Fast Mail," "Bird Polka," "Old Water Mill," "At Home" (companion to "Sweet Home"), "Caprice" (for piano and violin), "Forward Grand March," and "Dreams of the Past" (for piano and violin). Prof. Hoffman has all the pupils he can accommodate and has made his start in that way. He clerked in the store one-half the time for a few years. He is a good composer of music and an efficient teacher, as thousands of his pupils can testify. He has recommendations from such well known sources as *The Welcome Musical and Home Journal*, Philadelphia; O. J. Church & Co., *Musical Visitor*, Cincinnati, Ohio; *The Musical Review*, New York, and Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. His pupils are to be found in every family.

Prof. Hoffman was married January 8, 1870, to Miss Joanna Griesser, and has two interesting children: Julia and Edwin. Miss Julia is an accomplished musician, plays equally well on the piano and organ, and ex-

quotes the most difficult pieces of classic music. She has had no other teacher than her father. For several years she has been in Loomis' music store as clerk and player. Edwin is an artist of great ability in painting, and his work is most beautiful and attractive. It is doubtful if he has a superior as an artist of his age—sixteen years—in the State. Also he is a great poultry fancier and breeder, taking premiums at the poultry fair here and at other places. Keeps first-class stock of white Leghorns and Cochins. Both children are extraordinary specialists in their line. Prof. Hoffman and wife are members of the German Lutheran Church, and are citizens of whom La Crosse may justly be proud. The Professor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and takes little interest in politics.

JOHN J. ESCH, attorney, La Crosse, Wisconsin. Of the many prominent names that make up the strength of the Wisconsin bar is that of John J. Esch, who is a son of Henry and Matilda (Menn) Esch, the father a native of Westphalia, Germany, and the mother of St. Charles, Missouri, though of German parentage. The father was formerly a groceryman, but is now retired. He is a good, honorable and reliable citizen, being in every way worthy of the esteem in which he is held. He is now sixty-five years of age and the mother is fifty-four. They reared five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom John J. is second in order of birth. One son, Dr. S. H. Esch, is a practicing physician in Neillsville, Clark county, Wisconsin; another son, William A., is clerk in a grocery store at Sparta, and the other two, George and Ella, are attending school.

John J. Esch was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin, March 20, 1861, and he received his earlier education in Sparta high school. Later he entered the State University, classical course, class of 1882, and afterward entered the law department of the same institution, graduating in 1887. In July of that year he began practicing at La Crosse and has remained here ever since. The firm name is Winter, Esch & Winter, and they have been doing a very satisfactory business. He was City Treasurer of Sparta for one term, was Captain of the State Militia there for three years, and he has just resigned the office of Captain of the Gateway City Guards of La Crosse.

Mr. Esch was married December 24, 1889, to Miss Anna Herbst, the third of six children, all of whom are living, born to the marriage of Fred Herbst of Sparta. She was a pupil of the high school at Sparta, but did not finish her course. Her parents are still living and are honored residents of Sparta. One child, Paul H., has blessed Mr. and Mrs. Esch's union. Both Mr. and Mrs. Esch are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Esch, like all the members of the Esch family, is a stanch Republican and takes a decided interest in political matters. He is a public-spirited citizen, is a man of decided views, and not only stands deservedly high in his profession, but is held high in the estimation of his associates. He forms warm personal attachments and has many sincere friends.

HON. J. J. HOGAN has for many years been so closely connected with the leading business interests of La Crosse that a history of the county would be incomplete without an extended account of his career. He is a son of James and Honora B. (Bur-

rows) Hogan, the father being a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and the mother having lived there since her childhood. James Hogan was captain of a vessel and followed the sea for forty years; he commanded the the flag-ship of the first flour fleet that went around Cape Horn in 1849 to the gold "diggins" of California; he was an employé of the large shipping house of Tobin & Co., London. He came West with his family in 1847 and settled them in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, and then returned to the water; he was born in 1805 and died in 1882; his wife died in 1873, at the age of fifty-five years. They had born to them a family of thirteen children, only three of whom are living at the present time: Stephen B., an agriculturist of Ashland county, Wisconsin; J. J., the subject of this notice, and Mrs. N. H. Holway, whose husband's biography appears on another page of this volume.

Mr. Hogan had only the advantages afforded by the common schools of his day; he came to La Crosse in 1857, and the following year laid the foundation of his present prosperous business; the village was a small one, quite in proposition to his capital; by wise management and the exercise of a naturally good judgment he has extended his business enterprises until he is now one of the leading merchants of this section of the State. He owns a wholesale grocery and in connection with this operates the La Crosse coffee and spice mills, manufacturing also baking-powder and extracts; he is vice-president of the La Crosse Soap Company, president of the La Crosse Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Union, and deals largely in hardwood and agricultural lands. He was elected Mayor of the city of La Crosse in 1875 and again in 1876; he was a member of the Assembly in 1888, and was re-elected in 1890; during the term of 1891 he was elected Speaker of the House; his vote in his district was 2,336 against Alfred Harrison, Republican, who received 1393 votes; H. G. Miller, Prohibitionist, received 180 votes. In his official career the same earnestness and candor have been exercised that have marked his private business transactions, and he has reflected great credit upon himself, as well as upon his constituency.

Mr. Hogan was married, December 24, 1863, to Miss Amanda Cook, a daughter of E. Fox Cook, of Milwaukee, a prominent Democrat and a lawyer; he was a member of the Legislatures of Michigan and also of New York and Wisconsin; he died in La Crosse, at the age of eighty-two years; his wife is still living; they had a family of seven children, four of whom grew to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are the parents of four children: Gertrude M. is a graduate of Smith College, Massachusetts; Lulu M. has completed a four years' course in music at Smith's College; John D. is a student at Canisius College, Buffalo, New York; James C. has always attended private school, and is now a pupil of Prof. Reynolds, one of the most prominent educators of the State.

ROBERT CONEY, who has the honor to be numbered among the early settlers of La Crosse county, was born in Athenry, county Galway, Ireland, in 1823. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Alexander) Coney, were also natives of Ireland, and lived and died there. Robert attended school until he was thirteen years old. Although a mere lad he determined to try his fortune in the New World, and accordingly emigrated to America, locating in New Brunswick, where his uncle-in-law, Mr. French, had a lucrative contract for furnishing supplies to the British

arity of the province, assisting him in his business until he was twenty-one. There he was variously employed, earning his living, but availed himself of every opportunity that offered to gain an education. He continued there until he was twenty-one years of age, returning to Ireland in 1844. There he embarked in the mercantile trade, which he continued until 1851. The attractions of America again became too strong for family ties or native land, so he once more crossed the sea, and after this arrival here he settled in New York city. He entered the employ of Whitlock, Nichols & Whitlock, wholesale grocers, 84 Front street, and was with this firm three years; and was with Hews, Jenkins & Chandler, 308 Broadway, two years. The following three years were spent in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was purchasing agent for a New Brunswick house.

In 1858 he joined the great caravan then moving to the West, and stopping in Wisconsin located in Milwaukee. He secured a situation in the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and for three years followed this business. In 1861 he removed to La Crosse, and was employed in the shops of the same company until 1888. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in any business. For the past four years he has been Justice of the Peace, and for one term he was Assessor of Campbell township. In all the walks of life he has conducted himself with uprightness, and has won an enviable reputation in every community in which he has lived.

Mr. Conoy was married, in 1852, in New York city, to Miss Mary Cresten, and of this union four children have been born: John E. is train despatcher for the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad at La Crosse; Robert is a machinist, residing at Sumas city, Washington; Anna is the wife of George Fisher, of La Crosse, and the mother of one child, Robert; Emma keeps house for her father and brother. They are all members of the Catholic Church.

D. CALAHAN, one of the pioneers of 1851, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Montgomery county, December 30, 1819. His parents, John and Sarah Calahan, were natives of the same State; the father was a wheelwright by trade; he served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and the paternal grandfather, Hugh Calahan, fought in the Revolutionary struggle. In his youth our subject had but few educational advantages, and it was through his own efforts that he gained sufficient knowledge to fit him for the duties of life. At the age of sixteen years he went to learn the carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation during his residence in Pennsylvania. In 1844 he came West to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and worked at his trade for one year; at the end of twelve months he determined to engage in agricultual pursuits, which he continued three years. In 1848 he went to Heart Prairie and took charge of the manufacturing business of Rubler & Whitney; this he conducted successfully for two years. In 1851, as before stated, he came to La Crosse; this was in June, and after a month's sojourn he returned to Heart Prairie; in the fall, however, he came again to La Crosse and located permanently; until 1859 he was engaged in general building, but he then turned his attention to the construction of railway bridges, and for many years was employed by the railroad companies having lines traversing the Mississippi valley; he built all the bridges of the Turkey River Railroad, the Chippewa Valley Railroad, the Narrow Gauge road from the Mis-

sissippi to Preston, Minnesota, and did a large amount of work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and assisted in the building of the dock at Ashland on the Lake Shore road. For the last ten years he has practically retired from this line of work. In 1880, however, he superintended the construction of the driving bridge across the Mississippi at La Crosse.

Mr. Calahan has not confined his interests to business alone, but has given much thought to the political questions of the day. In early days he was a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Harrison; since the formation of the Republican party he has zealously supported its measures. He is a man of sterling traits of character, and enjoys the highest regard of the people among whom he has lived so many years. His business transactions have been of unquestionable fairness, and won him a patronage as truly appreciative as it was wide-spread.

FRANCIS M. SISSON, a resident of La Crosse county from early infancy, is numbered among the reliable agriculturists of Farmington township. He was born in Walworth county, this State, March 27, 1852, the youngest in the family of George Sisson, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, arriving here in December, 1851, and in May the next year removing his family to their new home on the frontier. The father was born in Hampden county, Massachusetts, at Wilbraham, July 14, 1804, the son of Augustus Sisson; and the latter was born at Stonington, Connecticut, witnessed in early boyhood the battle fought there during the Revolutionary war, and died at Scioughby, Ohio, about 1848. George Sisson was reared as a farmer, remaining in New England until he was eighteen years of age, when he moved to Geauga county, Ohio, where he lived until 1846. In that year he came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and in 1852 settled in Lewis valley, obtaining the last claim in the settlement. Here he lived for forty years, witnessing the wonderful development of the natural resources of the country, bearing the privations and hardship of a pioneer settler, and at last reaping the reward of an industrious and honorable life. He was married in Ohio, at the age of twenty-two years, to Lucia Emaline Bartholomew, a native of Goshen, Connecticut, and a daughter of John and Abby Bartholomew. Nine children were born of this union: Oscar O., Margaret M., wife of A. G. Welch; Oree A., Olen G., Selena S., Olonzo S., Francis M., the subject of this notice, and two who died in infancy. In the late war four of the sons went out in defense of their country, as follows: Oscar O., who served two years in Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and five years in Company F, Second United States Artillery; Olen G. and Oree A., members of Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry for two years; and Olonzo S. belonged to the same company four years.

The mother of the above family passed from this life in 1871, leaving her husband, who survived her until February 22, 1892, when he died, at the age of eighty seven years and a little more, upon the homestead where he had lived continuously for forty years. The remains were interred in the Farmington cemetery, beside those of his wife, there to await the morning of the resurrection of the just. He was a strong Republican; was chairman of the first Republican committee of Farmington township. For many years he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Francis M. Sisson was reared to the life of a farmer in this county, receiving his education in the common schools. He spent ten winters in the woods and on the drive, where he was a capable and valued hand. At the age of twenty-eight years he married Miss Marian McPherson, a native of Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Edward and Polly (Hillaker) McPherson. Two brothers of Mrs. Sisson were soldiers in the late war, and lost their lives in the service of their country: their names were Napoleon and Peter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sisson are the parents of three children: George and Nellie May, who are living, and Jennie Rachel, who died at the age of two years and three months. She was a bright and beautiful child, and her death was a sad trial to their parents. Mr. Sisson owns the old homestead, which is one of the finest farms in Lewis valley; it consists of 130 acres, in a state of high cultivation, upon which a part of the village of Minduro is located.

JOHN A. ELLIOTT, a member of the well known wholesale liquor firm of Elliott & Callihan, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Iowa, February 7, 1862, to Andrew and Mary (McGuigan) Elliott, they being also natives of the Hawkeye State. The father, who was a farmer and lead miner, died in 1888, at the age of seventy-four years, but his widow still survives him and is an honored and respected resident of the State of her birth. She is now in her sixty-sixth year, and is, as was her husband, a member of the Catholic Church. Her children are as follows: Katie, John A. and Henry M.; the latter a resident of Duke, Montana. Katie is deceased. John A. Elliott first started out in life at the age of nineteen years as a school teacher, but at the end of one term began clerking in a clothing establishment, and one year later entered a liquor establishment in the same capacity. In 1882 he opened a wine house of his own in Farley, Iowa, and two and one half years later became associated with Mr. Callihan in the same business in the city of La Crosse. From the start they have been successful, being enabled through their connections to obtain pure goods. They have conducted their business on the elevated plane of mercantile honor, and being practically conversant with it they have made their house a representative one.

MICHAEL CALLIHAN is a member of the firm of Elliott & Callihan, wholesale liquor dealers, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and they have a reputation unsurpassed in the United States for the quality of their goods, the purity of which is unquestioned. Mr. Callihan was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, August 29, 1858, to John and Mary (Foley) Callihan, who were born in the Emerald Isle. They now reside in Dubuque county, Iowa, and of a family of eleven children born to them the subject of this sketch is the fourth. In 1878 Michael Callihan began working on a railroad in Colorado, and for some time was employed in the shops at Denver and Leadville, and later held the position of fireman on a train for about one year and a half. After some time spent in Farley, Iowa, in the employ of McGee & Co., he formed his present partnership with Mr. Elliott, and from December, 1884, until June, 1886, they sold groceries and liquors at Farley. In the last mentioned year they moved to La Crosse and began business with a small capital and a small stock, and

C. C. Washburn

they now carry a full line of imported and domestic wines and liquors, which are handled both in bulk and in cases. Their stock is now valued at about $10,000, and they do twice the business of any like establishment in the city.

Mr. Callihan was married September 3, 1880, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Francis Ruhely, of Dyersville, Iowa. They have one child, a bright and promising little girl named Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Callihan are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Callihan has been traveling for the firm over Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota, and in business circles he is highly regarded for his integrity and ability.

CADWALADER COLDOON WASHBURN, Governor of Wisconsin.—John Washburn, Secretary of Plymouth Colony, in England, settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631, and became wealthy and prominent. Israel Washburn, the next in line, became a Captain in the Revolution, a member of the General Court, and sat in the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. Israel Washburn, Jr., father of Governor Washburn, born at Raynham, Massachusetts, in 1784, was equally prominent, and lived until 1876, and to see his large family of sons more successful in private and public life than any other of equal number in the Union.

The mother of Governor Washburn was a descendant of John Benjamin, who settled in Massachusetts in 1632, and was one of the proprietors of Cambridge. Her ancestors served the Colonies and the infant Union with no less zeal and distinction than those of her husband. So there was good stuff in Governor Washburn, who was born at Livermore, Maine, on April 22, 1818, where his father owned a farm and general store. He lived at home until 1835, working on the farm and attending the town school. In 1835 he entered a store at Hallowell, then a cultured and thrifty town, where he enjoyed unusual social and business opportunities. During the winter of 1838-'39, he taught the chief school at Wiscasset, and with the money thus earned set out early in the spring of 1839 for the Territory of Iowa. His first stopping place was in the village of Davenport, where he taught a private school for three months. On the day following the close of school he took a position with David Dale Owen, on the Iowa Geological Survey, which Congress had just ordered to be made.

In the winter of 1839-'40, young Washburn went to Rock Island, Illinois, and began the study of law with a former friend in Maine, Joseph B. Wells. At the election of 1840 he supported General Harrison, and was himself elected to the office of Surveyor of Rock Island county. In March, 1842, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Washburn established his residence in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, was admitted to the bar of the United States District Court, and began the practice of his profession. In 1844 he entered into partnership with Cyrus Woodman, for some years agent of the New England Land Company, and gradually the firm of Washburn & Woodman, having now an abundance of capital, abandoned the practice of law, and gave attention exclusively to entering, purchasing and selling land, perfecting titles, locating Mexican land warrants, and transacting a general financial and land business.

In 1852, on the invitation of Governor Farwell and Justice Harlow S. Orton, Mr. Washburn went to Madison to assist in framing a general banking law, under which, when

enacted, his firm opened the Mineral Point Bank. This institution stood the test of all financial reverses, never suspended specie payment, and when finally its affairs were wound up, paid every dollar of liability in gold and silver.

In March, 1855, Mr. Woodman retired from the firm, leaving its immense affairs to be managed entirely by Mr. Washburn, who had, at the previous November election, entirely without solicitation and against his will, been elected to Congress by the Republicans, then just organized. On taking his seat he met his brothers, Israel from Maine, and Elihu B. from Illinois, both of whom had been first elected to Congress, like himself, at the age of thirty-six years; and during the ensuing six years these three strong brothers, from three different States, occupied seats together, and impressed their united strength upon the legislation of the country.

In 1861 the committee of thirty-three on the state of the Union, of which Governor Washburn was a member, reported an amendment to the Constitution, making slavery perpetual. He joined with Mr. Tappan, of Vermont, in a minority report against the proposed amendment, and against any concessions whatever of liberty to slavery, or in favor of secession.

In March, 1861, Governor Washburn removed to La Crosse, but had hardly settled down to attend to his enormous private interests before he saw that the cause of the Union demanded all the men and means at the command of the North. He therefore raised the Second Regiment of Cavalry, was commissioned Colonel, and reported for duty on October 10, 1861. It is impossible to follow here his military operations in detail. He became a Major General on November 29, 1862, and until he resigned, in May, 1865, was an active, daring and successful commander. One of his notable feats was reducing, with an inferior force, the bomb-proof works at Esperanza, Texas, and historical works on the war declare him to have been one of the very best district commanders in the army. Like Grant, he never turned back, and never for a moment lost faith in the ultimate triumph of the Union army.

In 1866, Mr. Washburn was again elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1868. At the close of his last term in Congress, in 1871, the Republicans brought him forward as a candidate for Governor, and he was elected over James R. Doolittle by 10,000 majority. His administration was quiet, able and economical, and very useful to the people of the State. In 1873, he was renominated, but the high-tide of Grangerism, general dissatisfaction with railway charges, and hard times conspired to his defeat by William R. Taylor. This ended Governor Washburn's official career, though, in 1875, as he had been in 1861 and 1869, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate. After the destruction, in 1878, of his great mill at Minneapolis, where he was one of the early and principal owners of the St. Anthony's Falls Water Power, he went to Europe for the purpose of studying the various processes of making flour. As a result he was the first to introduce into America the Hungarian roller system, and what is known as the patent process of producing flour, and made his new mill the largest and best in the world.

Governor Washburn's charities were nobly and modestly bestowed—Washburn Observatory to the Wisconsin State University, at Madison; People's Library, in La Crosse; Minneapolis Orphans' Asylum, in memory of his mother; his beautiful home and ground at Edgwood, near Madison, to the Catholic Sisters, the State having refused to accept

for public purposes, and numerous lesser gifts. He died of paralysis, superinduced by a complication of diseases, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, on May 14, 1882, aged sixty-four years.

ALBERT FILKINS is one of the pioneers of La Crosse county, having settled here as early as 1850. He is a native of Rensselaer county, New York, born February 16, 1830, and is a son of Peter and Ann Eliza (Van Der Cook) Filkins. His father was a farmer, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812; his grandfather, Jacob Filkins, also followed agricultural pursuits and was probably a descendant of the English family bearing his name, who settled in this country in Colonial days. Ann Eliza Van Der Cook was a daughter of Gilbert Van Der Cook, who served in the war of 1812; his progenitors belonged to the Knickerbocker stock of New York.

Albert Filkins was reared in the Empire State, and obtained a fair education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-two years he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked throughout the State of New York as a journeyman. He spent one year in Belvidere, Illinois, and in the spring of 1855 came to La Crosse, and the following year located here permanently. He erected, among many other structures, the Exposition Building, the Wheel & Seeder Works and the State street engine house.

Mr. Filkins was married in this city, to Miss Mary E. Pierre, a native of Saratoga county, New York, and a daughter of Philip and Parmelia (Huling) Pierre, who emigrated to this county from the State of New York about the year 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Filkins has been born one son, Rockwell E. Filkins, who is associated with his father in business. Our worthy subject is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and used every effort to assist in its organization and to make it a permanent affair. He belongs to the First Baptist Church, to which he contributes a liberal support.

CHRISTIAN PEDERSON, of the firm of Hillstad & Pederson, clothiers, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a native of Norway. He was born in Gausdal parish, near Lillehammer, in the southern part of Central Norway, November 27, 1850, a son of Peder J. Brettingen and Caren (Knutsen) Brettingen. The father is a farmer, as also were most of his ancestors, some of them, however, being artisans. In 1868, Peder J. Brettingen came to America with his family of three sons and four daughters, and settled near Cashton, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he now resides.

Christian Pederson was reared on the farm and obtained a good education. At the age of eighteen he engaged as a clerk in the general merchandise business at Sparta, Wisconsin, and there remained about six years. In the fall of 1875 he came to La Crosse, and clerked for Gotman Brothers, by whom he was employed until the spring of 1882, when he formed a partnership with Mr. N. G. Hillestad, which relation still continues.

Mr. Pederson was married, in Sparta, to Miss Malla Johnson, a native of Eidsvold, near Christiania, Norway. They have three sons and one daughter: Bella, Philip, Clement and Christian. The family worship at the Lutheran Church, and are liberal in religious matters. Mr. Pederson is an active member of the Norden Society, of which he has served officially on different occasions as

its honored president, and also as treasurer. He is associated with the I. O. O. F., Normannn Lodge, having passed all the chairs of that order, and being a member of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin; is also a member of the Rebekah degree lodge. While he is prominent in business and fraternal circles, he has always declined to accept public office.

J. O. STOREY, Assistant Postmaster at La Crosse, Wisconsin, was originally from Norway, his birth occurring March 21, 1863, and came with his parents, Charles and Pauline Storey, to the United States in November, 1870. His father was an ordinary laborer, working in sawmills and on the river. He died of consumption the day that President Garfield was shot, when but fifty-two years of age. He was a great admirer of Garfield, and our subject told him of the assassination not five minutes before his death! He was a hard-working and an honorable man. He was a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and his wife, who is an honored and esteemed resident of Tacoma, Washington, is also a member of that church. She is now about fifty years of age. Of the eight children born to their union, J. O. Storey is second in order of birth.

The latter received a good, practical education in the common schools, and supplemented the same by attending the Wallace Business College of La Crosse, from which he graduated in 1887. He first began working for himself as a herder of cattle for Mr. H. Goddard, lumberman of La Crosse; was promoted teamster, and finally became salesman in the lumber yard. He was in the employ of Mr. Goddard for thirteen years, six years as bookkeeper and general manager of his North Side business, which was quite a responsible position. He began on 50 cents a day, and in this way kept his mother and the other members of the family. Mr. Storey has been twice nominated for office, first for Registrar of Deeds of the county; but the whole ticket was defeated, though he ran ahead of his ticket, only one man getting more votes than he. His second nomination was for the office of City Clerk, and although he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated again. He was the only man who carried his own ward. After being recommended by Mr. R. A. Scott, the Postmaster at La Crosse, he was appointed by the Postmaster-General to his present position in January, 1890, and has filled that position with honor, credit and acceptability ever since. He is director and one of the organizers of the Home Mutual Loan Building Association of La Crosse.

He was married December 8, 1888, to Miss Ella M. Folmer, daughter of Captain J. C. Folmer, of La Crosse, a steamboat captain and an old resident. Mr. Storey was partner and owned one-half interest in the Duncan & Storey livery barn at La Crosse, but sold out on receiving his present appointment. Mr. and Mrs. Storey are the happy parents of two interesting children: Susie Pauline and Bessie Otella. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of the North Side, and are well respected by all who meet them. Mr. Storey is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is Past Chancellor of the same. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and for many years has been called the "Boy Politician." He and family never recognize, as many Norwegians do, the 17th of May, but they honor the day and the land of their birth, though like all good Americans they claim the 4th of July as the national holiday, and the stars and stripes as

their flag. Mr. Storey is a man of intellect, and is possessed of natural business acumen. He is one of the promising young men of the county, and his influence has ever been given in support of educational, social and moral interests.

WILLIAM E. LOCKERBY.—The social, political and business history of this section is filled with the deeds and doings of self-made men, and no man in La Crosse county is more deserving the appellation than Mr. Lockerby, for he marked out his own career, has steadily followed it up to the present, and his success in life is due to his own earnest and persistent endeavors.

He was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, August 22, 1856, his parents, M. L. and Desiah (McCurdy) Lockerby, being residents of Mankato, Minnesota. M. L. Lockerby has been a successful farmer and business man, but is now retired from the active duties of life and is enjoying the fruits of his early labors. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Rebellion, was Corporal of his company, which was a part of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. During the three years that he was in the service he was with General Grant in the Army of the Potomac, and at the close of the second day's fight at Fredericksburg he was quite severely wounded and was honorably discharged from the service some time after. He returned home with a shattered constitution, but with the consciousness of having performed every duty faithfully and well. He affiliates with the Republican party, but has never been an office-seeker, much preferring the quiet of home life to the questionable honors of politics. He and his wife have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and reared a family of seven children to honorable manhood and womanhood, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first in order of birth.

After remaining on the home farm until eighteen years of age, William E. Lockerby entered the Normal School at Mankato, Minnesota, and was graduated in the class of 1871. Succeeding this he worked as a telegraph operator at Medford, Wisconsin, for two years; then he and several others joined together and formed a new county under Governor Taylor's administration, and he was appointed to the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court. At the expiration of his term he again sought railroad work, and came to La Crosse as Assistant Train-Dispatcher under John M. Eagan, of the South Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but later resigned this position to accept that of station agent at Lansboro. In October, 1882, he resigned this situation and took the position of private secretary for J. C. Easton, and the following December he and Mr. Easton removed to La Crosse, of which city they have since been residents. Mr. Lockerby has identified himself with the affairs of the city and county, and is prominently connected with many leading enterprises. He has proven himself an able financier, and is the owner of considerable valuable property in Dakota and Minnesota, as well as in La Crosse. In the winter and spring of 1890 he organized a stock company, obtained subscriptions to the amount of $15,000, and organized the present La Crosse Inter-State Fair Association, and by his enterprise and good management pushed this undertaking to a successful issue. This association is for industrial, agricultural and mechanical exhibits, and all gambling and pool-selling are prohibited, and in-

toxicants are not sold in or near the grounds. The result is that the best of order prevails, no drunkenness or disorder is observed, and during the two fairs of the organization not an arrest was made. The citizens of La Crosse are intelligent and far-seeing, and look upon this enterprise as a factor of their prosperity, and back it with both purse and influence. The fine stock exhibits in the exposition buildings have been equal to the same at many of the State fairs, and Mr. Lockerby may well feel proud of the enterprise he has established on so sound a basis. R. E. Edwards is the efficient president, and the other officers are equally conscientious and faithful in the discharge of their duties. J. W. Losey is vice-president; W. E. Lockerby, secretary, and H. P. Magill, treasurer. He is a lover of good horses. In 1891 he purchased a fine standard-bred and registered mare for driving purposes. She has a fine action and is one of the best bred horses in the Northwest; her pacing record of 2:30 was made in 1890. She is now eight years of age, and in 1891 raised a fine colt which is standard-bred and registered. His name is Prince Ryswood, No. 15,709; his dam is Brown Nell, and his sire Ryswood, No. 4,520. Mr. Lockerby has always been an ardent Republican, and socially belongs to the I. O. O. F.

He was married September 7, 1881, to Miss Elma Le Gros, daughter of Charles and Thelora Le Gros, of Waupaca, Wisconsin. Mrs. Lockerby is a cultured and refined lady, and for several years was a student in the Northwestern University at Evanston, and later was a successful teacher in Wisconsin. Her father was of French extraction, of noble lineage, and the family coat-of-arms is still preserved. Mr. Le Gros was a soldier in the Rebellion, and after his return home died from disease contracted while in the service. Mrs. Lockerby is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the quartette choir of this church Mr. Lockerby is the tenor singer. In their beautiful home, surrounded by numerous friends, and with their little daughter Avie, they enjoy a well deserved prosperity, and their home has become noted for the unbounded and gracious hospitality that is extended to all. Mr. Lockerby made his own start in life, and knows how every dollar that he now enjoys was obtained. He is a man of much energy and force of character, is personally very popular, and his amiable disposition and courteous manner have made him a favorite with all.

GUY C. PRENTISS, attorney and counselor at law, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born at Georgia, Franklin county, Vermont, January 11, 1824, a son of Joseph and Maria (Hill) Prentiss; the father was a native of Haverhill, New Hampshire, and the mother of Middlebury, Vermont. The early life of Judge Prentiss was spent in the schools of Vermont and in his father's mills, Joseph Prentiss owning at that time a lumber, flour and oil mill at Georgia, Vermont. When seventeen years of age young Prentiss entered a store at Burlington, Vermont, as a clerk, and continued there four years. In 1844 he began the study of law under the direction of F. G. Hill, at Jericho, Vermont, and at the end of two years went to Burlington, where he entered the office of Jacob Maeck; there he remained, pursuing his studies until September, 1847, when he was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office in Burlington, practicing there until 1849, when he was employed as assistant attorney with the Hon. David A. Smalley; this relation existed until 1853, when Judge

Prentiss came to Portage, Wisconsin, and entered into a partnership with Judge Luther S. Dixon, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; the partnership with Judge Dixon continued until 1857, and was then dissolved by mutual consent. Judge Prentiss then practiced alone until 1869, when he and Israel Holmes entered into business relations, which continued until 1871, at which time Mr. Holmes removed to Chicago.

In 1858 Judge Prentiss was elected Judge of Columbia county, Wisconsin, the court then having civil jurisdiction. In 1872 he came to La Crosse, where he has since resided; almost all of this period he has been Court Commissioner. He has been a very active attorney for many years, has been employed by several corporations, and has practiced in nearly every county in the State. He has gained a wide reputation as a wise counselor and highly successful attorney. Advancing years have seemed to dictate less active life, and the Judge has accepted the office of Justice of the Peace in this city, a position he still holds. He is one of the pioneers in legal practice in the State, and owns one of the finest libraries, an excellent selection of works pertaining to the profession.

Judge Prentiss has been twice married; his first union was to Mrs. Rachel Adams, a native of Johnstown, New York; one child was born to them, Guy, Jr., a civil engineer by profession. Mrs. Prentiss had one daughter by her first marriage, Nettie Adams, a graduate of the Fox Lake Female Seminary; for several years she taught music in La Crosse, and was married to James L. Bracken, a banker and provision dealer in Tama City, Iowa. In 1875 Mrs. Prentiss died of a lingering illness. In January, 1877, the Judge was married to Mrs. Ellen M. Hankerson, his present wife; by her former marriage she had two children: F. H., the elder son, is assistant cashier of the La Crosse National Bank; he has had the distinction of being chosen aid-de-camp to Governor Peck, with the rank of Colonel; Arthur P. is the second son.

In politics Judge Prentiss is identified with the Democratic party, although he is inclined to exercise his own judgment in the selection of his own candidates at the polls.

REV. ROLLO BRANCH, one of the most prominent and capable members of the ministry in La Crosse county, is the pastor of the West Salem Presbyterian Church. He was born in Cortland county, New York, September 6, 1834, and is a son of Enoch D. and Matilda (Maynard) Branch, who were also natives of the Empire State. The father was a farmer in Cortland county and was widely and favorably known; he settled on his land in 1813, and bravely met all the vicissitudes with which the path of the pioneer was beset. Possessed of unusual ability he was a leader in all movements calculated to develop the resources of the country and aid in the upbuilding of the county; he was a man of liberal views upon all questions, and of superior mental attainments. He held many of the township offices, discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituency, a fact made evident by his continued re-election to office. His death occurred in June, 1875, at the age of eighty years. His wife is still living, with powers of both mind and body well preserved, at the age of seventy-seven years. They had born to them a family of seven children, all of whom survive.

The Rev. Rollo Branch is the youngest of the seven. He received his education in Cazenovia Seminary, where he completed his course in the class of 1878. Having deter-

mined to devote his life to the ministry, he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, and for three years pursued a course of study laid down by that institution; by 1885 he had finished this work, and had also given especial attention to some subjects not required for graduation. In 1878 he began preaching, and did evangelistic work until 1879, when he commenced regular ministerial work. During the years 1879 and 1880 he filled the pulpit at Texas valley, New York, and then went to Mandan, Dakota, where he organized the first church on the Northern Pacific road west of the Missouri river. He had this work in charge for two years, and then returned to New York, where he supplied the pulpit of the church of his native town until the opening of the term at Auburn, New York. During the first and second years of his course he did mission work in the city of Elmira, holding five services on the Sabbath day, and keeping up his studies in the seminary. His health failed under this strain, and he lost about half of the senior year; but he was able to finish the work with his class. During his last few months at the seminary he filled the pulpit at Sodus, Wayne county, New York, to which he was called in May, 1885; he accepted this work, remaining there two years, at the end of which time he went to Redfield, Oswego County, New York. Here he labored two years, when his health again failed, and he was obliged to relinquish ministerial duties. In order to give himself an opportunity to grow stronger he took an easier charge at Orwell, New York, where he preached every alternate Sabbath. The decline of his physical forces continued, however, and the result was that a trip to California was determined upon; he remained there fourteen months, and as soon as he began to improve he took up some work, and preached about one-fourth of the time he was in the sunny clime. His strength returned and before he left the coast he was fully restored to health. His first work after this was in the pine regions of Wisconsin at Harrison and Parrish, where he did mission work among the lumbermen. At the end of one year he came to West Salem, in January, 1891.

Mr. Branch was married in 1870 to Miss Ella L. Lincoln, a daughter of Wait and Melissa (Mupsey) Lincoln, residents of Virgil, New York. Of this union two children have been born: Ned and Carrie.

Mr. Branch is an honored member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM ARTHUR LESTER, M. D., who is recognized as one of the leading practitioners of La Crosse county, is the subject of the following biographical notice. He was born at Bristol, Kendall county, Illinois, March 20, 1856, and is a son of Dr. G. B. and Elizabeth Caroline (Hunt) Lester. The father was a native of St. John, New Brunswick, born of Scotch parents; he was one of the pioneers of Kendall county, Illinois, and was one of the first teachers in the community; he was also the first station agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Bristol; later in life he studied medicine and became a very skillful physician. Reuben Hunt, the maternal grandfather, was an attorney of considerable talent; his son, a brother of Mrs. Lester, is a practicing physician in Chicago.

Dr. Lester acquired a thorough literary education, and in 1876 began the study of medicine under his father; he worked faithfully and industriously until he was fitted to enter Rush Medical College; he was graduated

from this institution in February, 1881. He entered at once into practice in Oswego, Illinois, but in the fall of 1881 came to Wisconsin; he located at Whitehall, where he resided until 1884 and then came to Onalaska. Here he has won a reputation as a careful, painstaking physician. He is well read on professional and popular subjects, and keeps fully abreast of the times on all lines. He is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to the school board. He is health officer of the town, and is very capable in this position.

The Doctor was united in marriage January 25, 1886, at Galesville, Wisconsin, to Miss Maud Moulton, a daughter of Hon. P. G. Moulton.

J. B. GRIGG, secretary of the La Crosse Lumber Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1862, a son of Horace H. and Helen V. (Harmstead) Grigg, both natives of the City of Brotherly Love. The father, upon the solicitation of his uncle, the Hon. Samuel D. Hastings, emigrated to the West, and from 1853 to 1859 was engaged in the real-estate and banking business in La Crosse. While in La Crosse Mr. Grigg took active part in the stirring events of those times, and being a gentleman of recognized and fine business ability he soon rose to the front and created a large business, becoming possessed of considerable property. He was a builder of towns and a pine-land owner, and was identified with the establishing of the now prosperous city of Superior, this State. In this work he was associated with the Breckinridges of Kentucky, and many other prominent Southern and Eastern gentlemen. His possessions were scattered through seven counties in Wisconsin and two in Minnesota. His affairs were immensely prosperous until the dark financial times of 1858 '59 came upon the whole country, when with thousands of others his business was crushed and his fortune was lost. He then returned to Philadelphia and embarked in the wholesale drug business, which he conducted until his death in 1871, at the age of thirty-nine years. During the late civil war he gave his service in defense of the flag of his country and enlisted in the Corn Exchange Regiment, an organization made up in Philadelphia; he was doing duty in the Army of the Potomac when his failing health necessitated his discharge, a little less than one year from the time of his enlistment. He was a member of the Masonic order, and assisted in the building of the Masonic Temple of Philadelphia; he was also a member of the La Crosse lodge, and took his demit when he returned to the East. He was well known in La Crosse and during his residence here was associated with some of the most prominent men of the State; he was possessed of great public spirit, and was a decided acquisition to all circles of La Crosse. In early youth he received a thorough mental training and was a classmate of the silver-tongued orator, Daniel Dougherty.

Mr. Grigg is one of a family of seven children: Frank, the oldest, was drowned while fishing in the Black river; H. H., Mary V., J. B., our subject; Ida C. and two who died in infancy. J. B. Grigg received his education at Girard College, Philadelphia, and then went to learn the printer's trade, at which he worked six years. In February, 1884, he abandoned this occupation to accept his present position with the La Crosse Lumber Company, in which he has proven himself worthy of the confidence reposed in his ability and his uprightness and integrity.

He was united in marriage, March 8, 1887, to Miss Belle Morrison, a daughter of Samuel Morrison, a former resident of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; he died at Sunset, Colorado, while prospecting in that region in 1885; his wife died in 1878; they had a family of five children, of whom Mrs. Grigg is the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Grigg are the parents of three children: Helen V., Horace H. and Martha B. Mr. Grigg is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and takes a lively interest in the issues of that body.

EDWARD TRITTON, a merchant, Postmaster and Town Clerk of Burns, was born in county Kent, England, May 6, 1825, a son of Stephen and Anna (Hawkatt) Tritton, natives of the same place. The father brought his family to the United States in June, 1825, locating in New York city, and two years later removed to Essex county, same State, and subsequently to Willsborough, Essex county, where he died many years later. The parents had twelve children, six of whom survive, namely: Caleb, Mary and Eleanor, in Boone county, Nebraska; Joshua resides in this county; and Timothy, at the head of Lake George, New York. Their eldest son, Stephen, was a soldier in the late war, was taken prisoner at Shiloh, and died in the prison at Macon, Georgia. Another son, Thomas, died in Huron, South Dakota, in 1882. The remainder of the children were: Betsy, who married Mr. Gold; Annie, the wife of Mr. Helm; and two boys who died when small.

Mr. Tritton, our subject, was reared to farm life, and educated in the seminary at West Poultney, Vermont, and also taught school four terms in New York. In the spring of 1852 he came to Sun Prairie, Dane county, Wisconsin, twelve miles from Madison, where he taught school two winters, and also worked on a farm during the summers. He came to this county in 1854, settling in Burns township, one-half mile south of his present location, where he was engaged in farming until 1881. Declining health then caused him to give up that occupation, and he engaged in his present business. Mr. Tritton was appointed Postmaster in 1882, which position he still holds, and also keeps a general stock of merchandise. He has held the office of Town Clerk since the spring of 1882. He was married October 21, 1851, to Mary Walker, who was born in Elburg, Vermont, July 4, 1827, a daughter of Chester Walker, deceased. Of their four children, two still survive, viz.: Cassius H., who lives in Monett, Missouri, married Laura Scafe, and has two children: R. T. and an infant girl; and Jennie A., who married Harvey Morey, of Lyons, Colorado, and also has two children: Clyde and an infant girl. Religiously, Mr. Tritton is a member of the Second Adventist Christian Church, and politically, a Republican.

GEORGE L. WILLEY.—New Hampshire has given to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, many estimable citizens, but she has contributed none more highly respected or, for conscientious discharge of every duty in every relation of life, more worthy of respect and esteem than Mr. Willey, who is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of this section. He was born in Carroll county, New Hampshire, in April, 1829, to Stephen and Tabitha (Lewis) Willey, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Maine. The father

was a prosperous New England farmer, and died the same day on which President Lincoln breathed his last, April 15, 1865, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died in 1850, at the age of forty years. They were ardent and devout church members, and the father was a deacon in the Baptist Church. His brother, Samuel Willey, with his wife and six children, were killed by an avalanche on the White Mountains, which was caused by the bursting of a cloud in August, about seventy years since. It occurred about ten o'clock at night, and two of their servants were buried alive. Hearing the noise, they realized their danger, and left the house to secure a greater place of safety, and thus met their death. Their house-dog, which was fastened in the cellar, was uninjured, and proved very serviceable in finding the dead. All the bodies except two were found after several days' hard work, and the mother was found clasping her babe to her breast. The house, which is a log one, is still standing, and being near a summer resort is visited annually by thousands of people. It is about twenty miles from North Conway. The children born to Stephen and Tabitha (Lewis) Willey are as follows: Samuel, who died in 1845, at the age of twenty-seven years. His wife was Harriet Barlin, now living in La Crosse; George L.; Sarah P., wife of Joseph Dole. She died in 1879, at the age of forty-three years; Ann, aged fifty-five, is the wife of John H. Hale, of Minnesota; and Catherine, who died in infancy.

George L. Willey commenced by teaching school in New Hampshire, but this calling he followed only a short time, his next occupation being to drive a pleasure carriage near Boston for two years. He next came to Wyota, Wisconsin, in 1849, and during the one year that he remained there he was a shoe-cobbler. In the spring of 1850 he, with twenty-five others, started on the overland route for California, the journey occupying seven months. He walked 2,000 miles barefooted, because he had no shoes. After having the mountain fever for about six months, he engaged in mining, and in this business was quite successful. At the end of three years he returned to New Hampshire, with much experience and a fair share of gold as well. After a short visit there he returned to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled on a farm in La Crosse county, containing 640 acres, which he still owns. It is located in Onalaska township, and is conducted by his two sons. He has filled the office of County Supervisor, and for many years has been Sabbath-school superintendent at Midway.

Mr. Willey and his faithful wife have worked with untiring effort, and by industry and frugality have accumulated a comfortable competence for their declining years. He was married in 1855, in Onalaska, to Miss Sarah E. Nutting, daughter of Abel and Clara Blackwell Nutting, of Maine. They came West in 1855, and after a two-years stay in Madison, settled in Onalaska. Their family consisted of two sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Willey have the following children: Horace G., on the home farm, is married to Mahala Robins, and has three children: George, Grace and Stephen; Jewett, also on the home farm, is married to Emma Kruger, and has two children: Ada and Lester; Ann died at the age of twenty-six years, and was married to Ella French; Samuel was accidentally killed at the age of twenty-three years, by a runaway horse. He was breaking a colt, which threw him, his foot clinging to the stirrup. He died in 1890. The next child died in infancy, unnamed; Elva is attending the public schools of La

Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Willey have been members of the Baptist Church for many years. He takes but little interest in politics, but when he has the chance votes the Prohibition ticket.

FRANK X. RITTER is a man whom nature seems to have specially designed to be a farmer, for he has met with more than an average degree of success in pursuing that calling, and owing to his desire to keep out of the beaten path, and to his adoption of new and improved methods, together with industry and good judgment, he is at present the owner of a valuable farm of 120 acres. He was born in Germany in 1839, and in 1854 emigrated to this country with his parents, Minard and Rena (Zegler) Ritter, and with them settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin; but in 1858 the parents removed to Waukesha county, where the father died the same year, and the mother in 1880. Frank X. Ritter made his home with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-one years, then started out to make his own way in the world, and until 1864 worked among the farmers of Jefferson and Rock counties, the three subsequent years being spent in the same capacity in La Crosse county. By frugality, for which his countrymen have ever been famed, he had by this time saved enough money to enable him to purchase eighty acres of land in section 16, Washington township, since which time he has purchased forty acres more, making his present farm. He has a comfortable frame residence, a large basement barn, other convenient out-buildings for stock and grain, and a fine wind pump.

He was married in 1878, to Miss Christina Schaffer, daughter of John E. and Feronia (Fink) Schaffer, who came to the United States from Germany in 1854 and resided in La Crosse county until their respective deaths in 1889 and 1886. This couple became the parents of four children, one son and three daughters, all residing in La Crosse with the exception of Mrs. Ritter. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Ritter has been blessed in the birth of five children: John, Jacob, Maggie, Emma and Louisa. Mr. Ritter has held nearly all the offices in the town of Newberg, and is at present chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and in discharging the duties of the offices he has held he has displayed clear intellect and unsullied integrity. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter are members of the Catholic Church, and do their share in forwarding all church enterprises.

L. GUDMUNDSON, one of the most reliable merchants of West Salem, La Crosse county, is a native of Norway, and was born May 12, 1858. His parents, Hans and Bolethe Gudmundson, are natives of the same country, and are now residents of La Crosse county. They emigrated to America in 1871. The father is a farmer and conducts his agricultural operations with rare intelligence. The family consisted of four children: Rena, who died at the age of twenty years, was the wife of Mr. Pearce; Anna married Alexander Johnston; the subject of this notice is the third-born; and Caroline, who is at home, is the youngest. Mr. Gudmundson remained under the parental roof until 1884, assisting his father in his farm work. When he left home it was to engage as a clerk in the drug business with his brother-in-law, Alexander Johnston. He served in this capacity for three years, and

then clerked in a general store in Belmont, Iowa, until 1881, when he engaged in business for himself, opening a stock in the store which he now occupies. He carries a full line of general merchandise, valued at $5,000. He has won a fair share of the patronage of the town and surrounding country, and his success is due in a large measure to his considerate and courteous treatment of his customers.

Mr. Gudmundson has established a reputation for honorable and upright dealing that has won the confidence of the entire community. In April, 1891, he was elected treasurer of the town, a position he is amply able to fill. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is public-spirited, enterprising and progressive, believing it every man's duty to keep pace with the rapid advance of the nineteenth century.

He was united in marriage, December 5, 1888, to Miss Tilda Johnston, a daughter of John J. Hoixven, and one of a family of ten children: James, Andrew, Nettie, Ella, Knud (deceased), Lewis, Charles, Martin, Tilda, and Lena (deceased). To Mr. and Mrs. Gudmundson have been born two children: Milla died at the age of five months in 1890; Lloyd J. being the only living child. The parents are consistent members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

J. V. DEININGER, hotel proprietor and gardener, and an enterprising business man of La Crosse, was born in this city, in 1859, to the union of Valentine and Christina Deininger, who emigrated to this country from Bavaria in 1850. The parents both died in La Crosse, the father in 1872 and the mother in 1889. J. V. Deininger passed his boyhood and youth in La Crosse, and received his education in the public schools of the same. When fourteen years of age he had to commence the battle of life for himself, and he worked on a farm until eighteen years of age. He learned brick-making, working at this during the summer months, and during the winter seasons he was in the pineries until 1884. He then rented his mother's farm for five years, and in 1891 moved to La Crosse, where he worked at the cooper trade nearly two years. In the meantime he had secured some land in section 10, Shelby township, and in April, 1891, he erected a neat brick cottage for a dwelling, and a large frame building attached for an hotel and hall. Mr. Deininger is a genial, social gentleman, is well liked by all his neighbors and fellow-townsmen, and has a host of warm friends. He has held office in his town. He was married, in 1887, to Miss Hannah Pfluger, daughter of John Pfluger, of La Crosse, and the fruits of this union have been two children: Matilda and one unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Deininger are members of the Catholic Church of La Crosse.

RICHARD W. DAVIS, editor and proprietor of the Bangor *Independent*, was born in Kane county, Illinois, August 1, 1870, the son of Rev. Henry and Catharine (Morris) Davis, natives of Wales and Waukesha, Wisconsin. The parents had five children: Hugh, of Kane county, Illinois; Katie, Arthur, Richard and Henry. The latter died at the age of two years. The father came to the United States in 1866, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he resided until 1869, and then removed to Kane county, Illinois. In 1871 he went to Riley county, Kansas; in 1877, to Osage county, same State; in 1883, to Williamsburg, Iowa, and

in the spring of 1890 to Bangor. He is the present pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and also in the Iowa College at Grinnell. He learned the printer's trade at Williamsburg, Iowa, and for three and a half years worked on the Williamsburg *Journal*, and also on the North English *Record* one year. In the fall of 1890 he came to Bangor and purchased the Bangor *Independent*, which he has made a five-column quarto, with a good liberal patronage.

EVAN R. ROBERTS, a dealer in grain, lumber, building material, machinery real estate and live-stock and also proprietor of a grain elevator, Bangor, is one of the pioneers of La Crosse county. He was born in North Wales, May 10, 1834, a son of Evan Roberts, deceased, a native of the same country. The father brought his family to the United States in 1851, settling near Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin, after which, in 1852, he came to Bostwick valley, this county, in what is now Barre township, eight miles east of La Crosse. It was then wild and inhabited mostly by Indians and wild animals.

Evan R., our subject, went to La Crosse in 1856, and was engaged in freighting until 1858, when he returned and rented the homestead two years, after which he bought a farm in Bostwick valley and remained there twelve years. He then came to Bangor, and the second year here he bought the Bangor flouring-mill, which he operated three or four years, and during this time he established a lumber yard and built elevators. He began dealing in stock about ten years ago, and now does a large business. He has held the office of Constable, Justice of the Peace, was Chairman of the Board many years, also Chairman of the County Board one year, has been a member of the School Board for the past fifteen years, and is now serving his sixth year as director of the board, of which he was also treasurer several years.

Mr. Roberts was married, May 9, 1858, to Mary Pierce, a daughter of Richard Pierce, deceased. They had three children: Mary, Jane and Frank. The moth r died October 9, 1860, after which, February 28, 1871, the father married Jane Morris, and they had two children: Hugh E. and Luther J. Mrs. Roberts died January 28, 1886, and he was again married, in April, 1890, to Mrs. Maggie E. Jones. She had one son by her first marriage, Vaughn E.

JOHN H. DAHL, dealer in general merchandise, Burr Oak, Wisconsin, is one of the well-known and successful business men of the county of La Crosse. He came to this county in 1870.

Mr. Dahl was born in Norway in 1853, son of Hans Hanson and Martha (Olson) Dahl. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and received a fair education. While still a youth he was employed in taking care of horses. At the age of seventeen he bade adieu to his native land, crossed the ocean and landed at Quebec, from thence coming across the lakes to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and from there to La Crosse county. He found employment on a farm at Half-way creek, and worked there one season. The following winter he obtained a situation with H. Holmboe in a store at Onalaska. In the fall of 1871, he went to Mindoro, clerking for Mr. Holmboe five years. In 1876 he traveled extensively throughout the West,

and the following year formed a partnership with A. C. Hanson in the general merchandise business, at Rockland, and in 1879 the firm moved to Minidoro, where they did a successful business until 1885. That year Mr. Dahl sold out to his partner. In February, 1886, he purchased a stock of general merchandise from John Seanelton of Burr Oak, and has since been conducting a prosperous business here. He erected a store building, 24 x 60 feet, in which he carries a general line of well assorted goods, and does a business that averages $18,000 per annum. In the spring of 1891 he built a creamery, 23 x 40 feet, with an addition, 16 x 22 feet, which he has equipped with all the modern machinery, run by an eight-horse-power engine. The past four months he has made 600 tubs of butter. Besides his business interests at Burr Oak, he also has a general merchandise store at West Salem.

Politically Mr. Dahl is an active and enthusiastic Democrat. He has been a member of the County Committee several times, and has served as Town Treasurer, and filled other minor offices. A man well informed on the general topics of the day, broad and progressive in his views, honorable in all his business dealings, and frank and cordial with his fellow men, he is a most worthy and popular citizen.

ABRAM TOWSON, an honored and respected citizen of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, was born in the State of New York, in Schoharie county, July 10, 1824, and is a son of John and Mary (Krank) Towson, who were also natives of the Empire State. The mother died when Abram was three days old, and he was then taken by his grandfather, John Towson, by whom he was reared. When he was a lad of fifteen years his grandfather died, and he was then thrown upon his own responsibility. He had been trained to the occupation of a farmer, and followed this calling for many years. In 1861, when there was a call for men to go to the defense of the Union, he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Company B, and and served until some time in 1863, when his eyes became inflamed so seriously that he secured a furlough and returned to his home for a season; he had been in the hospital in St. Louis for a month previous to his departure for home. He lost his sight entirely for two years, and then through Dr. Berry, an oculist, the sight of one eye was restored; in a surgical operation the optic nerve of the other eye was destroyed. He was honorably discharged in June, 1863, and in July his sight was gone; it was not until June, 1865, that he consulted Dr. Berry. To one who has never suffered the loss of sight, it is impossible to convey an idea of the joy experienced upon the restoration of that sense, and Mr. Towson proved no exception to the rule. During his army life, he did not spend a single cent of his pay, but sent every dollar to his family; the money he used for himself was earned by doing extra guard or other duty; this is a rather remarkable fact, and is worthy of record. When he enlisted in the service of the Government he had $400 and a house and lot, but after the payment of his doctor's bill he lacked $40 of paying his account. He then went to work for David Wright, a man who had shown him much kindness during his affliction; he was in his employ for more than four years, and during this time managed to accumulate a small amount of money; he purchased a team, and worked on a farm for two years, having rented the land. By industry and wise management he succeeded in buying the land on which he

now lives; he built a comfortable little house and as his means increased added to the home comforts, enlarged the dwelling, and is now one of the most contented and thrifty of laboring men of the community. Captain Bishop of Company B, was a most considerate friend to Mr. Towson, and did much to relieve the tedium of his sightless days.

Mr. Towson was married January 1, 1884, to Miss Nancy M. Howe, a daughter of Elisha and Bromagen Howe of New York. Two children have been born of this union: Elvira, deceased, married C. Van Etten, and they had two children; Jessie, deceased, and Gertrude; Martha is the widow of Lyman Allen and the mother of one child; Arthur, who is also deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Towson are members of the Baptist Church. Politically our subject adheres to no party or platform, but casts his suffrage for the man best suited in his estimation to fill the office. He is a man of quiet, unassuming manners, and possessed of those sterling traits which win the respect of the entire community.

LE ROY BOWEN, of section 10, Burns township, and one of the oldest settlers now living in Burnham valley, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, November 18, 1814. His father, Elijah Bowen, a native of Massachusetts, was a soldier in the war of 1812; and his mother, Sylvia Foster, was a daughter of William Foster, a pioneer of Onondaga county, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Our subject's grandmother, Patty Bowen, *nee* Cody, was a sister of John Cody, and the latter was the grandfather of William F. Cody, the noted "Buffalo Bill" of to-day. Mr. Bowen's grandfather, Elijah Bowen, was born in Cheshire, Massachusetts, in 1756, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was also the first settler in Marcellus township, Onondaga county, New York. Our subject's parents had nine children, only two of whom survive: Le Roy and Alneron, both of this township.

LeRoy Bowen was a carriage and sleigh maker in New York for twenty-five years, and also owned a farm at the same time. He came to Wisconsin with his family in the fall of 1849, stopping first in White Water, and later traveled through Wisconsin, Iowa and other points. In March, 1853, he came to this county and entered eighty acres of land where he now lives, lying his father's land warrant on eighty acres, and later entered eighty acres more for himself. He now owns 319 acres, where he has been very successful. He brought his family to this county in the fall of 1853, and his parents came in the fall of 1860, and lived with him until death, the father dying in January, 1861, and the mother in 1868. Mr. Bowen was present at the organization of Burns township, which was named for ex-Lieutenant-Governor Burns, and was also town chairman eight years and town treasurer one year. He is a member of the Grange at Bangor, and although not a church member he has strong faith in God or the Ruler of the Universe. When he first came to this county he lived in a shed covered with grass, and his wife cooked out of doors, but later they built a shanty of poplar logs, into which they moved November 1, 1853. It had neither doors, windows nor floor, and here they kept travelers, and also boarded the schoolteacher. Mr. Bowen built the first schoolhouse in Upper Burnham valley, at his own expense.

He was married March 27, 1839, to Jane Wheadon, a daughter of Alnon and Abbie (Wooley) Wheadon. The latter died March

26, 1891, at the age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are now living, namely: Ruth E., now Mrs. Dunham; Sarah E., Mrs. Sweet; Mary E., Mrs. Wright; Eugenia, Mrs. Benjamin; Celestia, Mrs. Culpitt; and Oscar. The latter enlisted during the war of the Rebellion, at the age of nineteen years, and served during the war. One son, Arthur, died at the age of thirty-two years; and a daughter, Lora E., died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have nineteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, and the youngest daughter, Celestia, now lives with them. She is the wife of George W. Culpitt, and has two children: Ellie J. and Lee E. Our subject has had five generations of his relatives sit at his table all at one time.

JASON C. EASTON, one of the railway magnates of the Northwest, although a resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was closely identified with the early settlement and development of Minnesota; and of all the men who have wrought in this great enterprise, none have effected more important results.

Mr. Easton was born at West Martinsburgh, Lewis county, New York, May 12, 1823, and is a son of Giles and Olive Easton. By descent he comes from one of the old New England families, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather being natives of Hartford, Connecticut. His grandfather, Giles Easton, participated in the war of the Revolution. Jason C. enjoyed exceptional educational advantages in his youth, and made the most of his opportunities. He was prepared for college at Lowville, in his native county, and in 1847, entered Yale College; his health failed, however, before he had finished the Freshman year.

Filled with political ambitions and interests in February, 1848 he purchased the *Northern Journal*, then published in Lowville, New York, in support of the Whig party; he was connected with this publication as editor and proprietor for five years, though not continuously. He next tried farming, but with indifferent success, despite his early agricultural training. Anticipating the future of the great West, Mr. Easton came to Minnesota in 1856, and there entered upon a career that has carried him to his present high position in the financial world. Going to Chatfield, Fillmore county, Minnesota, he opened the Root River Bank, a private institution which is still in operation, and has the distinction of being the oldest bank in Minnesota. He continued its proprietor until May, 1888, when he transferred his interest to George H. Haven. From the first Mr. Easton dealt largely in lands in Minnesota, and is still the owner of a good many improved farms; at one time he owned something like thirty farms which had been cultivated under his personal direction.

In addition to these farms, Mr. Easton owns some thousands of acres of wild lands in Minnesota and Dakota. He has been instrumental at different times in establishing eleven private banks, but has disposed of most of his interests in that direction.

During 1872 and 1873 he was engaged in the purchase of large shipments of grain and other farm products along the Southern Minnesota Railroad. As his operations enlarged and his capital increased, he determined to have a part in the railroad enterprises which were destined to develop that section. To record these investments in detail would take us beyond the limits of this notice, but the more important movements will be noted. In 1875 he purchased a controlling interest

in the stock of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, which was at that time in the hands of a receiver; soon afterward he was elected a member of the Board of Directors. In 1877 the Southern Minnesota Railway Extension Company was organized, of which Mr. Easton was president and a director. This company entered into important negotiations, extended their line, secured rich land grants from the Government, and in May, 1879, sold a large portion of the stock to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. Soon afterward the road of the former was merged into the latter corporation.

In June, 1879, Mr. Easton was elected a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and remained a member of that board until 1889. In 1881 he organized the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway Company, of which he was made President. In 1882 he and associates purchased the entire stock of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, of which he was made president. With characteristic energy he completed this road from the union station to the village of Evanston, a distance of twelve miles, and secured to the road all the privileges enjoyed by lines entering the Chicago Union Depot. He was also President of the Dakota & Great Southern Railway, and was one of the original promoters and stockholders of the Fargo & Southern Railroad.

He is at present largely interested in railroad enterprises in Jamaica, West Indies, and is a stockholder and director of the company, owning the entire system of railway on that island, where he has spent two winters, finding the climate more agreeable than in any other part of the world.

In 1883 he removed from Minnesota to La Crosse, where he has invested a large sum in an elegant residence and grounds. Upon a visit to his home the strangers' attention is readily attracted to the most extensive private conservatory within the State's limits. Flowers from almost every clime are found here, but space will not admit of mention, even of those most rare.

Mr. Easton is a lover of fine horses, and has recently started the Hillview Stock Farm, where he has many fine standard-bred animals. This farm is under the supervision of an experienced superintendent and trainer. It is located within the city limits and adjoining both the City Park and the La Crosse Interstate Fair Grounds, occupying a slight elevation from which the beautiful valley of the Mississippi can be viewed in each direction with the grand old bluffs for a back ground. No pains has been spared to make this farm complete in every detail. The barns are of the most modern construction, a fine half-mile track, numerous paddocks and pastures, and cozy cottages for the men complete the grounds and make it a beautiful park. Among the many fine animals found at Hillview the following brood mares are deserving of special mention: Hebe Von Arnim, by Von Arnim, dam Hebe by Belmont; Belle Von Arnim, by Von Arnim, dam Belle Blackwood, by Blackwood, Jr.; Burrie Patronage, by Patronage, dam Burrie, by Captain; Mammut, by Nutwood Mambrino, dam by Tramp, and Allie E., by All So, dam Thais, by Thesens.

A valuable addition was made to his stock in October, 1891, when Mr. Easton purchased from wellknown breeders of Lexington, Kentucky, the following members of distinguished trotting families: Red Flush, a three-year-old stallion sired by the great Red Wilkes, dam Belle Brino, by Hambrino; Bradford, a two-year-old stallion by Almont Wilkes, dam Susan Brady, by C. M. Clay, Jr.; second dam by Abdallah 15; Lillian, brown mare, six years old, sired by Hambletonian Mambrino, dam by Kingsley; second dam by Black

Prince; Thistle Dew, a two-year-old filly with a pacing record of 2:25, sired by Sentinel Wilkes, dam Belle H., by Clark Chief, Jr.; second dam by Live Oak; Red Strath, one-year-old stallion, by Red Wilkes, dam by Strathmore; second dam by Balsora; McWilton, weanling stallion by Wilton (he by George Wilkes), dam Lady McKinney (dam of Idol Gift and Yum Yum, each 2:20¼), by Sweepstakes, second dam by Robert Fillingham, Jr.; Electeco, weanling stallion by Anteeo (he by Electioneer), dam Lillian; and Maestro, by Rumor, dam by Slander; second dam by General Knox. The last three named will be developed early and are expected to give a good account of themselves. He also has the very promising four-year-old stallion, Lucky Cross, by Belmont (sire of Nutwood), dam Mona Wilkes, by George Wilkes; also the fast three-year-old filly Abbadonne, that got a two-year-old record in 1891 of 2:32; she is sired by Wilkes Boy, dam Lulu Patchen, by Tom Patchen; also Miss Nutwood, by Nutwood, dam Sister Ruth, by Jim Monroe; also Iola McDowell, by King Rene, dam Rebecca, by Hambletonian 10.

At Hillview are a number of the sons and daughters of Waxford, the sire of Belmont Prince, with a three-year-old record of 2:17¼. Of these Baby Bunting, Lady Woodman, Champion Belle and La Crosse Maid bid fair to become very speedy. Hillview is a new enterprise, and, although under the management of men skilled in the art of horsemanship, Mr. Easton gives to the business much of his personal attention, and is always pleased to show his stock to lovers of good horses.

The old Hermit farm, now the property of Mr. Easton, comprises 160 acres, most of it rich and level land lying between the bluffs and the prairie sand hills. Many improvements have been made by the present owner in buildings, fencing, etc. The most important work has been the preparation of a new vineyard. The old vineyard has 1,300 vines, all Concords; the new one has 3,000 vines of choice varieties. It is in charge of a German of long experience in the culture of grapes and is now the largest vineyard in the State.

He has been an extensive traveler, having visited the principal cities of Europe, the Territory of Alaska and all the principal places of the United States. He has been too closely connected with important business enterprises to give any attention to politics. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay and the old Whig party and now votes the Republican ticket. He is well preserved physically, and time and the cares of life have dealt very gently with him. He is a man of the highest honor and has employed those strict methods in business which have won for him the entire confidence of the Northwest, where he is recognized as one of the highest types of the business men of America.

He is now practically retired from active business, having only a general oversight of his affairs and leaving details to his son L. F. Easton.

BENJAMIN B. MERCEREAU, a resident of West Salem, La Crosse county, is a man of that type which gives character to a community, and is worthy to be recorded among the leading citizens of the country. He was born in Broome county, New York, June 2, 1857, and is a son of Israel P. and Elizabeth M. (Benedict) Mercereau, who were also born in that State. The father was for many years a farmer at Union, New York; his death occurred in

1877, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for more than forty years, and his wife was also a devout member for a great many years. They were people of those sterling traits of character which won them the respect of all with whom they came in contact. They reared a family of six children, five of whom are living.

Benjamin B. is the youngest child; he was reared to manhood in New York, and learned the undertaking business and furniture trade with his father. In 1887 he came to La Crosse and worked for a year in a sash and blind factory. At the end of twelve months he came to West Salem and opened a store, where he keeps the largest and best selected stock of furniture in the county, outside of La Crosse. He does a thriving business, and his patronage is constantly increasing. He has won an enviable place in the commercial circles of the county, and by a continuance of the success that has attended him he will rank second to none in a few years.

Mr. Mercerau was married in 1873 to Miss Florence D. Smith, and of this union three children have been born: Florence, Benjamin M. and Lulu. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Mercerau is a trustee. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political opinions is an ardent Republican.

Two brothers, Peter and Dudley, were both soldiers in the late civil war; they enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry. Dudley Mercerau lost his life in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863, aged sixteen years; he had seen but five months of service, but it was a young life freely sacrificed in behalf of a cause the young patriot deemed just beyond a question. Peter served through the entire war, and was in many of the most noted engagements of the conflict; he marched with General Sherman to the sea, and took part in the Grand Review at Washington, District of Columbia, after the cessation of hostilities. He was devoted to the Union cause, and rendered his service freely and cheerfully, believing the end worthy of the means.

AVERILL E. SAWYER, deceased, was for many years closely connected with the lumber industry of La Crosse county. He was a native of the State of New York, born in Cattaraugus county, November 14, 1827, and a son of Colonel Earl and Polly (Davis) Sawyer, natives of Vermont. Colonel Sawyer was a farmer, and a man possessing many sterling traits of character. His death occurred on the farm in New York, where he felled the first trees and made the first improvements, about the year 1870; his wife passed away five years later. They had a family of seven sons and five daughters, and four sons still survive. Averill E., the fifth-born, received his education in Western New York, where he had more than ordinary advantages. The first business in which he embarked was the mercantile trade in his native county in New York; he drifted into the lumber business while he was still interested in merchandising. In 1855, however, he bade farewell to the scenes of his youth, and caught in the tide of western emigration, and landed in Beloit, Wisconsin; here he embarked in the Yankee notion business, which he carried on until he came to Prairie du Chien, where he again became interested in the lumbering industry; he devoted all his time and energies to this enterprise, and after a few years had made a decided success. About thirteen years ago he came to La Crosse and established the same business.

His home for a time was in Black River Falls, and later in Milwaukee, where he died March 14, 1885, aged fifty-eight years.

He was very liberal in his religious views, and gave a generous support to all denominations. He was an honored member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders.

Mr. Sawyer was married June 10, 1851, to Miss Lydia J. Baillet, a daughter of Frances E. Baillet, of New York; her father died February, 22, 1880, aged eighty-three years; his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Horton, is still living; she was born November 27, 1800, and though feeble in body retains all the mental vigor of her youth.

William E. Sawyer, son of Averill E. and Lydia J. Sawyer, married Miss Estella Larowe, of Portage, Wisconsin. He is carrying on the business established by his father, and is exhibiting those sterling traits that characterized his father and won him the unbounded confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He is secretary of the Sawyer & Austin Lumber Company.

FRANK J. SAMUELS, one of the rising and progressive young business men of La Crosse, is a native of La Crosse county, born February 5, 1861, a son of David and Ann (Thomas) Samuels, natives of Wales. The father was born about the year 1828, and at the age of eight or ten years he emigrated with his brothers and sisters to America. He was reared in the State of Ohio, in the mining districts, and his first employment was in the coal mines of that locality. He remained there until 1856, when he came West with his family and located on the farm which he had previously purchased in Barre Mills township, La Crosse county; the tract consisted of 160 acres, but it was uncultivated and without improvements of any kind. Mr. Samuels went resolutely to work, and the results of his efforts have been most satisfactory; he has added to his first purchase until he now has 320 acres, 300 of which are in one body; the buildings are of a substantial style, and meet with all the requirements of modern agriculture. In his early life Mr. Samuels affiliated with the Republican party, but since 1872 he has voted with the Democrats. He is a self-made man, his success in life being due solely to his own efforts.

In 1855 he was united in marriage to Ann Thomas, one of his country-women, born about the year 1842. To them were born eleven children: Daniel T., a resident of Woonsocket, South Dakota; Charles J., a resident of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Frank J., the subject of this notice; Annie, Nellie E., the wife of George L. Pettingill, a merchant of Iron River, Wisconsin; David, Jr., mail agent between Chicago and Minneapolis; Winnie, a student at Winona, Minnesota; Thomas E., Mary, Harry M. and Lillie H. Frank, Nellie, Winnie and David are all well-known teachers in the county. The parents are associated with the Congregational Church.

Frank J. Samuels remained at home until he was twenty years of age, and then came to La Crosse for the purpose of taking the high-school course of study; this he did and then turned his attention to teaching, devoting his time and energies to the profession for several years. For one year he was clerk on a river boat, and for two seasons was with the Diamond Joe Transportation Company; for two years he was associated with the Three Star Ice & Fuel Company as secretary and treasurer. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the Jefferson Club, a position which he still holds; he is also engaged in the real-estate business.

Politically Mr. Samuels is identified with

the Democratic party, and is an ardent supporter of the issues of that body. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 45. In his efforts to develop the resources of the county he has been unremitting, and has early in life taken up the responsibilities borne so heroically by the pioneers.

CHARLES W. FLETCHER, one of the most industrious and prosperous farmers of La Crosse county, resides on section 28, Burns township. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1826, a son of Charles Fletcher, a native of Plymouth, New Hampshire, who was a son of Joshua Fletcher; the paternal grandfather was a member of the company that went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, about ninety years ago; he was absent twelve years before any tidings were received from him, and after eighteen years he returned. Charles Fletcher was nine years old when his father left home, and, being the eldest son and second child, much responsibility fell to him. He made a trip from New Hampshire to Erie county, Pennsylvania, accomplishing the journey on foot and carrying his books and clothes on his back; he employed every leisure moment in study, fitting himself for teaching school. He followed this profession during the winter season, and in the summer he worked on a farm. After teaching many years he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Saegerstown, Pennsylvania. Through the dishonesty of his partner he lost heavily in this operation, surrendering everything but his personal property. Gathering his effects together he joined the caravan of emigrants wending their way to the Western frontier, arriving in Chicago in 1836, when that great metropolis had but five hundred people. He was offered eighty acres of land, now in the heart of the city, for $2.50 per acre. His family were ill with scarlet fever, two of them dying of the terrible disease; so the following year he left Chicago and went to Knox county, Illinois, where he farmed until 1840. He removed thence to Kane county, Illinois, where he owned 800 acres of land. Owing to a failure of his health, however, he returned to Erie county, leaving his farm in charge of his sons. He passed from this life in November, 1879, at the age of eighty years. His wife, Mary (Minium) Fletcher, was a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania; they had fourteen children, six of whom are living: Sebastian; Charles W., the subject of this biographical sketch; Silas; Samuel W.; Julia, now Mrs. Wilson, a resident of Richfield, Minnesota; and Emily, now Mrs. Hitchcock of Waterford, Pennsylvania.

Charles W. Fletcher in early manhood began looking up the reports of different agricultural localities with a view of securing a home for himself. In 1854, accompanied by his stepbrother, W. A. Thomas, he came to Wisconsin and found some excellent farming lands in La Crosse and Jackson counties; making their selections, they entered the tracts, and returned to Illinois to lay their plans for the future.

In his childhood Mr. Fletcher had instilled in him the highest principles of honor and morality. At the age of fourteen years he signed the temperance pledge, and now recalls with pleasure the satisfaction with which he signed his name in "the big book of principles," as it was then called. He was taught the worth of a man of integrity, one possessed of the courage of his convictions. He was also taught that order is a law of life, and was trained to be systematic in all his operations. When it came to purchasing an

outfit for his frontier farm, he quite astonished and shocked the entire community by the princely outlay he made for his team and wagon. He bought a span of colts for which he paid $176 in gold, and a wagon for $120. The whole sum invested was $333.50, a fabulous amount.

The next and most essential thing was to find a companion to share the privations and hardships of the first years in this new home. In Ruth A. Field he found a woman of good judgment, a wise counselor; she was a teacher of talent, having entered the profession before she was fifteen years of age; a very precocious child, she mastered the principles of arithmetic and algebra in girlhood, and was ready to give instructions to her elders. To this brave, loyal woman Mr. Fletcher was married January 15, 1857, fully appreciating the good fortune that had befallen him when he won her hand and heart. She was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, May 9, 1835, a daughter of Norman and Happalonia (Chadderdon) Field. Her father was born in Vermont, September 28, 1803, and died March 26, 1886. During the last twenty years of his life he made his home with Mr. and Mrs Fletcher. The maternal ancestors were from Rhode Island; Elisha Field, her grandfather, was a shoemaker and farmer by occupation; he was one of the first settlers of Cornwall, Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; Orrin Field, her uncle, was a Major in the war of 1812.

In 1857 Mr. Fletcher and his brother, with their wives, returned to Wisconsin. After some very amusing experiences, Mr. Fletcher relinquished to his wife all domestic cares and responsibilities, finding her much better adapted to that branch of the business. He has devoted himself indefatigably to agriculture, and has been very successful. He makes a very philosophical explanation of the failure of agricultural industries, attributing it to the poor management and idleness of farmers. "Without labor there is no reward." Here Mr. Fletcher has proved the wisdom of his investment in horses and wagon referred to above; the latter is still good, though it has been in service thirty-seven years, and the labor performed by the horses and the returns from offspring have been a capital investment.

Mr. and Mrs. Field, the parents of Mrs. Fletcher, had a family of six children: Ruth, the eldest; Lydia M., now Mrs. Sisson; Francis, Alma M., now Mrs. Caldwell; Stenkley S., and Charles C.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have had born to them five children, four of whom survive: Kittie M., Ella, Charles and Orrin; the eldest child, Cephas J., died January 5, 1883, at the age of twenty-three years; he was an intelligent young man, and an accomplished singer. He was fond of his home and its associations, was a dutiful son and brother. In his death the family were greatly bereaved and the community lost one of its most valuable members.

DR. JOHN SHANKLAND, deceased, late of Bangor, was born in Hebron, Washington county, New York, October 22, 1812, a son of John Shankland, who was for many years a merchant at Argyle, New York, near Hebron. Our subject was reared at Argyle, and graduated at the Castleton (Vermont) Medical College, but taught school several years previous to this. He came West when a young man, and taught some time in Illinois, and also spent one year in Scotland on business, the family being of Scotch ancestry. He practiced medicine some time in Lawton, Michigan, and at one

time drove from New York to that State, and thence to this county, locating at Holland, where he practiced for some time; next to Whitehall, and soon afterward to Bangor, where he purchased a one-half interest in a drug store. Here he also engaged in practice, which he soon afterward gave up to attend to the store. The Doctor also owned a fine farm of 120 acres in Barns township, which his widow now owns.

Mr. Shankland was married March 15, 1869, to Ellen A., daughter of Thomas and Christie (Scott) Cummings. Mr. and Mrs. Shankland had no children, but Mrs. Shankland's niece is now living with her. Our subject died April 29, 1888, after a protracted illness. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a consistent Christian, and always gave liberally of his means to support the gospel, and various benevolent purposes. In his death the community lost a valuable member of society, and the wife a tender and loving companion.

CARL PISKE is another example of what energy, industry and perseverance, when intelligently applied, have accomplished for those of foreign birth who have seen fit to locate within the limits of this county. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1826, and is strongly imbued with the characteristics of that race of people as far as energy and hard work goes, and he has thus far shown himself to be a useful and progressive citizen and a strong advocate of all measures of morality, education, temperance, etc. He came to Barre township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1866, and purchased eighty acres of land in section 15, which he has since increased to 250 acres, and which he has finely improved. On this most desirable piece of property he has a large two-story house, large basement barns, wind pump and other conveniences, all of which are kept in the best repair and are models of neatness and thrift. He was married in 1855, to Augusta, daughter of Carl and Wilhelmina Kuel. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Piske has resulted in the birth of the following named children: Theodore, born in 1856; Otto, born in 1859; Albert, born in 1863, and William, born in 1867. All are married excepting William, and living on farms in the same township with their father, which he has aided them to secure, and they are upright and substantial citizens and acquisitions to the section in which they make their home. Mr. Piske is a Democrat politically, and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church of Bostwick valley, of which he has been a trustee.

DAVID HEMSTOCK.—If industry and ceaseless activity, united with a strong and determined perseverance, can accomplish anything in this world, Mr. Hemstock is bound to succeed, for in him are to be found the characteristics mentioned, and indeed he is deserving of more than ordinary credit for his career thus far in life. He was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1857, to William and Elizabeth (Steadman) Hemstock, the former of whom was born in England. In 1830 he removed to Canada with his parents, where he obtained his education and his knowledge of farming, remaining with and assisting his father until he attained his majority. He was married in Canada and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1856, where he made his home for a short time, after which Racine became his home for about one year. In 1859 he removed to La

Crosse county and settled at Neshonic, where, after renting land for about two years, he purchased a 125-acre tract in Burns township, on which he still resides.

David Hemstock worked with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, then bought 200 acres of land, to which his wife's estate of 160 acres has since been added, which makes him a fine farm of 360 acres. In 1883 he was married to Mrs. Clara (Hurlburt) Bradley, widow of John Bradley, by whom she became the mother of three children: Horace, Nellie and John. Mr. and Mrs. Hemstock are blessed in the birth of one child, Vena Ray. They are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views he is a Prohibitionist. He is one of the progressive young farmers of the township, and has a good and comfortable home, and all necessary buildings for the storing of grain and the comfort of his live-stock. He keeps about six head of horses, twenty-one head of graded cattle, about forty-five hogs and the same number of sheep. All kinds of grain can be raised in abundance on his land, and his career thus far as a tiller of the soil has resulted most satisfactorily. His wife is a fine housekeeper, and for some time past has been devoting considerable attention to the raising of poultry of a good grade, and in the last six months has sold over 100 dozen eggs, and in 1891 fattened about thirty turkeys for the Thanksgiving market. At the La Crosse county fair she secured the special prize for the best sample of butter exhibited.

JACOB BECKEL.—Among the worthy pioneers of La Crosse county who have passed away, none were more widely known or highly honored than he whose name heads this biographical sketch. He was of German nativity, born in 1819, a son of Philip and Christena (Webber) Beckel. The parents lived and died in the Fatherland, honest, active and industrious, and a credit to their numerous posterity. Jacob Beckel was the last of a family of ten children to pass from this life to the reward beyond; after a long and useful life he peacefully breathed his last January 8, 1892. He emigrated to the United States in 1840, and after arriving on this shore continued his journey to Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged in the shoemaker's trade, which he had mastered in his own country. He followed this calling five years, and in the spring of 1845 he came to La Crosse, which was then a hamlet of four houses. He took up a farm which he cultivated one season, and then returned to Ohio, where he remained eleven years. He worked at his trade, at butchering, and still later established a drug store. In 1856 he came back to La Crosse and purchased 160 acres in section 27; this tract he converted into one of the finest farms in the county; it is good valley land, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements in the way of buildings are of a substantial character and well suited to the demands of agriculture. For many years after coming to the county Mr. Beckel kept a hotel, and until the railroads were built he had an excellent patronage from the traveling public; the reputation of his house spread to the end of each guest's journey, and no one ever had cause to regret giving it a hearty recommendation.

Mr. Beckel was married in 1846 to Miss Frank, a daughter of Adam and Barbara Frank, who emigrated to America in 1835. Twelve children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Mary married John Wacker, and they have five children; Christena is

the wife of Raymond Tauscha, and they are the parents of seven children; Elizabeth; Louisa married Lute Stinson; Louis; Emma is the wife of John Bauer; Ida married a Mr. Pope; Hena is the youngest. Mrs. Elizabeth (Frank) Beckel passed out of the bondage of this life October 15, 1879; this was a sad affliction to the husband and children, to whom she had been all that a wife and mother could be.

Mr. Beckel held various township offices and was Postmaster, discharging all the duties that fell to his lot with a fidelity that won the confidence of the entire community. The habits of industry and the high and honorable principles by which he was reared remained with him through life, and developed within him a manhood worthy of all respect.

LOUIS P. BECKEL, a member of the enterprising firm of Lamb & Beckel, was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, August 8, 1862, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Frank) Beckel. He acquired a good common school education in the public schools of La Crosse, and for two years was a student in the Wallace Business College. After leaving school he clerked in a cigar factory for six months, but at the end of that time entered the employ of C. W. Rolman, dealer in poultry and fish, with whom he remained five years. He then became associated with J. J. Lamb, giving him very efficient service as clerk for two years. In 1887 they formed a co-partnership, and since that time have been doing a prosperous business, perhaps the largest of the kind in the city; they handle fruits of all kinds, and some vegetables. They are both young men of excellent business ability, and merit the generous patronage they have received at the hands of the citizens of La Crosse.

Mr. Beckel was married December 10, 1883, to Miss Emma Baller, and of this marriage two children have been born: Lillie and Florence. Mrs. Beckel is a member of the Lutheran Church, and her husband is a liberal supporter of the same, although he has no membership in the society. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen, but takes little interest in politics, merely exercising his right of suffrage.

The pioneers of La Crosse county set an example of industrious perseverance which has been closely followed by the present generation, and which insures the future success and development of the entire resources of the country. It is to this class of citizens that Louis P. Beckel belongs, and as such his name is worthy of record among the honored residents of the county.

JOHN G. MOORE, a well-known citizen of Onalaska, has been identified with the interests of La Crosse county since 1866. He was born in Somerset county, Maine, November 10, 1844, a son of Hiram and Eliza (Coleman) Moore, also natives of the State of Maine. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Moore, was a Scotchman, and the maternal grandfather, James Coleman, was born in Maine. The father of John G. died in his native State at the age of four-score years; the mother survives, at the age of eighty years, and is a resident of Massachusetts. Our subject passed his youth on a farm and in attending the district school. There was no unusual event in his life until in 1864; in October of that year he enlisted in the Nineteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and was first under fire at

Petersburg. He was present at the time of the surrender of General Lee, April 7, 1865. Was on the "big" review at Washington May 24, 1885, which will long be remembered by those present. After receiving an honorable discharge he returned to his home, but in a short time went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Having investigated that industry to his satisfaction he came on to Wisconsin in 1866, and settled in La Crosse county. He located in Onalaska, and for the past twenty-six years he has been engaged in the lumber business, in the woods and on the river. There is no phase of the business which he does not know from actual experience. He has filled various positions of trust and responsibility, and for the past ten years has been in the employ of the La Crosse Lumber Company, superintending their river interests in summer and being foreman in the woods winters. In summer he usually has charge of a crew of men on the river at the mouth of Black river, taking care of the company's logs and running them to the mill. Possessed of great executive ability, in this vocation he has found a use for all his faculties, and has used them to the advantage of his employers and to the credit of himself.

Mr. Moore was married in Onalaska in August, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Collins, a daughter of William and Ann (Hutchins) Collins, natives of England, now living in Onalaska. Mrs. Moore was also born in England, but was brought to America in her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of three children: Abby J., Flora A. and Edith E. In his political inclinations Mr. Moore is Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R., Wilson Caldwell Post, No. 38, Department of Wisconsin. He belongs to Onalaska Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is Master. He was made a Mason in 1874, joining North La Crosse Lodge, No. 190. He has served the people of his township as Marshal, and he has also been a member of the village board, and is at present Supervisor on the county board from the First Ward of the city. During the palmy days of the Good Templars he was an active and zealous member; he belonged to the Sons of Temperance and to the Temple of Honor, of which he was Worthy Chief Master. In his religious views he is a Methodist, while his wife is an Episcopalian, in which belief she was reared. Mr. Moore has been fortunate in his business ventures, and has been enabled to surround his family with all the comforts of the present civilization.

OLE P. STROM, traveling salesman for Cahn, Wampold & Co., Chicago, was born in Christiania, Norway, November 20, 1857, and at the age of ten years was brought to America by his parents, N. P. and Hannah (Olson) Strom, residents of La Crosse. The father was a shoemaker by trade, but is now retired. On coming to this country he first settled in La Crosse, but in the spring of 1868 he went to Northwestern Minnesota to look for a homestead; he located in Swift county, where he tilled the soil for a number of years. He and his wife had a family of nine children, five of whom died in infancy, and were buried in Norway. Nicholi, the oldest son, came to La Crosse in 1866, having stopped in New York city for three months on landing there. He was first employed as a clerk for W. S. Hanscom; he was thus occupied eight or nine years, and then embarked in the boot and shoe trade on his own account, the firm name being Strom & Peterson. Before his death, which occurred August 15, 1876, he sold his mercantile interests to

Mr. Peterson. His wife's maiden name was Regina Severs, and they were the parents of two children, both of whom are deceased. Julia, daughter of N. P. and Hannah Strom, was the wife of S. J. Stenerson, manufacturer of furniture in Chicago; she died in 1874, at the age of twenty-four years, leaving one son, John, who died at the age of sixteen years. Josephine is still a member of the home circle. The father is now seventy-five years of age, and the mother is seventy-eight; both are in excellent health, and, considering the toil, trials and hardships they have endured, are remarkably well preserved.

O. P. Strom, the youngest of the family, was educated in the common schools of La Crosse, at Benson, Minnesota, and in a business college under the late Prof. Wallace. He first attempted to learn the blacksmith's trade, but after two years devoted to this occupation his health gave way, and he went to clerking in the store of Webber & Rogers; later he was with Fred Cromer a year; then he went to Mower county, Minnesota, and settled in a small town called Taopi, where he was in the employ of Mr. O. N. Olberg for seven years; he had entire charge of the business, and at the expiration of seven years he purchased the concern, which was managed by Bradbury & Strom for two years. Mr. Strom then sold out and came to La Crosse, securing employment with Marcus Anderson; at the end of twelve months he entered the employ of L. Coren, merchant; Mr. Coren made a trip to the old country, and during his absence Mr. Strom assumed the responsibility of the store. Upon Mr. Coren's return he went to work as traveling salesman for Hanson & Seilstad, remaining with this firm one year. He has now been in the clothing business for four years, and has given a high degree of satisfaction.

Mr. Strom has held various local offices in the towns where he has lived; he is a member of the Masonic order, and demitted from Le Roy Chapter, No. 34, in Mower county, Minnesota; he now belongs to St. Bernard Commandery, No. 13, at Austin, Minnesota. He takes an interest in the government of his adopted country, and affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of more than ordinary capacity, and has proven himself in every way capable of fulfilling his duties as an American citizen.

JOHN L. YOUNG, Burr Oak, Wisconsin, was born in Saxony, Germany, September 27, 1844. His parents, Sebastian and Elizabeth Young, were both natives of Saxony, Germany, and were reared, educated and married there. John L. was two years and a half old when the family emigrated to America. They sailed from Bremen and landed at New York, thence across the lakes to Racine, Wisconsin, and from there to Walworth county, settling near Lake Geneva. In 1853 they came to La Crosse county, and here he grew to manhood on a farm and received both an English and German education. For thirty-eight years he has resided in this county, and is well known and respected here. The father has been a farmer all his life. He votes with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

During the war John L. Young tendered his services to the Union, enlisting in March, 1865, in the Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. His regiment was stationed for a time in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterward in various parts of Missouri. He was honorably discharged August 15, 1865, returned to his home in La Crosse county, and engaged in farming. He owns an 120-

acre farm, with first-class improvements on it, and keeps everything in good shape.

March 30, 1869, Mr. Young married Emma Jane Pfaff. She was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, June 3, 1851, daughter of William and Margaret (Batalya) Pfaff, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively. Mrs. Young was reared and educated in this county. To Mr. Young and his wife six children have been born, five of whom are living: George C., Libbie E., wife of Frank Rommel, of Burns, this county; Walter A., William M. and Elwin F. Oscar M. died at the age of seventeen months. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Young is a Republican, and a member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 233, G. A. R., of Mindoro. He is a man of the strictest integrity, is frank and cordial with all, and and stands high in the community where he resides.

NATHANIEL O. PITTENGER is a good example of what can be accomplished in life when thorough determination to succeed is coupled with energy, perseverance and a close application in the directions chosen. Mr. Pittenger was brought up to a farm life, applied himself to his calling upon starting out for himself, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 165 acres. He is one of the old settlers and prominent citizens of Onalaska, and is popular and well liked by all who have had business relations with him. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, November 25, 1822, a son of Abraham Pittenger, who was born near Cadiz, Ohio, and grandson of Peter Pittenger, of Virginia, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, the latter being a son of a Revolutionary soldier of Dutch descent. The family was first represented in this country by three brothers, who came to America before the Revolution, and they have always been classed among the useful residents of this country, many members of whom have won enviable reputations as soldiers and statesmen. Abraham Pittenger was married to Eleanor Ferguson, daughter of John Ferguson. She was born and reared near Cadiz, Ohio, and inherited Scotch blood of her ancestors, a number of the early members of which family were Revolutionary soldiers and participants in the war of 1812. Mrs. Pittenger was called from life in 1846, having borne seven sons and two daughters: James, who was a Union soldier, and died at Harper's Ferry, while still in early manhood. Abraham Pittenger took for his second wife Lucy Rand, who bore him three sons and one daughter. He came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1852, followed the calling of a farmer throughout life, and died in Tempealeau county, this State, in 1879. He was a Republican in politics during the latter part of his life, and was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nathaniel O. Pittenger was educated in the public schools, and after reaching manhood lived for eleven years in Williams county, but became a resident of La Crosse county in 1865, and purchased the William Bowman farm of 165 acres, on which he erected a good residence, 16 x 24 feet, and a barn, 22 x 36 feet. This farm is well cultivated and well watered, and is considered a valuable one. He was married in 1846, to Miss Ann Stevenson, a woman of much intelligence, who was born, reared and educated in Richland county, Ohio, a daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Stevenson, the former a native of Pennsylvania. To Mr. Pittenger and his wife two children have been born: Abraham, who was born in Richland county, Ohio,

August 20, 1851, received his education in that and Williams county, was married in 1875, to Eva Sanderson, of Michigan, daughter of Cyrus and Phoebe (Weston) Sanderson, and by her is the father of two children: Burton and Cora. He has a good farm of 106 acres near his father, in a good state of cultivation and well improved with buildings. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. lodge at La Crosse since 1874. The other child born to Nathaniel O. Pittenger is Mary Ellen, wife of J. C. Keizer, a merchant of Midway. Mr. Pittenger's children who are deceased are as follows: Alfred, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Levi, who died at twenty-eight, leaving three children: Wesley, Milton and Laura; and Samuel, who died while a student at Galesville College, when nineteen years old. Mr. Pittenger is a Democrat, and has been a Mason since 1852. He has held a number of minor positions in his township, and is one of the most substantial citizens of La Crosse county. He is now sixty-nine years of age, and twenty-five years of his early life was spent at blacksmithing.

MRS. CHARLOTTE FRENCH is the relict of Joseph French, one of the first settlers of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, who came here in May, 1851. He was born in Great Bowden, Leicestershire, England, December 3, 1821, a son of Joseph and Hannah (Gill) French, the former of whom was a farmer and cattle dealer, and became a well-to-do man. He died at the age of sixty-five years, at which time of life his wife also died, in this county. They were the parents of three children: Hannah Martha, deceased; Lydia, still living, and Joseph. The latter was married April 24, 1844, to Miss Charlotte Rogers, who was born in England December 16, 1823, daughter of Thomas Rogers and Martha (Riddy) Rogers, and granddaughter of John Rogers. Thomas and Martha Rogers became the parents of nine children: Charlotte, John and Elizabeth (twins), Robert, Mary Ann, William, Emily, Rebecca and George. Thomas Rogers died in England in 1877 at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife passed from life in her native land February 6, 1890, at the age of ninety. Seven years after his marriage Joseph French came to America, sailing from Liverpool and landing at New York, and soon after came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then to La Crosse, which at that time consisted of seven or eight houses. He made the first road to the place, where he settled on a farm, and the country was a complete wilderness, inhabited by wild animals and numerous Indians. March 7, 1865, he enlisted in the Union army; his service closed in August, when he was honorably discharged, and he returned home. The farm which he now owns, consisting of 360 acres, is one of the oldest in the county, but the soil is still exceedingly productive and is carefully tilled. It is improved with good buildings of all descriptions and is a valuable place. The following are the names of his children: Martha E., George G., natives of England; Charlotte E., of Winona, Minnesota, now Mrs. Webb; Joseph O., of this township; Emily I., at home; Robert R., also at home; and the following children, that are also deceased: Charlotte Ann, Willie Gill, Lydia Maria and Alice Agnes.

Joseph French, the father, was called from life July 6, 1889, when in his sixty-eighth year. He had been a prominent man of his township, but aside from holding the position of school Treasurer twenty-one years, he held no other office. He was a member of John Flynn Post, No. 77, of North La Crosse, and

in his business and social relations showed that he was a man of broad views. He was kind and considerate in his family, and his death was deemed a great loss to the community in which he resided. Mrs. French is a remarkably well preserved woman, and her agreeable and cordial manners have obtained for her the affection and respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN HOBBS.—This gentleman has been a resident of La Crosse county since 1851. He was born in Cornwall, England, near the city of Bristol, July 15, 1832, and his parents, Archleus Hobbs and *nee* Mary Joller, were natives of the same place. He was fifteen months of age when the family sailed for America, landing here after a stormy voyage of nine weeks. They settled near Albany, New York, where they lived for seven years, after which they moved to a place near Sandusky, Huron county, Ohio. Later they emigrated to Canada and settled near Fort Malden. Their next move was to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. In 1851 the subject of our sketch came to La Crosse county and purchased 160 acres, the first land sold here—State land—for which he paid $1.25 per acre. A short time afterward he was joined by his parents. His father was twice married, and John was the only child by the second marriage. By the first union four children were born, three sons and one daughter. One son lives in Kansas City, Missouri, and another in Arizona. The daughter resides in Nebraska. Mrs. Hobbs died here in 1870, at the age of seventy years, and Mr. Hobbs passed away in 1874, at the age of seventy-four. The latter was a farmer by occupation; politically, a Whig; religiously, an Episcopalian.

John Hobbs was reared to farm life and was educated in the common schools. He was among the first settlers in this county. La Crosse, in 1851, contained only a few houses and log cabins, and Deacon Smith and Rublee had started a store just before Mr. Hobbs came here. Mr. Hobbs at first built a log cabin on his farm, which was subsequently replaced by a board house.

On the 17th of November, 1861, Mr. Hobbs enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, a regiment that made a good record by valiant service. He participated in a number of important engagements, and at one time was thrown from a horse, receiving serious injuries, from the effects of which he has never recovered. During the latter part of the war he was in Texas with General Custer. He was honorably discharged at Austin, Texas, after a service of four years and one month.

Mr. Hobbs now owns a good farm of 240 acres, near Mindoro, in Farmington township; has a two-story residence, substantial barn and other improvements; and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

He was married at the age of twenty-three, to Miss Mary Newcom, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Herald and Sarah (Spencer) Newcom, natives respectively of New York State and England. They died in Arcadia, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs have eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, viz.: John G., of Wyoming; Mary E., wife of Harry Duffield, of Billings, Montana; Rachel, wife of William Barclay, of Red Lodge, Montana; Clara A., wife of James Barclay, also of Red Lodge; Elva Isabella and Martha Eleanor, of the same place; Sarah T., at home; Gracie E., also at home; Cyrus Edwin and Bishop H., of North La Crosse; and Albert Monroe, of Billings, Montana.

Mr. Hobbs is a Republican, and a member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 233, being a charter member and Junior Vice-Commander of the same.

L. LARSON, a member of the firm of Johnson & Larson, general merchants, West Salem, is one of the most prominent business men in La Crosse county. He is an American citizen by adoption, his native country being Norway, where he was born February 11, 1856. His parents, Christian and Camelia (Johnson) Larson, are also natives of Norway, but are now residents of this county; the father is a farmer by occupation, but when he emigrated to America in 1850 he came without capital excepting that with which nature had endowed him. He went to work with a will and determination, was frugal and industrious, and is now the owner of 300 acres of land, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. He was married in this country in 1853, and has reared a family of ten children: the oldest one is the subject of this biography; Nettie, the wife of J. K. Johnson; Mattie, Ben, Julia, the wife of L. Johnson; Edward, Theresa A., Oscar, John and Clara. L. Larson was raised on a farm, and followed agriculture with good success until 1884, when he embarked in mercantile trade, having formed a partnership with Mr. Johnson at West Salem. This is next to the oldest firm in the place in the general mercantile trade. They keep a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats and caps, groceries, crockery, and glassware, and their sales probably aggregate more than any other firm in town. Their trade has been increasing from year to year, and has necessitated the addition from time to time of competent clerks. Their prosperity is due to good management, honorable dealing, and an earnest desire to supply the demands of the market. Their location is easy of access, and their patronage is probably the largest in this portion of the county.

Mr. Larson has always made it a point to investigate all public movements and to give a generous support to those enterprises which have for their object the best interests of the community. Politically he adheres to the principals of the Republican party.

In the year 1883, October 24, he was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Johnson, a daughter of Christian Johnson and Helen Johnson. Two children have blessed this union; Clyde C. and Harvey G. Both the father and mother are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. They are people of sterling traits of character, and live a life according to their highest convictions.

REV. JOHN J. VAUGHAN, a contractor and builder at Bangor, Wisconsin, a son of John and Jane Vaughan, deceased, was born in North Wales, Great Britain, April 19, 1826.

The father of the subject of this sketch brought his family to Oneida county, New York, in 1831, settling on a farm in Remsen township, and was a laborer during the building of the New York Central railroad, between Troy and Schenectady. Our subject's early boyhood was spent on a farm, and received his education at Whitestown Seminary, New York, and he attended the Biblical Institute, which was then a part of said seminary. He afterward pursued a theological course in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, near Chicago, Illinois.

He helped raise several companies for the

Henry S. Bliss.

Union army. He took an active part in the campaign of 1860, and also in the campaign of 1864, in electing Roscoe Conkling to Congress: he likewise used his influence to secure Roscoe Conkling's first nomination to Congress in 1858.

Mr. Vaughan taught school many winters both before and after the war. He received a State certificate from the Department of Public Instruction at Albany, New York, when the Hon. V. M. Rice was the State Superintendent. A great number of his former pupils enlisted in the Union army, and every one acted his part well in service of his country.

He came to Wisconsin in 1865, and located at Bangor, where has resided ever since, except three or four summers which he spent in Brown and Clark counties, South Dakota. He taught three winters at Bangor, and also eight terms in the Prairie school, two miles southeast of Bangor village, and six winters at Rockland, Wisconsin.

He was pastor of the Baptist Church at Bangor, four years, and has acted as a supply for several years besides. He has followed the carpenter's trade at different times since he came to Wisconsin, except while he was in Dakota, where he was employed as a missionary, and while there he helped organize three or four churches, paying much of his own funds in erecting church edifices, etc.

Mr. Vaughan was twice married. He was married the first time to Miss Mary A. Thomas, a native of Oneida county, New York, a daughter of Richard E. and Mary Thomas. There were three children born to them—two survive: Richard M. and Jennie, his first born. Mrs. Vaughan died September 27, 1873. On December 31, 1885, he was married the second time, to Maggie E., daughter of John T. Edwards, of Leon, Monroe county, Wisconsin. They have two children: John J., Jr., born November 18, 1888; their little daughter, Margretta May, was born May 7, 1891.

Mr. Vaughan served as a Justice of the Peace for two years. He is a Republican politically, and was present at one of the first conventions when the Republican party was formed in 1855. He was one of the first to oppose the "Know-Nothing" party in his locality.

HENRY L. BLISS, La Crosse, Wisconsin, a civil engineer and a member of the American Society of Engineers, is one of the pioneers of La Crosse county, and has for many years held positions of trust in the same. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, graduated at Yale in the class of 1853, and has since graduation practiced his profession excepting that during three months in 1855 he was engaged as principal of the classical department of the High School of Hartford, Connecticut. Before coming West he was engaged on the survey of the New York & Boston Air Line Railroad; afterward, at the West, on the survey of the Milwaukee & Fond du Lac Railroad; subsequently on the survey and construction of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, the Southern Minnesota Railroad, the La Crosse & Prairie du Chien Railroad, the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad, a preliminary survey of a line of railroad from La Crosse to Winona; also several preliminary and trial railroad lines in Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin.

He came to La Crosse in the fall of 1855, but did not locate here permanently until the spring of 1858, since which time till the present he has had an office here for the practice of civil engineering and surveying,

at first in partnership with George Gregory, afterward with Mr. Gregory and Wallace M. Spear, then with Mr. Spear until 1860, since which time he has had no partner.

From the commencement of the city government in 1856 until 1860, either he or one of his partners held the office of City Engineer, and after 1860 he held it until 1884. He also held the office of County Surveyor of La Crosse county for a considerable time. He planned the La Crosse City Water Works, and, with a few other citizens, against the vigorous opposition of a large majority of voters, succeeded in securing their construction. He has always been forward in the promotion of public improvements, and has carried on, in connection with his civil engineering and surveying, a real-estate business for Western Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota, and by the sale of cheap lots in La Crosse city, to be built upon and occupied, he has greatly promoted the growth of the city. In 1870, with Alex. McMillan and W. R. Sill, he contracted with the Postoffice Department of the United States Government for the rental of a postoffice to them and erected the block on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets, in the corner room of which the La Crosse postoffice was located for a term of ten years.

He is a Congregationalist, and was for many years a deacon of the First Congregational Church of La Crosse and a trustee of the society. He has been a Republican in politics since the origin of the party.

HON. FRANK POOLER, a member of the C. H. Nichols Lumber Company, Onalaska, Wisconsin, is one of those enterprising and progressive business men who give life and activity to all circles in which they move, lending spirits without whom there would be no growth, no development. He was born in Somerset county, Maine, October 23, 1847, a son of George and Harriet (Rogers) Pooler, natives of Canada and people of great stability of character; they went from the Dominion to Maine, where they were married, and in 1870 removed to Onalaska. Their son Frank, the subject of this biographical sketch, received his education in his native state. At the age of eighteen years he concluded that he would try his fortune in the West, and accordingly in 1865 he came to Wisconsin. The first employment he secured was in the lumber industry; for three years he was on the river and in the woods, and then he went to Clarksville, Pike county, Missouri, where he remained two years. Returning to La Crosse county in 1871, he became a member of the C. H. Nichols Lumber Company, and since that time has been one of the most energetic and influential of the company's forces. Afterwards Col. Nichols sold his interest to Charles H. and Frank E. Nichols, his sons, and Frank Pooler, his son-in-law; he gave to each of his sons $10,000, and loaned to the new firm $20,000.

Mr. Pooler was united in marriage January 6, 1870, to Miss Cornelia F. Nichols, a daughter of Colonel O. M. Nichols, a native of Dane county, Wisconsin. Four children have been born of this union: Blanche N., Earl, Don Cameron and Vance B.

In addition to the enterprise already mentioned, Mr. Pooler has time to devote to the following corporations: he is a director of the Black River Improvement Company, of the Black River Driving Association, of the East Fork Improvement Company, in the organization of which he assisted, and of the Street Railway Company, of which he was a director at the time of its organization in

1880. He has represented the people of La Crosse county in the State Legislature, where he guarded their interests with such fidelity as to win their entire confidence. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party; he has been a member of the county board of Supervisors, of which he was chairman for two years. He belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter, and consistory. The family attend the Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Pooler contributes a generous support.

He has also served as Mayor of the city, in addition to other positions of trust and honor which have been accorded him, but in no condition or surroundings has he ever wavered from the course which he esteemed the true one, and best adapted to the needs of those whom he represented.

PETER FIERS, farmer, Midway, Wisconsin, ranks among the well-known and successful men of foreign birth who make their home in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He was born in Holland, on the 25th day of June, 1845 and is a son of Peter Fiers, Sr., the surname having been for seven generations in the family, it being a favorite. The mother's maiden name was Anna Yans Van Hasinga, and both she and her husband were born, reared and educated in Holland. They were well respected and passed their entire lives in their native country. They were the parents of two children: Henrietta, who died in Holland, and Peter, Jr. The father was a man of education and for more than twenty-five years was a successful school teacher. He was secretary of an insurance company and held the position of trustee and Notary Public for years.

Peter Fiers, Jr., received a good education in his native country, for his father wanted him to follow the same profession as himself. Peter, Jr., was not of the same mind, and his greatest desire was to be a sailor and go round the world. He ran away two or three times, but was returned, for he could not leave the port without his father's consent. However, on the 7th of March, 1860, he left Harlingen, Holland, and went to Hull, England, thence to Liverpool and took the ship "Nevada" for New York. He was thirteen days in making the voyage to the United States, and here he has made his home ever since. He has worked on the railroads, steamboats, at lumbering and farming. He has visited his native country twice, once in 1874, and again in 1870, when his father was very sick. Mr. Fiers located on his present farm in March, 1888, and has 228 acres of excellent land, two dwelling-houses on it and two barns. He is thoroughgoing and progressive, and is one of the substantial men in this section.

He was married on the 3d of March, 1871, to Miss Anna Mary Ingelbery, a native of Stanga, Norway, near Christiania. She was reared and educated in her native country and when eighteen years of age came to the United States, settling in Wisconsin. Her parents, Ingelbery and Mary (Gilbart) Ingelbery, were natives of Norway and there passed their entire lives.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fiers were born eight living children: Peter William, at home; Edwin, Mary, Henrietta, Gustalf Adolph, Anna Dorotha, Lawren C., John and Mabel Grace. One son, John, died at a little over eleven months. He was the sixth child in order of birth.

In politics Mr. Fiers is a Democrat and socially he is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. In religion he was reared a Mennonite, but his wife holds membership in the

Lutheran Church. She is the only one of her family now living. Mr. Fiors is a man of learning and has seen much of the world.

BURT DAYL, dealer in agricultural implements, West Salem, is one of the most enterprising business men of that place, and is entitled to more than passing mention in this record of the leading citizens of La Crosse county. He is a native of Norway, born October 6, 1856, and is a son of Jacob and Helga Johanoson; they are also natives of Norway, but emigrated with their family to America in 1865; they settled on a farm in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, and resided there six years; thence they removed to Martin county, Minnesota, and at the end of four years went to Hamilton county, Iowa, where they are now living; the father is seventy-eight years of age, and the mother is ten years younger. They reared a family of ten children: Johanes, Ingeborg, Magrete, Lars, Ed, Martha, Jacob, Burt, the subject of this notice; Angel, and Maggie, the wife of Ole Maakestad.

When Mr. Dayl was a lad of fourteen years he assumed the responsibility of his own support, and for four years was employed by the farmers in the neighborhood of his home. He formed a partnership with L. O. Kerns, and for five years they two conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop at West Salem; they built up a profitable trade and won an enviable reputation in commercial circles as honorable, upright men. Previous to this, however, Mr. Dayl had had an experience of ten years as a blacksmith, having learned the trade in his early manhood. When he severed his relationship with Mr. Kerns he embarked in the agricultural implement business; his sales in 1890 amounted to more than $3,000, and in 1891 to more than $4,000. He carries a full stock of all kinds of agricultural implements, including threshing-machines, and in all his dealings he is known to employ the most correct business methods.

He was united in marriage August 30, 1884, to Miss Bertha Larson, a daughter of Erick and Agnete Larson. Mrs. Dayl's parents emigrated from Norway to America about twenty-six years ago, and settled in La Crosse county; they had born to them seven children: Mary, Lars, Mrs. Dayl, Ole, deceased; Otilda, Anton B., deceased, and Anna Emelia.

Mr. and Mrs. Dayl are the parents of three children: Hilma, Elmer and Alice. They attend the services of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and contribute liberally to its support.

ERIK B. RYNNING, dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods, 727 Rose street, La Crosse, is one of the leading spirits in commercial circles in his adopted city, for he is not a native American. He was born in Norway, February 14, 1858, a son of Fredrik and Wilhelmina (Jachwitz) Rynning, also Norwegians by birth; the father was editor of a newspaper in the northern part of that country, and was widely and favorably known. He died in 1889, at the age of sixty-eight years; his wife died in 1863, at the age of thirty-two years; they were both consistent members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. The family, numbering four children, were named as follows: Erik B., the subject of this biography; Fredrik Wilhelm, a painter in Tacoma, Washington; Marie, who died among the pine-clad hills of her own land at the age of four years; and J. George M., a druggist at Merrill,

Wisconsin; he was formerly in business at West Salem.

Mr. Rynning acquired an education in one of the leading schools and high schools of Christiania, Norway, and in the Polytechnic College of Gothenberg, Sweden; he was graduated from the latter as a civil engineer in 1876, and following this event he was employed in a bank for a period of twelve months. The opportunities and advantages of America being pictured to him in glowing colors, he determined to cross the sea and investigate for himself. Accordingly, in 1877, he bade farewell to the scenes of his childhood and set sail for the United States. He came at once to La Crosse after landing here, and the first employment he had was with the Southern Minnesota Railroad; he worked on the survey of this line for two summers, and during the winter did whatever presented itself. He then secured a permanent position with N. B. Holway as book-keeper and general manager of the office.

In the fall of 1883 he formed a partnership with Ole Pederson, the firm name being Pederson & Rynning; this relationship continued with great success until July, 1887, when Mr. Rynning purchased Mr. Pederson's interest in the business. He has been doing a thriving business, and has received his share of the patronage of La Crosse county. He is a self-made man, the only capital he had being that with which nature and a good education had endowed him. He is an excellent type of the Norwegian thoroughly Americanized; he is enthusiastic in his support of the Government of the United States, and his experience has proven that thrift brings its own reward, and that enterprise rarely fails of reaping its just harvest.

Mr. Rynning was married, May 18, 1883, to Miss Cathinka Steen, a daughter of Thor Steen, who came to America from Norway about 1857; he died in 1884, at the age of fifty-two years; his wife lived to be sixty years of age. Their children were: Gunda, wife of A. Magnusson, who had three children; Mrs. Rynning; Thora, wife of P. A. Bjora, who has two children; Inga, wife of Frank H. Emery, of Mayville, North Dakota; and Agnes; Theodore is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Rynning have had born to them four children, three of whom are now living: Albert Jerome, Rolf Steen and Paul Berthean. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Mr. Rynning belongs to the Masonic order, is an honorary member of the Norwegian Workingmen's Society, secretary of the Normanna Sangerkor, a male chorus numbering thirty voices, with a membership of eighty; he was for many years the leader of this society. He has for years been the leader of the choir of his church, and also superintendent of its Sunday-school. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

JAMES WILSON was born August 5, 1826. His father, James Wilson, Sr., a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, was reared on a farm in that country and received his education there. For a time he was employed in a mill. He married Janet Barclay, who was a daughter of David Barclay, and who was born, reared and educated in the same neighborhood with Mr. Wilson. Shortly after their marriage, June 12, 1855, they came to America and direct to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in the summer of 1855, where they had relatives, James Barclay being a half brother of Mrs. Wilson. They first settled in Hamilton township, where they lived for some years. In 1865 they moved to the town of Campbell, and in 1869

came to the farm near Stevenstown, on which the subject of our sketch now lives. Their family was composed of nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: James, Kate, Alex., Jessie, Mary, Maggie and Lizzie. Alex. is now in Montana. Mary is a graduate of the West Salem High School, and since her graduation has been engaged in teaching school. Margaret and David died in infancy, the former at the age of eighteen months, and the latter at the age of three years. James Wilson, Sr., departed this life on the 12th of January, 1878, when in his sixty-first year. Politically he was a Republican; religiously a Presbyterian. His wife died on the 8th of October, 1881, at the age of forty-eight years. She too was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood. After the death of his father he took charge of the farming operations, and has successfully conducted the same. On him devolved the care of the younger children, a duty he has most faithfully discharged. The Wilson farm consists of 160 acres of fine land, and is well improved, with a nice cottage home, good barn, modern windmill, cribs, sheds, yards, etc., and on it general farming and dairying are carried on.

Mr. Wilson was married April 24, 1889, to Mary Dick, who was born in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, daughter of William and Rose (Neal) Dick, natives of Scotland and early settlers of that county. This union has been blessed with one daughter, Lulu Janet.

Mr. Wilson is a Republican, and is one of the wheel-horses of his party. He has served three years as Township Clerk, and is now a Justice of the Peace. He has been a member of the School Board for eight years. Socially he is an I. O. O. F., being a member of Mindoro Lodge, No. 318. A man in the prime of life, frank and cordial with all, and honorable in his every dealing, Mr. Wilson is regarded as a good citizen and a popular man.

J. C. CROOK dates his arrival in La Crosse county in 1858, and since that time has been a resident of Farmington township. He is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of the county, and as such is deserving of appropriate mention on the pages of its history.

Mr. Crook was born in Orange county, Vermont, June 7, 1833. His father, Orlando Crook, was a native of the same county, and was a son of Benjamin Crook, also a New Englander. The Crooks trace their ancestry back to a sea captain who came across the Atlantic. Mr. Crook's mother was, before her marriage, Sarah Elkins; and she too was a native of Vermont and a descendant of English ancestry. J. C. Crook was thirteen years of age when his parents came to Wisconsin and settled in Rock county, eleven miles east of Janesville. In 1853 they came to this county and settled on the land where he now resides. When Mr. Crook was eight years old he had the misfortune to lose his mother, who died in Vermont, leaving four children: Marcia, James C., Sarah and Helen. His father was subsequently married to Harriette Piper, by whom he had two daughters, Ruth and Alma, born in this county. Mrs. Crook died in Oregon. The father departed this life in March, 1888, at the age of eighty-two years. He had been a farmer all his life. Politically he had at different times affiliated with the Whigs, Democrats and Republicans; in religion he was a zealous and

active Methodist, having served for years as class-leader and steward.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools. Six months he worked in a printing-office at Galena, Illinois. The farm on which he now resides consists of 160 acres, and is well improved, with a comfortable cottage home, good barn and other buildings, modern wind pump, fences, etc., and is conveniently arranged for successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Crook was married when he was twenty-nine years of age, to Catharine Ranck, who was born in New York city and reared in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. Her parents, John and Elizabeth Ranck, are deceased, the father dying in New York, and the mother in this county. By his marriage with Miss Ranck, Mr. Crook had five children, viz.: George, who resides in Montana; Marcia, wife of George Travis, of Holland township, this county; Elvin C., of Montana; Minnie, a successful school-teacher; and Harvey, in Montana. The mother of these children died in July, 1876. In 1879 Mr. Crook married Mrs. Mary L. (Cook) Jones, by whom he had two sons, Albert and Jesse. By Mr. Jones she had one daughter, Ida, who is now at Galesville College. Both Mr. Crook and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL DAVIS, one of the prosperous and reliable citizens of Farmington township, has resided here since 1854. He was born at Amesbury, Essex county, Massachusetts, May 20, 1818, and is a son of John and Betsey (Bagley) Davis; the paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was of English ancestry; his wife was of Irish extraction. John Davis and wife were natives of Massachusetts and lived in that State all their lives. Their families were early settlers of that Commonwealth, and were among the leading manufacturers in colonial days.

Samuel Davis was reared and educated in Massachusetts, at Amesbury, and at the age of nineteen years went to work on a railroad, the Lower Eastern. His first work was excavating, but he soon had charge of a gang of men, and later on was road-master; this was one of the first railroads built in the State, and afterwards he was employed on the Old Colony. In 1852 he came West, stopping in Chicago for a time, and arriving in La Crosse October 19; by the 21st of the month he was laying the first rails of the North-Western Railway on Kinzie street. His wide experience in railroad building in the East rendered him a very valuable man at this time, and his services were duly appreciated. When he settled in La Crosse county, in 1854, he purchased a farm in Farmington township, buying Government land at $1.25 per acre. He first built a log cabin, which in after years was replaced with a comfortable structure, after a more modern style of architecture. The dwelling is surrounded by a good wind-break of forest trees, and the barns and cribs are neat and substantially built; the farm consists of 240 acres, 120 of which are in Jackson county.

Mr. Davis was married at the age of twenty-three years, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Lavinia B. Merrill, a daughter of James and Betsey Merrill, members of very highly connected families. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born eight children, five of whom are living: Josephine Goodenough, James M., who served in the United States army three years during the civil war, Lavinia F., Lura Quackenbush and Washington L.

Lavinia E. died at the age of seven years, Franklin at the age of three years, and one in infancy.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He has been Assessor of the township, and is a member of the board. He has always lent a cordial support to educational enterprises, and has given his children advantage of the best schools in the State. He is now seventy-three years old, but bears his age lightly and bids fair to see many more useful days.

OLE O. BLACK, Jr., Assessor of Holland township, La Crosse county, is one of the prominent and well-to-do men of this vicinity.

He was born in Norway, March 26, 1849. His father, Ole O. Black, Sr., was among the first settlers of this township, he having located here in 1852, when all was new and wild. When he settled here his nearest neighbors on the south were at Holmen, four miles away, and on the north at Gordon, also a distance of four miles. Mr. Black's mother was Johanna (Gilbertson) Black. His parents were both born and reared in Norway, and lived there until 1850, when they came with their family to Wisconsin. They are still living on the old farm where they have passed thirty-nine years of their lives. Here they have reared a family of children that are now occupying useful positions in life. The name of their eight children are as follows: Ole O., Jr.; Gilbert; Johanna and Carl, twins; Anna; Frederica; Anton, a merchant and the Postmaster of Holmen; and Bertena.

The subject of our sketch was three years old when he came here, and in the district schools of this county he received his education. After his marriage he settled on the farm where he now resides. This place, which consists of 130 acres of fine land, is located four and a half miles from Holmen and is opposite the school building in district No. 2. He has a modern cottage home, other good buildings, windmill, etc., and keeps every thing in the best of order.

Mr. Black was married in 1871 to Johanna Larson, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Lars and Johanna Johnson. They have five children living: Julia, Ida, Oscar Ludovic, Frederick and Emma. Two of their children, Ida and Lena, are deceased.

Mr. Black is an active and enthusiastic Republican. He has acceptably filled the office of Township Assessor for two years; has been a member of the board of Supervisors four years; has been Clerk of the school board ten years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is one of its trustees; is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

JOHN A. JOHNSON, a well known and highly respected citizen of Holland township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, although a foreigner by birth, has lived in this State ever since he was two years old.

John A. Johnson was born in Norway, June 8, 1848, son of Andrew and Martha Johnson. In 1850 the family came to this country and settled in Racine county, Wisconsin, where the father worked two years to get money to come further west; and in 1852, with a yoke of steers and a wagon, he brought his wife and children to La Crosse county and located at Half-Way Creek, on what is known as the Andrew Johnson farm, now owned by R. R. Latleur, Esq., of this township. The Johnsons were among the first families to

settle here. The city of La Crosse could at that time boast of only six houses, and Onalaska had but three. There were no bridges here, and the pioneer forded the streams to and from his primitive cabin; Indians and wild game were plenty on all sides, and La Crosse county was then on the frontier of civilization. This family came to Holland township in 1862. John A. was the oldest of the eight children born to his parents. The names of the others are Betsey, Hans, Louie, Mat, Minnie, Anna and Helen. The father and his son Louie are conducting the old farm, which consists of 180 acres of well-kept land, and on which they have lived since 1862. Being the oldest of the family, much of the work devolved on John, and he remained on the farm, assisting his father until he was twenty-three years of age. He attended the district schools near his home, receiving the usual education that was afforded here during those days. At the age of fifteen he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church.

Like many of the early settlers of this section of the country, Mr. Johnson got his start by working in the woods, an employment that was open to all. He worked in the woods nine winters. In 1871 he came upon his present farm, 140 acres of as good land as can be found. His comfortable and attractive home was built in 1890; is 28x28 feet, two-stories, and is on a rock foundation. It is well finished and furnished throughout, has a good cellar and all modern conveniences, and everything about this rural home indicates that the Johnson family are people of taste and refinement. The barn, 30x18 feet, a modern wind pump, other buildings, good fences, etc., are among the improvements that add value to this farm.

Mr. Johnson was married September 30, 1870, to Martha Monson, also a native of Norway. She was seven years old when she came to Wisconsin, and here she was reared and educated. Her parents, Thomas and Mary Monson, live in this township. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson eleven children have been given, nine of whom are now living: Adolph, Minnie, Olaf, Bertonna, Henry, Mabel, James, Selma and Elmer. Bennett, the fourth-born, died at the age of seven months, and Nule, the sixth-born, died when three years old.

Mr. Johnson is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance. He has been Clerk and Treasurer of the School Board for several years, always discharging his duty faithfully; is now serving as a member of the Town Board. He is enterprising, intelligent, progressive, and favors the advancement of any measure that will promote the good of the community in which he resides. From his youth up he has been a consistent member of the Lutheran Church.

Aside from his general farming, Mr. Johnson has been operating a threshing-machine during the autumn season for seventeen years, and in this business has been very successful.

GEORGE B. HEWITT has resided near Mindoro in Farmington township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, since 1857. He was born near Ottawa, Canada, April 22, 1846, son of James and Eleanor (Barton) Hewitt, his father being a native of Europe. The family lived in Canada until 1857, when they came to Wisconsin and settled in Farmington township. James Hewitt purchased a farm of M. B. Ladd, who had made some improvements on it, and here he lived until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy years. His wife survived him, pas-

ing away at the age of eighty-one. They had a family of four sons and three daughters: Issue, Ann, Jane, Eliza, James C., Eleanor, William E. and George B. The father was a farmer all his life; was, politically, a Republican; religiously, a member of the Christian Advent Church. He was a zealous and active Christian man and a deacon, and was a liberal supporter of the church.

George B. was a boy of eleven years when his parents came to Wisconsin, and he was reared on the old farm on which he still lives. His education has been only that of the common schools. He worked some time in the lumber woods, and for seventeen years operated a thresher during the autumn. His farm contains 240 acres, has good house, barn and other improvements. It is located in the Lewis valley, and in the bottom land is a fine grove of tamaracks.

Mr. Hewitt was married, May 22, 1887, to Anna Koenn, a lady of rare culture and of a good family, and a native of Melrose, Jackson county, Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Matthew and Anna Koenn. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt have two children: Barton Matthew and Nelly.

Mr. Hewitt is one of the enterprising men of this vicinity. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is actively identified with the Farmers' Alliance, being president of his club, No. 187, of Mindoro.

JESSE J. JOHNSON, a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is a brother of John W. Johnson, a sketch of whom appears in this work. In his sketch is embodied a brief mention of his ancestors, and the subject of this sketch has in his possession a chopping knife which belonged to his maternal great-grandfather, Jacob Kent, and which he values very highly. Jacob Kent was born in New England June 11, 1726, his wife being Mary White, also of New England.

Jesse J. Johnson was reared on a Vermont farm, and was educated in the common schools of Orange county. At the age of eighteen years he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and clerked in a hotel and store until 1853. In 1857 he removed to Galena, Illinois, for a short time and then went to Lake City, Minnesota, and for some time was in the mercantile business on the Indian Reserve. At the end of one year he went to Iowa City, where he had charge of a store for the same length of time; then went back to Galena, Illinois, and from 1862 to 1868 was clerk on a steamboat running from St. Louis to St. Paul, Dubuque and other points on the Mississippi river. His residence within the borders of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, dates from 1868, where he soon after purchased a tract of wild land, which, by a judicious use of brain and brawn, he has put in a high state of cultivation. In addition to the land being fertile, a considerable amount of money has been spent on it in the way of buildings, fences, etc., and at a glance it can be seen that Mr. Johnson is a man of sound and practical views in conducting his agricultural operations. He has a commodious and handsome residence, built in modern style, and heated by furnace, handsomely arranged and furnished. The grounds are spacious, and it can with truth be said to be one of the most beautiful places in the county.

August 27, 1857, he was married to Miss Martha Elizabeth Hardon, a refined and intelligent lady, who is well fitted to dispense hospitality in her beautiful home. She was born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, was reared and educated there, and prior to her marriage was engaged in the millinery business, a call-

ing her exquisite taste admirably fitted her for. Her parents, Jacob and Sarah (Field) Hardon, were native New Englanders and died in Massachusetts, the mother at the age of forty-one and the father when seventy years of age. Of seven children born to them, two survive: Abbie Bellows, of Albany, New York, and Mrs. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, Elsie Anna and Abbie Louisa. The latter was married January 20, 1892, to Carroll Wilcox, of Lavalle, Wisconsin. William H., their eldest child and only son, died at the age of four months. Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and socially belongs to the Masonic order, of which he became a member in 1865. He also belongs to the La Crosse county Agricultural Society, of which he has been president since 1890, and was Treasurer of Pomona Grange while it was in existence. He was born in Orange county, Vermont, May 23, 1830, and is therefore sixty-two years of age, but does not look it. He is broad and liberal in his views on all subjects, is well posted on the general topics of the day, and his home is noted for its hospitality, which is dispensed without regard to politics or religion.

O. P. QUALL.—Not without justice Mr. Quall is conceded to hold an enviable position among the prominent and successful men of La Crosse county, and has rendered it valuable service as a law abiding citizen. He was born in Lille Hammer, Norway, June 2, 1849, to Peter and Bertha (Anderson) Olson, who are still residents of Norway. To them three sons and three daughters were born, and of this family O. P. Quall was the eldest. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and at the age of fifteen he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church.

He then worked on a farm until May, 1871, when he took passage on board a steamer from Christiania to New York, soon after came to Wisconsin and for one year was a resident of Dane county. In 1872 he became a resident of La Crosse county, and for eleven winters worked in the woods. He was married July 3, 1877, to Miss Isabelle Maria Johnson, daughter of Ole Johnson, one of the early settlers of the county, who was born at Skien, Norway, in 1800, where he was reared, educated and first married. His first wife bore him two children: John, who was a soldier in the civil war and died while in the service, and Anna, who died after having borne her husband a number of children. Ole Johnson's second marriage occurred in Racine, Wisconsin, to Gertrude Sammelson, who was born in Norway, a daughter of Samuel and Carrie Johnson. She was twenty-five years of age when she came to Wisconsin in 1850, and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Quall. Ole Johnson died at the age of seventy-five years. To him and his wife four children were born: Isabelle Maria; Caroline, who died at the age of nineteen years; Mary, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Andrew. Mrs. Johnson is seventy-seven years of age, but is yet an active and intelligent old lady. O. P. Quall and his wife have five children: Caroline, born September 23, 1878; Orville Guy, January 21, 1881; Perry Burns, May 1, 1884; Milan Sidney, November 18, 1886; and Stella, August 11, 1891. Mr. Quall is independent in politics, but has held the following official positions: Justice of the Peace, School Director three years, Constable four years, and Clerk of the school board. His services were very satisfactory in the different positions he held and he is considered one of the upright men

of the county. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, is a Prohibitionist, and belongs to the Lutheran Church. He is very liberal in his views, is genial in disposition, and his sound judgment and active mind have proven good friends throughout his career.

W. H. CRONK, farmer, Onalaska, Wisconsin, a man of marked character and more than ordinary prominence in the material affairs of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is the elder of two children born to S. B. and Eunice A. (Gilfillan) Cronk. The father was a soldier in the civil war, enlisted at La Crosse, and served six months. He was born, reared and educated in New York State, and when a young man went to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he met and married Miss Gilfillan, a daughter of William Gilfillan, who resided for years at West Salem, and who there passed his last days. She was born July 9, 1832, in Barnett, Caledonia county, Vermont, and moved to Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wisconsin, in June, 1848. Sibley B. Cronk, born September 23, 1827, in Naples, Ontario county, New York, moved to Beaver Dam in August, 1858, married August 25, that year, at that place; moved to Onalaska, La Crosse county, in March, 1855; enlisted March 14, 1863, in Company F, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and is now living at Crystal Lake, McHenry county, Illinois. His second child, Jennie, became the wife of Bert Dillingham, and resides at Crystal Lake, Illinois. W. H. Cronk was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, December 27, 1854, attained his growth on a farm, and was educated in the schools of that county. He resided in Burns valley for several years, and in 1879 came to his present farm, which now consists of 160 acres of excellent land, well improved and well cultivated. His farming operations are conducted in a manner indicative of a progressive, thorough agriculturist, and his stock is of a high grade, for long ago he found that it was poor economy to raise inferior animals. Energetic and public-spirited, he never allows any worthy movement to drag for want of support if he can help it.

He was married on the 26th of September, 1876, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, by Esquire Stenslen, to Miss Eliza Jane Roddle, of one of the prominent pioneer families, and the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Jerrel) Roddle, both natives of Ambridgeshire, England. In politics Mr. Cronk is a Republican, and is one of the county's most worthy citizens.

PETER DENGEL, farmer, Sigel, Wisconsin.—Owing to the fertility of the soil in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and by energy, industry and economy, Mr. Dengel has become one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of this section. He is a self-made man in all that that much abused term implies, for when he first came to this county he had but the modest sum of twenty-five cents. He was born in Prussia in 1834, and his parents, Peter and Margarette (Louie) Dengel, lived and died in that country. Peter Dengel, Jr., came to the United States in 1857, and his first work was in the butcher shops of Milwaukee. In June of that year he came to La Crosse county, worked on a farm for three years and then bought forty acres in section 19. To this he has added to as his means allowed, and he now has 280 acres of as good land as is to be found in the vicinity. He has a good two-story house, and his substantial barn and out buildings indicate the quality of farmer that

he is. He has his farm in a good state of cultivation, that is, 125 acres of it, and the balance is in wood land. He has a young orchard of 300 trees that are looking remarkably well, and he annually raises much small fruit. He keeps about twenty head of cattle, four horses and twenty-five pigs. Mr. Dengel was married in 1860, to Miss Theresa Stelzig, daughter of Joseph and Theresa Stelzig, the parents residing with Mr. and Mrs. Dengel. To this union were born six children: Katie, married Ed Johns, is the mother of three children, and now resides in Greenfield; Joseph, at home; Peter, married Emma Hess, and is the father of two children; he resides on a portion of his father's farm; R. married George Betts and is the mother of one child; William, resides at home, and Anna is also at home with parents. Mr. and Mrs. Dengel are members of the German Reformed Church of Mormon Cooley, and the children hold membership in the same. In politics Mr. Dengel is a staunch Democrat.

ALBERTUS VAN LOON, New Amsterdam, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is another one of the old settlers and representative citizens of Holland township.

He was born in Holland, Europe, September 27, 1845. His parents were natives of that country, and his father died there. His mother came to Wisconsin, and her death occurred in this county. It was in 1854, at the age of nine years, that the subject of our sketch landed here, and in La Crosse county he was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. While a youth he spent some time at work in the woods.

When the civil war came on Mr. Van Loon was not slow to answer to the call of his adopted country, and to go forth in her defense. He enlisted August 11, 1864, in Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, one of the best regiments that went out from Wisconsin, and one that made a brilliant record. It was known as the Eagle Regiment. In the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, he was wounded by a minie ball below the knee cap. He was confined for a time in the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and afterward at Jeffersonville, Indiana; returned home on furlough, and before his leave of absence expired was ordered to the nearest mustering-out place and was honorably discharged. This was May 5, 1865. After his return home it was some time before he could abandon his crutches, and his wound is very troublesome to this day; it resulted in ulceration. He also had three brothers who served in the war. L. E. was a member of a Minnesota regiment; now resides at Tomah, this State. Baynard, who served four years in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, is deceased. Paul, who also did good service on the field, is now a resident of the State of Washington.

In 1870 Mr. Van Loon located on his present farm. He owns 255 acres, some of which is as good meadow land as there is in the township. He sells about $800 worth of hay each year. He has a story-and-a-half cottage home, good barns, granary, sheds, wind pump, hay scales, and all the necessary conveniences for successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits.

November 18, 1866, he was united in marriage with Emma Olson, a native of Norway, who came to this country at the age of six years. She is a daughter of Albert and Jane Olson. Her father died in this county in 1882. Her family, like her husband's, was one that had its representatives on the field of battle during the war. Four of her

brothers Nelson, S. Olson, Chester and Charlie, served in the Union army. Mr. and Mrs. Van Loon have six children living, viz.: Banke Jane; Abbie May, wife of Dan Hanson, has two daughters, Fernie and Lotta; Rayuard A; Ward Dan; Emma A., and Willie O. They lost three children by death: Arthur F. in his fifth year, Emmet E. in his third and Clifford H. in his fifth.

Mr. Van Loon is a strong and radical Republican, and a member of John Flynn Post, No. 77, North La Crosse. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Frontier Lodge, No. 45, of La Crosse.

WILLIAM C. RODDLE, one of the early settlers of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and a brave and faithful soldier during the civil war, was originally from the Empire State, his birth occurring in Cayuga county, April 14, 1842. His father, Charles Roddle, was born near London, England, where he attained his growth and received his education. When eighteen years of age he bade farewell to relatives, friends and country and came to America to make his fortune. He was married in Cayuga county, New York, to Miss Sarah Jarred, a native also of London, England, and they afterward moved to Huron county, Ohio, from there to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin and, in 1857, to La Crosse county of the last named State, where the father preempted and bought a large tract of land. This is now one of the best farms in the neighborhood and here the father resided until his death in February, 1880, when sixty-four years of age. The mother resides with our subject and although seventy years of age is quite hearty. The four children born to this union are named as follows: William C.; Stephen, died when thirty-two years of age and left a widow and one son, Charles Roddle, of Dakota; John C. and Eliza Jane, wife of Henry Cronk, of Midway, Wisconsin. The father was a successful farmer and was well thought of by all. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious views he was a Universalist. Mrs. Roddle is a worthy and consistent member of the Episcopal Church.

William C. Roddle was but fifteen years of age who he came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and the principal part of his education was received in this State. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Infantry, Company G, and served one year. The regiment was stationed most of the time at Nashville and Paducah, and during that time he was on detailed duty until honorably discharged. He returned home, and subsequently went to Iowa, where he resided in Buchanan county, near Independence, for three years, and then in Cooper county, Missouri, for one year. Since that time he has resided in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and now owns 240 acres of excellent land, the same being known as the Poler or Nichols farm. On this is a fine modern residence, good barns and other buildings, a fine windmill, and everything goes to prove the owner to be a progressive and enterprising man. Midway was laid out on a portion of this farm.

Mr. Roddle was married, in September, 1880, to Miss Ella Suttye, a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and a successful and popular teacher in the county for some time. She was born in Michigan, was reared and educated there, and was the daughter of William and Eliza Suttye. Her death, which occurred on December 24, 1890, was a sad blow to Mr. Roddle, who fully realizes the great loss he has sustained. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and

was prominent in all good work. Mr. Roddle is also a member of the same church, and is steward and trustee in it. He is one of the county's best citizens, and is universally respected. In politics he is a Republican.

ELLIS B. USHER was born June 21, 1852, at Buxton, York county, Maine, and two years later was brought to Muscatine, Iowa, by his parents. In 1855 they came to Wisconsin, and spent nearly a year in Clark county, removing in the spring of 1856 to Onalaska, La Crosse county. In 1858 the parents settled on a farm one mile east of Onalaska, where they resided until 1868, with the exception of two years (1863 and 1864) spent in La Crosse city, when the father, Isaac LeUsher, was Sheriff of the county of La Crosse. With the exception of one year, 1867–'68, spent in Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois, Ellis B. Usher received his education in the public schools. In 1868 he began keeping the books of Judge S. S. Burton in the office of Burton & Woodward; Judge Burton was then Receiver of the United States Land Office and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Usher did the clerical work of these two offices for two years, and then was employed by N. D. Taylor as clerk. At the age of eighteen years he became a partner in the business with Mr. Taylor, and they had a thriving real-estate trade for a year. Later he entered the employ of G. C. Hixon, lumberman, and kept books for him until 1874.

Here Mr. Usher's journalistic career began, as a reporter on the *Republican and Leader:* he had some knowledge of the publishing business, acquired while assisting Mr. Taylor in the publication of a monthly real-estate paper. April 1, 1875, he purchased a half interest in the *Daily Liberal Democrat* of John Symes; this was an evening paper, but was changed to a morning publication in 1876, and the firm of Symes & Usher did business until July 30, 1878, when Robert Howard bought Mr. Symes' interest, and the name of the paper was changed to *The Morning Chronicle*. November 1, 1879, Usher & Howard dissolved partnership, Mr. Usher becoming sole owner, a proprietorship which he still retains.

He was for three years secretary of the La Crosse Board of Trade, and inaugurated the system of annual reports since continued by Secretary Calvert. In 1887 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Wisconsin to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. A. Walker. He was re-elected for two years at the State Convention held in 1888, his term ending January 1, 1891. In January, 1890, he resigned, the death of his father making it necessary for him to give more time to private business affairs.

Mr. Usher was married November 27, 1888, to Anna M. Bliss, of La Crosse.

CHRISTIAN HATZ, late of section 27, Bangor township, was born in Switzerland, May 16, 1834, a son of John Hatz, deceased, a native of the same country. The latter came to the United States in 1857, settling in this township, where he died in 1888. Our subject came to this country in 1856, locating in Bangor township, which has since been his home. He settled on the farm, now occupied by his family, in 1866, of 200 acres in the Dutch Creek valley, where he had one of the strongest and best springs in the county. It comes from a hillside sixty feet above the house, furnish-

ing the means to supply every room in the house if he so desires. It is soft water and always maintains the same temperature, fifty-two degrees Fahrenheit. He built the fine two-story brick house, 28x38 feet, in 1872, and the large frame barn, 38x48 feet, with eighteen-foot posts, in 1875. The basement of the barn is of solid stone masonry, eight feet high.

Mr. Ratz was married June 8, 1867, to Bertha, daughter of Ulrich Wettstein, a native of Switzerland. They had five children, viz.: John, Susan, Anna, Rosa, Julia, all of whom are at home. Mr. Ratz was a member of the school board several years, a member of Concordia Society, of Bangor, and a Republican politically. He died August 12, 1891, of paralysis.

MRS. ESTHER M. RANDALL, a well-known and popular lady of Onalaska, La Crosse County, was born on the 7th of September, 1836. Her father, H. B. White, was a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, born in 1813, and her grandfather, Elisha White, who was also a native of the Keystone State, was of Dutch ancestry. Elisha's wife, and the grandmother of our subject, was a Miss Esther Ingersoll, sister of Colonel Robert Ingersoll's father. Her parents were taken prisoners by the Indians in Mohawk valley, and held two weeks. H. B. White was reared in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and Steuben county, New York, and was married in the former county, to Miss —— Tuttle, a native of Steuben county, New York. The latter was the daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy Ann (Platt) Tuttle and Miss Platt was the daughter of Sally Jackson, a sister of General Jackson, of New Orleans fame. H. B. White resided in Steuben county until 1855, and then came to La Crosse county, Wis., where he made his home until 1872. He and his estimable wife lived together fifty-five years, and she was killed by accident on the 28th of June, 1889.

They were the parents of eight children, four now living: Esther M., Lucy, of Monroe county, Wisconsin, Sylvia, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Simeon H., who resides in Turner, Oregon, and is a manufacturer of fine steel tools. He was a soldier in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry for twenty months. The four children deceased were: Royal P., who died in Oregon, when twenty-one years of age; Leonard B. died when thirteen years of age; Mary M. was eight years of age at the time of her death, and Deloss was a babe of six months. Esther M. White attained her growth and received her education in Tioga and Steuben counties, and was in her nineteenth year when she married Albert Randall, who was of a very prominent family of Cortland county, New York.

After marriage, or in 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Randall came to Onalaska township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and here Mrs. Randall has made her home since. Her marriage was blessed by the birth of three sons: Charles E., a stone mason of Onalaska; David W., at Fargo, Dakota, and Albert E., a young man of twenty. Mrs. Randall lost one child, a daughter two years and two months old. She has a good farm of 120 acres, on which is a comfortable frame house and a commodious barn, and this is two and a half miles from Onalaska, a convenient distance. The farm is well cultivated and divided up into pastures, meadows, wood lots, etc., etc., and she has a modern windmill. Mrs. Randall is a lady of intelligence, has considerable executive ability and business acumen. She is highly respected by all acquainted with her, and has

Nicholas Heintgen.

many warm friends in the county. Mrs. Randall was married the second time, on the 24th of November, 1891, to Abner Maynard, a native of Steuben county, New York, who was a soldier in our late war, in the Twenty-Second Wisconsin Volunteers, and served over three years.

NICHOLAS HINTGEN, deceased, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, January 17, 1825. He received his education in his native land, and at the age of twenty-three years came alone to America, believing that he might better his condition in life in the United States. He stopped in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he resided for several years. Later he decided to come to the West, and after reaching Wisconsin he settled for a time in Kenosha; thence he went to Prairie du Chien, and finally, in 1851, he came to La Crosse. Here he embarked in the grocery business and continued in active commercial pursuits until his death. He was at one time interested in gardening, and was very successful in this industry. He took a deep interest in good government, and served the city as Alderman for one term. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in all the walks of life he proved himself a man of the highest integrity of character.

Mr. Hintgen was married, September 17, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Green, a daughter of Henry H. and Abigail J. Green, of La Crosse. Mr. Green was a native of the State of New York, and a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to La Crosse county in 1852, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in California in 1860, while he was there on a business trip. His wife is still living, an honored resident of La Crosse; she is a native of the State of New York, and is now seventy-seven years of age. Mrs. Hintgen was born in Orange county, New York, the second of a family of fifteen children. Mr. Hintgen and wife had born to them three children: Lansing H., the oldest son, died in 1888, at the age of thirty-four years; Josephine died at the age of one year, and Eugene died in 1877, at the age of eighteen years. Mrs. Hintgen is a woman of great force of character, having the affection of a wide circle of friends and the confidence of all who know her. Both her paternal and maternal ancestors are well connected, and her life is an honor to their name.

EUGENE JOHNSON was brought up to the life of a farmer boy by his father, William Johnson, and like the majority of sons has followed in his father's footsteps and is now the successful manager of a good farm of eighty acres, situated one and one-half miles from Onalaska. On this place is a comfortable residence, surrounded by handsome shade trees, and his barn, stables and sheds are also well constructed and in good condition. He had made a specialty of sheep-raising, and his animals are all of a good grade and have proven a profitable source of revenue.

He was born in Orange county Vermont, October 7, 1847, and in 1860 became a resident of La Crosse county. A history of his progenitors is given in the sketch of his brother, John W. Johnson, which appears in this volume. While a resident of his native State Eugene Johnson resided on a farm, and in the different localities in which his parents resided he attended the common schools and acquired sufficient education to fit him for the practical duties of life. In 1879 he went

to Kansas, in which State he spent two years, but has been a resident of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, since that time, and since 1882 the owner of his present farm. His intelligence, integrity and many other estimable qualities have acquired for him a popularity not derived from any fictitious circumstances but a permanent and spontaneous tribute to his merit, and he numbers among his warm personal friends the most reputable citizens of this section.

Eva M. Gardiner, an amiable and cultured lady, became his wife September 18, 1877. She was born in North Oxford, Massachusetts. She is a daughter of James E. Gardiner and Abbie (Money) Gardiner, the former of whom died in 1869, at the age of 57 years. His widow, who was born in South Kingston, Massachusetts, is now a resident of Webster, Massachusetts. Her father, Henry B. Money, was one of the early settlers of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and died here in 1867. James E. Gardiner and wife became the parents of six children, and their daughter, Mrs. Johnson, is the mother of two sons: Leroy E., born November 5, 1878, and Dan Ray, born August 9, 1888.

She is a member of the Baptist Church, and earnestly endeavors to live up to its teachings. Mr. Johnson is a Republican politically and is broad and liberal in his views on all subjects, political, religious and social.

He and his wife dispense a refined hospitality at their pleasant home, and intelligent and cultured people are delightfully at home with this genial couple.

J. E. KEIZER, the prosperous proprietor of a general mercantile store at Midway, keeps a large and select stock of goods, which he sells at very reasonable prices. He has constantly on hand a full line of dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, staple and fancy groceries, queensware, glassware and notions. His store room is a good building 24 x 54 feet, well arranged, ventilated and lighted and Mr. Keizer has the knack of displaying his goods to a good advantage. He purchased the stock of goods of F. G. Kriba in the spring of 1891, and as he is a good business man and perfectly honorable and upright in his dealings he will without doubt make a success of his enterprise. His patronage is already large and is constantly on the increase, and forcibly illustrates the fact that "coming events cast their shadows before."

He was born at Westfield, Marquette county, Wisconsin, December 6, 1862, to Renard and Mary (Heinstra) Keizer, natives of Holland. They became residents of America in 1848 and of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1865, locating at Nine Mile Tavern. Here the father died July 15, 1881, his widow still surviving him. The farm on which they settled comprised 240 acres, was a very fertile tract of land and was put in an excellent farming condition by Renard Keizer. Their children are: Nicholas, Martin, John H., James E., Alvin E., Elizabeth, Anna, a teacher; and Mary. John H. was educated in the University of Galesville for the ministry, but is now a business man in Madison. James E., the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools and at Galesville, and made the most of his opportunities. He purchased a farm in Holland township in 1884, but sold it two years later; he is now the owner of an excellent farm of 120 acres on Brice's prairie, which he rents.

He was married September 17, 1884, to Miss Mary Ellen Pittenger, a daughter of Nathaniel Pittenger of Onalaska, and by her

is the father of two children: Inez Genevieve and Lester Alvin.

Mr. Kaizer is a Republican, and for the past three years has served in the capacity of Town Clerk. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is an earnest supporter and patron of educational as well as religious institutions.

A. O. BLACK, the leading general merchandise dealer of Holmen, Wisconsin, has been in business here since 1887. Until 1890 he was in company with Corin McCue. He then purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. His large store building, 24 x 60 feet, is stocked with a well assorted line of dry goods, boots and shoes, staple and fancy groceries, glass and queensware, clothing, notions, etc. By his extensive acquaintance in this vicinity, his reputation for fair dealing, his reasonable prices, and his uniform courtesy, he has established a fine trade and is doing a thriving business. He is ably assisted by his popular and accommodating clerk, N. H. Tolvstad, who has been with him for the past three years. Mr. Black has served as Postmaster of Holmen since 1890, and is also town Treasurer. He is manager of the Holmen Creamery Association, which firm does a business of $20,000 per year, and under his efficient management is in a flourishing condition. He is, without doubt, the most successful and popular business man in Holmen.

A. O. Black was born in Holland township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, September 20, 1863, son of Ole O. Black, Sr., one of the pioneer settlers of this township, he having located here in 1852. He still lives on the old home place. The subject of our sketch was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He subsequently took a course of study at the La Crosse Business College.

He was married in February, 1889, to Miss Anna Oswald. Of the two children born to them, Oswald is living and Joel Elexo is dead.

Mr. Black is a Republican and is identified with the best elements of his party, being one of its wheel-horses at this place. He and his wife are both worthy members of the Lutheran Church. He is progressive in his views, and favors the advancement of educational and religious interests.

Such is a brief review of one of the representative citizens of La Crosse county.

PETER KEAVENY, one of the oldest employés of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at La Crosse, was born in Ireland in 1825, a son of John and Mary (Feany) Keaveny. The father died on his native isle in 1860, aged seventy-five years; the mother is now living at La Crosse, with one of her sons, having attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. There were eight children in the family, seven of whom are living, all citizens of La Crosse, highly respected by the entire community. Peter Keaveny emigrated to the United States in 1854, and after landing came to Wisconsin, securing employment with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; he resided at Sparta until 1858, and then moved on with the road to La Crosse, where he still resides, being in the employ of the same company. About 1867 he was promoted to the position of track master in the yards at La Crosse, which he still holds.

Mr. Keaveny was united in marriage October 2, 1860, to Miss Marguerite McDonald, a daughter of Hugh and Ann McDonald of Sparta, Wisconsin, who removed from Albany, New York, to this State; they had two children: Mrs. Keaveny and a son, John H.; the latter was for many years a passenger conductor on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, but is now retired and living in St. Paul. To Mr. and Mrs. Keaveny have been born nine children, seven of whom are living: Michael, Francis, Peter, Thomas, William, Mary Ann and Marguerite; Peter is engaged in railroading in Dakota, and Francis and Michael are both in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, at La Crosse. The other children are in school; the family belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Keaveny is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, and is an ardent supporter of the issues of that body.

C. W. NUTTING, hotel proprietor, Midway, Wisconsin. The poet who found "his warmest welcome in an inn" must have had in mind one of those hostelries in which the conveniences of home are forever present without the disagreeable and exacting duties that make home life domestic slavery. Such an abode is that of the Charleston House of Midway, a family hotel, of which Mr. Nutting is the genial proprietor. This is a commodious structure, two stories in height, and fitted with all the modern conveniences. What is of primary importance in this connection is the quality of the cuisine and the service. These, like all other arrangements of this comfortable house are of the best order. The whole aspect of the house and the interior arrangements, as more close acquaintance will specify, are suggestive of comfort, the best word of all to those who seek a home. There is a good hall in the upper story of the house, and this is used for public entertainments of all kinds, lectures, shows, dances, etc. Mr. Nutting, who is host and proprietor, has had twenty years experience in this business and is master of the difficult art of hotel-keeping.

He was born in Somerset county, Maine, January 3, 1839, and is a son of Seth and Beersheba (Blackwell) Nutting, both of Scotch descent: the father was a stone-mason by trade, and in politics was a staunch Democrat. He and wife received their final summons in Maine, the mother dying when C. W. Nutting was a babe, and the father at the age of seventy-six.

One of their sons, Jewitt Nutting, was a member of the First Maine Cavalry, and served all through the war. He participated in thirty-six prominent engagements, and had three horses shot from under him. He is now a resident of the Pine Tree State.

C. W. Nutting was reared in his native State and was thoroughly educated in the common schools. In 1852 he went to California, by way of the Isthmus, and for eighteen months was engaged in mining. He returned to Maine in 1853 and subsequently came to Wisconsin, where for six years he worked in the woods and on the river. In 1861 he settled at Midway and embarked in the hotel business, which he has since carried on.

He was married in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, to Miss Alice May Welch, a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and the daughter of Freeborn Welch, one of the oldest settlers of the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Nutting's union has been blessed by the birth of five children, all sons: Adelbert S., born February 23, 1872, died

October 14, 1880; Jewitt, Ray and George.

Mr. Nutting is a member of the I. O. O. F. and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party.

He is the owner of some fine colts that give promise of being good road and track horses. One is sired by Robin and another by Good-bye.

Mr. Nutting is an extensive traveler, is well informed, and is a jovial and popular man.

HALVER E. STRAND was born in Norway, October 28, 1848, a son of Erle and Rachel (Halverson) Strand. The father was a farmer by trade and lived to be fifty years old. He emigrated to America with his family in 1856, and the following year he passed to his rest beyond. There were eight children in the family, six of whom are now living: Mrs. Julia Olson Mary, wife of Ole Severson; Rachel, wife of Sever Julson, Halver E., the subject of this notice; Ole and Betsey, wife of Ulrick Knutson. The mother died in La Crosse at the home of her son, Halver, in December, 1889, having reached the age of four-score years.

Mr. Strand was a lad of thirteen years when the family crossed the sea and landed on American shores. He received his education both in this country and his native land. Agriculture was the first business to which he turned his attention, and in 1884, he came to La Crosse for the purpose of embarking in another enterprise, that of merchandising. He is a man of great enterprise, quick perceptions, and good judgment. He has always employed business methods above question, is conscientious, courteous, and uniformly fair in all his dealings. Before establishing his business in La Crosse, Mr. Strand had been a resident of the State of Iowa for a period of seventeen years; he held public office in Monona county, where he owned lands, which he still retains.

He was united in marriage, in 1868, to Miss Mary A. Tollefson, a daughter of Ole Tollefson, and the oldest of a family of six children named as follows: Sarah, wife of Halver A. Heyer; Tollef, who married Lissie Wage; Louisa, wife of Carl Albrektson; Emma, wife of O. N. Twest, and Julia, wife of John Knutson. Mr. and Mrs. Strand have two children living, Lillie M. and Emma L., pupils of the public schools. The parents are consistent members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

JAMES A. MOSHER.—This gentleman, who resides near Holmen in Holland township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is one of the early settlers of this section of the country. He came here in 1852, when this place was a frontier settlement, and in La Crosse county he has since made his home.

James A. Mosher was born in Montgomery county, New York, September 1, 1826. His father, Peter Mosher, was of German extraction, and was also a native of the Empire State, while his mother, whose maiden name was Sally Aimes, was born in Connecticut and was a descendant of an old Connecticut family. They had a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. The mother died in the town of Holland, La Crosse county. His father and mother, came to Wisconsin at an early day, and died in this county, at the age of fifty-six. Four of their sons—Millford, Peter Josiah, William and James A.—served in the late war; two are still living.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm in New York, and received a common-school education. In early life he was employed as a lumberman, working in the woods. Then for a number of years he was engaged in boating, first on the Erie Canal, six or seven years on the Allegheny river, for a time on the Ohio river, and afterward for one season on the lakes. In 1852, as already stated, he took up his abode in La Crosse county, and here for three winters he worked in the woods. During the war he enlisted, January 1, 1864, in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, Company L (afterward Company B), and was on the Red River expedition with General Banks. He was with his regiment at Memphis for some time, and afterward participated in a number of other engagements. He was honorably discharged and returned to Wisconsin, where he has since been engaged in farming and working in the woods and on the river. He owns an eighty-acre farm with a cottage home on it, and other suitable farm buildings.

Mr. Mosher has been twice married. At the age of twenty-one he wedded Harriette N. Bill, a native of New York State, and a daughter of Amos and Hannah Bill. She bore him four children, two of whom are living, viz.: Martha, wife of William Dale, of this township, and Harriette, wife of James Dale, also of Holland township. His wife died in January, 1885, and the following year he was united in marriage with Caroline Swenson, his present companion. She was born in this township, daughter of Gooden and Lena Swenson. Their union has been blessed with two children: Laura May and Millford Anthony.

Mr. Mosher is a man in whose make-up are found those elements which are characteristic of the pioneer. He has traveled in seventeen different States, and during his extensive travels has had many experiences that, were they written up, would make an interesting volume of no small proportions. He is a fair type of the early settler, the lumberman, and the war veteran, and is withal a genial, whole-souled man, and a most worthy citizen.

CHARLES SCHALLER, who is successfully engaged in the business of contracting and building in Onalaska, Wisconsin, has aided very materially in developing the resources of the county, and is entitled to representation in this work. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 8, 1855, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Schaller. The father was born in Germany, but emigrated to the United States in early life; he is still living, but his wife passed away in 1888. In 1857 they removed to La Crosse county and settled in Campbell township, where the father now resides. Charles was reared on a farm, and in his youth became accustomed to the hard work accompanying the settlement of a new country. He attended the district school which was near the old homestead, and there secured a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the "three R's." At the age of eighteen years he began working at the carpenter's trade, being convinced that agriculture was not his calling. By faithful, conscientious work he has arisen to a high position among the contractors and builders of his county; he employs good material in all his construction, and his assistants are skilled workmen. One very important piece of work which he did was on the bridge for wagons, crossing the Mississippi at La Crosse; he had the contract for all the wood-work and pile-driving, and carried it out to the letter, giving great

satisfaction to all parties concerned. He also built the bridge over Black river at Onalaska, and has been connected with the construction of many other bridges in the county. During the busy season he has in his employ six men. Several of the best modern residences in Onalaska have been erected under his supervision. His own dwelling is one of the most attractive in the place; it was erected in 1887, is of a good style of architecture and is an unusually convenient house.

Mr. Schaller was united in marriage at West Salem, January 21, 1886, to Miss Sarah Erickson, a native of Norway and a daughter of Hans and Mary (Fossum) Erickson, natives of the same country. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Schaller, Agnes Beatrice, whose birthday was February 16, 1891.

Politically our subject is identified with the Democratic party. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of Onalaska.

Mr. Schaller is a member of the prosperous mercantile firm of Gapderson, Krueger & Co., of Onalaska. He is yet a young man in the prime of life, and being possessed of excellent business qualifications he has every prospect of future success.

JOHN ASSELIN has been a resident of this county since 1856, but was born in Quebec, Canada, January 6, 1836, a son of John and Josephine (Chamberlain) Asselin, both of whom were born and reared near Quebec, Canada, and there resided until their respective deaths. John attained manhood in his native city, in the schools of which city he obtained a thorough knowledge of books. At the age of twenty he came West and first found work near St. Paul, Minnesota, at cutting cord wood, later working in a brick-yard. Succeeding this he came to La Crosse county, where he was engaged in cutting, rafting and selling cord wood. He has been a driver on the river in rafting logs, and his many years of experience in this work and in the woods admirably fitted him for the lumber business. In 1860 he purchased a small farm, but is now the owner of 360 acres of valuable land, on which are good buildings of all descriptions and a fine wind-mill.

He was married on the 17th of September, 1860, to Miss Clara Seals, who is an intelligent lady and has made him a model wife. She was born at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, a daughter of Charles Seals, who was born in Montreal, Canada, but who died in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1857. His wife died when Mrs. Asselin was a babe. Mrs. Asselin has a brother, William Seals, and a sister, Mary Bruett, who reside in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Asselin have ten children: Charles, who is married and has three children; Ilwick, who was born in Canada while his parents were there on a visit, is married; Maggie is the wife of James Cotty; Ella; Josephine; Willie and Tillie are living, and the following, who are deceased: Joseph, who died at the age of thirteen months; William, who died when nine months old, and Exelina, who died at the age of three years. Mr. Asselin is a well posted man and is a patron of all good works. In 1882 he was Supervisor of the town of Campbell; since 1889 he has been Assessor of the same town, and he has been Clerk of the School District for the last ten years.

JOHN J. OTT, deceased, late of section 35, Bangor township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 12, 1824, came to this country in 1847, and for many years

worked in various parts of the United States, making his headquarters at Chicago. He removed to this county in 1857, settling on the southeast quarter of section 35, Bangor township, where his widow now resides. He owned 206 acres of valuable land, where he built a fine two-story brick residence in 1878. He was married in Chicago, October 28, 1854, to Agatha Weber, a daughter of Joseph Weber, now deceased, who brought his family to the United States from Bavaria in 1848, settling in Chicago, where he worked at the carpenter's trade several years. He died in Milwaukee in May, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Ott had six children, five of whom are now living: Matthias, Joseph, Mary A., Edmund, John G. One son, Frank A., died at the age of fourteen years. Joseph was married to Josephine Cavadine, by whom he had one child, Katie A. The wife died, after which he married Gertrude Bedessen, and now lives in North La Crosse, where he works in a sawmill. Mr. Ott was a member of the school board many years. He died March 20, 1891, at his home in Bangor, a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and also of the Catholic Church, of which his family were also members.

REUBEN PUTNAM is a prominent pioneer of both Monroe and La Crosse counties, and is entitled to an extended notice in this history of the heroic men and women who braved the hardships and dangers of the frontier to prepare the way for the advance of civilization. Mr. Putnam was born in Bethel, Windsor county, Vermont, November 26, 1818; his father, Reuben Putnam, was born in the same place, and was a son of Reuben Putnam, Sr., a second cousin of General Putnam. Reuben Putnam, Jr., married Eleanor Abbott, a native of New England, descended from Puritan stock, and to them were born ten children, seven sons and three daughters, eight of whom survived in 1891. The parents removed to Cook county, Illinois, and there passed the remainder of their lives; the father died at the age of seventy years, and the mother attained the age of eighty-nine. Alden Putnam was reared in Vermont, and at the age of twenty years was driving a stage for A. W. Hyde. Two years later he came to the West, arriving in Chicago in 1840, and secured a situation with Frink & Walker, the most widely-known stage men in the Mississippi valley; he remained with them three years, driving from Chicago to Joliet, from Rockford to Galena, and other points; he often drove six horses, carrying freight, passengers and large sums of money. He became acquainted with many distinguished men in those days, and gained a wide knowledge of human nature.

In 1844 he purchased some land in Lake county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. When the gold excitement reached Illinois, he abandoned every enterprise and went overland to the scene of the craze. The journey consumed six months; he was one of four men to discover Grass valley, and was engaged at "Rough and Ready Diggings." In 1850 he came back to Illinois, where he resided until 1857; in that year he removed to Jackson county, Wisconsin, and settled twelve miles from Black River Falls; he purchased a fine farm of 417 acres, in an advanced state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings. In 1872 he went to Black River Falls and conducted the Merchants' Hotel of that place for six years; he was in the hotel business at other points until 1888, when he came to Onalaska and

erected a residence on Second street, where he is pleasantly surrounded with many of the comforts of life.

Mr. Putnam was married at Dundee, Illinois, at the age of twenty-eight years, to Miss Eliza Smith, a daughter of Orrin Smith, an honored pioneer of the county. Two sons were born of this union: Hosea Ballou, a railroad conductor of Los Angeles, California, and Theodore, deceased. Mrs. Putnam departed this life in August, 1891.

Mr. Putnam affiliates with the Republican party: he has served as Justice of the Peace, but has not been an aspirant for political honors. He has been a Mason for twenty-five years, and in every association of life he has shown himself a genial companion, a loyal citizen, and a tried and stanch friend.

JOHN CROOK, Jr., dealer in groceries, provisions and feed, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Devonshire, England, August 13, 1848, a son of John and Charlotte Crook, natives of the same place. The parents moved to Cornwall, England, and resided there until 1854, emigrating thence with their family to the United States. They settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin. John Crook was connected with his father in the farming business until he was twenty-two years of age. Mr. Crook was married November 13, 1870, to Miss Frances Letta, whose parents were George and Nathaniel Letta, of Vernon county. The father is living, at the age of seventy-one; but the mother died in 1879, at the age of fifty-one years; and so also Mr. Crooks' mother died, the 11th of February, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Crook, Jr., have three children born to them.

Lewis Crook is at present at the wholesale house of Mr. Diebold, the provision dealer and he has proved himself successful as clerk in the store. Austin Crook is at present in the store with his father; John Crook, Jr., and Lewis and Austin belong to the Epworth League of the Colman Church at La Crosse. Dotty also belonged to that and the W. C. T. U. Both the boys also belong to the Y. M. C. A. of La Crosse.

Miss Dotty Crook, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Crook, Jr., No. 1425 Market street, died at her home November 13, 1891. The deceased was born near Viroqua, May 28, 1871; she was therefore a little over twenty years of age. She was educated at Viroqua, where she became quite an accomplished organist, and received a county certificate to teach before she was fourteen years of age. Preferring, however, to clerk in a store rather than teach, she began a very successful career as such at Westby, which was continued at La Crosse with much satisfaction to the family, herself and her employers. Dotty was proficient in three languages,—English, German and Norwegian. At the age of twelve she was converted, but a change of residence of the parents hindered church membership, so that she did not join the church until the winter of 1888. From childhood she manifested a great interest in religious work, and aided those who thus needed Christian help or advice in a manner much beyond her years. She won the love and respect of all who knew her, as was amply attested by the very large audience which gathered at Colman Church Sunday afternoon amidst a driving rain to pay their last tokens of respect to the one they held most dear. Many said it was the saddest funeral they ever attended. Rev. Mr. Chalfant, of Melrose, a former pastor, was present and pronounced the funeral sermon from John 14: 1-3. Rev. Mr. Benson, pastor of Colman Church, and W. S. Sweet, of the First Bap-

tist Church, assisted. This being the first time the dark angel had entered this family, it was felt most keenly, and all said indeed that "Death loves a shining mark." The sympathy of a large circle of friends is most sincerely extended to the father, mother and brothers, and also to him whose life-plans were bound up in the one that was taken. Our loss is her gain, and therefore let us comfort one another with these words: "Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God: believe also in me."

We miss thee from our home, dear Dottie;
We miss thee from thy place;
A shadow o'er our life is cast;
We miss the sunshine of thy face.

We miss thy kind and willing hand,
Thy fond and earnest care;
Our home is dark without thee;
We miss thee everywhere.

But how very lonely is the home
In which she left a vacant chair!
She's missed by all who go or come;
She's missed in time of family prayer.

Yes, our dear daughter has gone to rest;
Her loving voice we no longer hear;
But God knows all things best,
And has taken one we loved so dear.

REV. CARL GOTTLIEB REIM, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church (German), residence 336 South Fifth street, is a native of Oberturkeim, kingdom of Württemburg, Germany, where he was born March 14, 1836, and received his education principally in his native country. He was a student at Stuttgart from 1842 to 1854, and then engaged in teaching for three years, but his avowed purpose was to become a missionary, and he entered a theological institution at Basle, Switzerland, with this end in view. He pursued his studies here from 1857 to 1862, being ordained a minister August 17, of the year last named, and the following October came to America, in company with Pastor Muhlhausen, then of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Arriving here and becoming a member of the Wisconsin Synod, he was assigned to missionary duties, his first work being the organization of a church at Green Bay, Wisconsin. In this enterprise he was eminently successful, and became the pastor of the new church at Green Bay, serving that people until May, 1870, when he was transferred to La Crosse. Mr. Reim's superiors in the church in Württemburg desired him to go to Africa as a missionary; but being in rather delicate health his physician did not consent, and hence permission was granted him to come to America. Friedens-Gemeinde (Peace Society) is the German name of the church over which Mr. Reim has presided for the last twenty-one years. This society was organized in 1859. The first minister was Rev. Fuchtman, who remained till the autumn of 1862. Rev. Stark succeeded him, who remained till September, 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. Kittel, who remained till the coming of Rev. Mr. Reim. The church in which the congregation now worship was commenced in 1868, and completed sufficiently to be used the following year, though the church debt and the building of the tower and inside furnishing were largely provided for under the administration of Rev. Mr. Reim. In 1873 the old parsonage was purchased, and a new one built in 1886, and a new schoolhouse in 1880. The old church was extensively repaired in 1888-'89, having A new roof, windows and side galleries, a new organ had been added some years previously.

In the school are 110 children of the parishioners, who are taught the English and German languages in connection with the

common-school subjects and religious instruction. The school is in charge of two teachers at present, and all under the general supervision of Rev. Mr. Reim.

Four years ago, *i. e.*, in 1887, the Emanuel Society was organized in North La Crosse, this being a subdivision of the original organization. Mr. Reim supplied the people of North La Crosse and also of Onalaska up to the date of their subdivision, often preaching four or five times daily.

Onalaska and North La Crosse each have a church supplied by one minister. The North La Crosse congregation also have a school connected with the church.

CHARLES L. REED, M. D., physician and surgeon, office Rodolf's block, corner Main and Third, was born in Wallingsford, Vermont, July 4, 1822.

During his four years' private study, he attended three courses of lectures at Castleton (Vermont) Medical College, at which he graduated in the fall of 1846, engaging in practice at Clarendon Springs, Vermont. He continued till the winter of 1851-'52, when he went to California, via Cape Horn, and engaged in practice at Auburn, Placer county, where he also owned and operated a drug store about three years. His wife and two-year-old child joined him in California after he had been there two years. The wife died, leaving the doctor in a new country with a helpless child. He therefore returned with the child to his parental home in Vermont. About a year afterward he married his second wife, and in the spring of 1856 came West and located in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he remained ten years.

In the fall of 1866 he located at La Crosse. He has been in active practice in this city ever since.

Dr. Reed enjoys the rare distinction and honor of having been a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the United States Pension Department, and for years was the only examiner in his territory. He has occupied this position without interruption for about twenty years. He is the present secretary of the board, and has never missed a Wednesday's meeting until recently, when attacked with a severe illness from la grippe.

The Doctor was twice married and is now a widower. His first wife was Eliza Ives, a native of Granville, New York, and they had one child, Ella, now deceased. For his second wife he married Mary H. Nicholson, a native of Wallingsford, Vermont, born near Saratoga in 1831, and died in this city, August 22, 1890.

The two daughters born by this marriage are living in this city: Addie A., now Mrs. L. A. Smith, has two children; Jessie M. is unmarried, and is her father's housekeeper.

REV. JAMES MILFORD PAYSON, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, La Crosse, was born in Freedom, Waldo county, Maine, April 13, 1848, the son of Sion Wentworth and Mary (St. Clair) Payson, both natives of Maine. The father was born in Hope and the mother in Warren. There were four sons and five daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. His brother Sion W. was a soldier in the Nineteenth Maine Regiment, and died of disease and now lies buried at Port Hudson, Mississippi. Henry Lowell enlisted in 1863, and served in the Twenty-sixth Maine Regiment till the close of the war; he is now superintendent of a stock farm at Cam-

der, Maine; Faustus A. was a teacher for many years, and is now living a retired life on a farm in his native State. But two of the sisters are living, both residing in their native State.

Mr. Payson finished his theological education at St. Lawrence University, at Canton, New York. He began his classical course at Freedom Academy, continuing at Westbrook, and finishing in the university. He was ordained a minister of the Universalist Church, in October, 1874, and had charge of the Universalist Church at Sherman, Chautauqua county, New York, until the fall of 1881, when he was called to Grace Church, Rochester, Minnesota. He remained there till the close of the year 1886, when he was called to his present charge. Has spent seventeen years in active ministerial duties.

Rev. Mr. Payson was married at Camden, New York, June 13, 1874, to Miss Flora A. Bassett, a native of Canton, New York. They have no children, but have adopted two, a boy and girl now seven and-a-half years of age, named Clarence Milford and Clara.

Mr. Payson is independent in politics, and frequently votes only the local ticket; has never voted for a president; is an ardent temperance advocate from principle. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

SARAH H. SMITH, relict of Samuel B. Smith, whose death occurred on March 12, 1889, is a lady of education and refinement, and one who has the respect and esteem of all who know her.

Mr. Smith was born in New Hampshire, in 1824, to the union of Samuel and Charlotte (Wheeler) Smith, both natives of New England. He remained in his native State and received his education in the common schools until thirteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Cook county, Illinois. They settled at Plum Grove, and there the father died when eighty years of age. The mother died at Rockford, that State, when eighty years of age, also.

Samuel B. Smith was married January 8, 1850, to Miss Sarah H. Smith, daughter of Orange Smith, and two years later he moved to this county, settling on the farm where his widow now resides. To this union were born eight children: Harriette, who was the wife of Aaron Mowrey, of Onalaska, died and left two sons, Frank and Joe; Zitella M., wife of Carl Palmer of Onalaska; Marian, wife of William Betz of Minnesota; Ellen Smith at home; Betsey, wife of Adelbert Delamater; William G., of Salem; Abner E., who has charge of the old homestead with his mother; and Orange, who died when about three years old.

Mrs. Smith has been a resident of this county for the past thirty-nine years and has a very comfortable home. Her father, Orange Smith, who was an old settler of the county, was originally from Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York, born October 18, 1801, and was the son of Thomas and Sally (Boardman) Smith, both natives of Vermont, the father born in Shelburn in 1770, and the mother in Canterbury, May 31, 1775. Orange Smith was married November 17, 1822, in Chateaugay, to Harriette Ketchum, a native of Orville, Vermont, born June 20, 1804. In 1835 Orange Smith and family came with team and wagon to Cook county, Illinois, settled at Plum Grove, and there resided for three years. Mr. Smith then moved to Lake county of that State and resided at Mill Creek until 1852, when he settled in Onalaska township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin. His wife died in Lake county, Illi-

nois, February 24, 1851. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Nine children were born to this union: Mrs. Mary E. Gitle, Julia M. Armstrong, Ann Eliza Putnam, Sarah H. Smith, Ellen P. Jackson Thomas, deceased; Henry, Franklin E., Casper, deceased, and Levisa L. Orange Smith died September 19, 1885, when eighty-four years of age. He was a Mason, being a member of Frontier Lodge. He resided at Salem many years, and kept a half-way house, which was very popular.

DANIEL HALL, who resides on a farm near Stevenstown, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is one of the intelligent, enterprising and successful men of Farmington township. A resumé of his life will be of interest to many, and is as follows:

The original ancestors of the Hall family were English, but many generations of them have lived in America. Daniel Hall was born in Morris county, New Jersey, January 27, 1821. His father, Daniel Hall, Sr., was born in the same county. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in 1812 helped to fortify the country around New York. Our subject's mother was also a native of Morris county. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Anderson and her father's name was Eliakim Anderson, her parents being French people. Daniel Hall, Sr., and his wife were the parents of seven sons and four daughters. The youngest son, Dr. Joseph H. J. Hall, won distinction as a skillful physician, being especially noted for the magnetic influence he wielded over his patients. The father died when Daniel was young, and he was called upon to assist in the support of his mother and the younger children, which he did until he was twenty-two years of age. His father was by trade an iron worker, and was foreman in a shop. He was an intelligent and well-read man, and was religiously inclined. The mother was a woman of rare strength of mind and force of character, and reigned over her large family in a queenly manner. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her death occurred in 1851.

Daniel Hall was reared on a farm in New Jersey, and received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. When eight years of age he was employed in a large rolling mill, beginning at the lowest position, and by his honest and earnest efforts being promoted from time to time until he was made superintendent. In February, 1850, he went to Pittsburg, and there without difficulty secured a good situation. The year 1855 found him in Minnesota, he being among the first settlers of Burr's valley, Union county. Three years later he sold out for $1,100, and came to Lewis valley, La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He worked one year in a mill and the next year took a claim of Government land. This he has developed into a fine farm, well improved with two-story residence, good barn and outbuildings, fences, etc.

Mr. Hall was married, in April, 1843, to Caroline Tuttle, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, and a daughter of Henry Tuttle. Their union has been blessed with ten children, viz.: D. H., who served during the war as a member of Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, is now a resident of Fayette county, Iowa; Daniel T., who was a member of the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, died in 1884; Jennette and Cornelius, twins, the former dying at the age of eight years and the latter when two years old; Caroline, wife of J. M. Hill, resides at La Crosse; William L., at home; Margaret, at Galesville, Wisconsin; Clara died at the age of twenty-one years;

Elwenie, wife of Delbert Wood, of Galesville, Wisconsin; Delphina, wife of T. B. Anderson, of La Crosse. All were educated and grew up respected and honored by all who knew them.

Politically, Mr. Hall was first a Whig, then a Democrat, later a Republican, and now a Prohibitionist. He is a Methodist of long standing, having served as steward of the church for eleven years. He has also been a Sabbath-school superintendent for many years, and has done much good, training and directing young people in the way that leads to happiness and prosperity in this life and insures a reward in the world to come. Socially Mr. Hall is connected with the I. O. O. F., being a member of Lodge No. 291 of North Bend. He has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and represented his lodge at Ashland in 1891.

LEWIS KNUDSON, postoffice, Stevenstown, Wisconsin, is one of the intelligent, enterprising and successful men of La Crosse county. He has lived here since 1853, and is well known in this section of the country.

Mr. Knudson was born in Norway, September 16, 1836, son of Knud and Anna (Ingvaldson) Tollefson, natives of Norway. He was reared on a farm, and attended school until he was fifteen years of age. When he was seventeen he came to this country and settled in Wisconsin. From Milwaukee he made the journey to La Crosse county by ox teams. In his father's family were seven children, three of whom are living, namely: John, Ole, Lewis; deceased are, Thore, Inge, Randine and Aguethe.

In 1863 Mr. Knudson purchased his present farm of Christ Evanson, who had partly improved the place. Previous to this he owned a fine farm in Hamilton township, which he sold. He now owns eighty acres of good land, on which are first class improvements. He has a story-and-a-half cottage home, 20 x 24 feet, and his barn, which is 30 x 44 feet, has a rock basement. He also has good fences and a modern windmill. In 1891 he had twenty-four head of fat cattle.

Mr. Knudson has been twice married. At the age of twenty-four he wedded Martha Evenson, a native of Norway, and by her had three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Matilda, wife of Christ Mahlom of Stevenstown, and Clara, who resides with her father. The name of the one deceased was Christina. Mrs. Martha Knudson died in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Knudson married his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Hannah Hanson. She was born in Norway, and came to this country in 1870. She is a sister of A. C. Hanson, of Mindoro, Wisconsin. By this union three sons have been born: Mathias, Lewis and Albert.

Mr. Knudson is a member of the Farmers' Alliance of Mindoro. He is a man well informed on the general topics of the day, and is regarded as an influential and popular citizen.

WILLIAM NEUMEISTER, Alderman for the Eleventh Ward, La Crosse, was born in this city November 27, 1866, and is the son of August and Ernestine Neumeister. His father was born in Tiedersdorf, Germany, February 2, 1824; the mother was born in Schenbengrobsdorf, Germany, and was the daughter of Gottlieb and Johanna Cella, and was born March 29, 1838. They were married in 1854, and the same year emigrated to Amer-

ica, landing in the city of New York; thence they continued their journey to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they resided two years; at the end of that time they came to La Crosse, the father engaged in farming. He died January 21, 1888, deeply mourned by a wide circle of acquaintances. He was buried with the honors of the Deutcher Verein, a German singing society, and with the religious service of the Lutheran Church. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises of a public character, and was an especially generous patron of educational institutions. He left a family of two sons: Ernest, born in Milwaukee July 14, 1854, now a merchant of Auburn, New York, and the father of one son and a daughter, Carl and Ernestine; William, the other son, is the subject of this sketch.

He received his education in the public schools and supplemented this instruction with a private course of study. He then took up the occupation of farming, to which he has given more or less attention.

Mr. William Neumeister was married in Milwaukee, November 20, 1890, to Miss Alice Conver, who was born in Chicago, a daughter of Anton and Annie Conver. Our subject is now serving his first term as city Alderman, and is a member of some of the most important committees. He is a man of public spirit and is well fitted to discharge the duties of this position.

OLE FREDRICKSON is a well-known citizen of Farmington township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and is another one of the many Norwegians who have come to the United States, have won their way to honorable positions in life, and have made for themselves happy homes in this State.

Mr. Fredrickson was born in Norway, November 10, 1841, son of Fredrick Olson and Martha, his wife. In 1850 the family left Norway for America, sailing from Drammen, and landing at New York after a voyage of six weeks and three days. From New York city they came to Dane county, Wisconsin, via Albany, Buffalo and the great lakes, and in Dane county they lived two years. At the end of that time they came to La Crosse county and settled on Government land, where the subject of our sketch now lives. The journey to this county was made in a wagon with block wheels that had been sawed off the end of a log, the wagon being drawn by a yoke of steers. The parents had a family of twelve children, of whom Ole was the first born. All are dead save four. Evan and Matthias reside in Buffalo county, this State. Nettie, his sister, who is married to Mr. Hoff, lives in Trempealeau county. The father and mother are still living at the old homestead.

Ole Fredrickson was nine years of age when he landed in Wisconsin, and here he grew to manhood, working on the farm and receiving only a limited education. Three winters he spent in the woods, and was some time on the drive. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Company I, the Eagle Regiment. In the battle at Nashville, Tennessee, he was wounded in the right thigh by a minie ball, and was in the hospital there and at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Later he joined his regiment at Montgomery, Alabama, and was stationed at Uniontown, Alabama, and served until he was honorably discharged at Montgomery, Alabama. Returning home, he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He now owns 160

acres of well-improved land, which was his father's farm. His house is 16 x 24 feet, a story and a half, with a one-story kitchen 12 x 16 feet. His barn is 24 x 36 feet; stable 17 x 60 feet; granary 16 x 24 feet; and everything about his premises is kept in good order and shows the owner to be a man of thrift and enterprise.

At the age of twenty-eight years Mr. Fredrickson was united in marriage with Sarah Simmonson, a native of Norway and a daughter of Simmon Christ Johnson and Rodina, his wife. To them have been given seven children, viz.: Minnie, Christian, Sophia, Josephine, Olof and Hilda, and Flora, who died in infancy.

Mr. Fredrickson is a Republican, and a member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 283, G. A. R., of Mindoro, Farmington township.

W. B. ATWATER, an honored and highly respected early settler of Farmington township, La Crosse county (postoffice Stevenstown), has made his home here since 1856.

Mr. Atwater dates his birth in Nova Scotia, August 3, 1834. His father, Ward Atwater, was born in Nova Scotia, of Scotch and English ancestry, and his mother, also a native of that country, was before her marriage Miss Mary Ann Biglow. Her father, Daniel Biglow, was a descendant of Scotch ancestors. The subject of our sketch was a lad of six years when his parents came to Wisconsin and settled in Waukesha county. There the family lived until 1856. Daniel Biglow, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Atwater, was a wealthy and prominent man in Nova Scotia, where he owned a fishery, fleet and mills. He subsequently came to Wisconsin, and at one time owned eighty acres in what is now the heart of Milwaukee. He entered a large tract of Government land in Waukesha county, and there built a mill. Ward Atwater worked in the mill for some time. In 1856 the Atwater family came to La Crosse county and took up their abode in Lewis valley, where the father lived until his death, which occurred in June, 1881. He had in early life been a ship-builder and miller, and was an expert mechanic. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Emma, Sarah Jane, W. B., Harriette, Rebecca and Milton. Those deceased are as follows: Joseph, who was a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, became prominent as an attorney, politician and statesman in Oregon, and died in 1891; James, a member of the Eagle Regiment, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Company D, died while at home on furlough; Charlotte was the wife of Daniel Kennedy. The mother is still living on the old farm near Mindoro, and is now about ninety years of age.

W. B. Atwater was reared on a farm and received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood where he resided. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the trade of carpenter, became a thorough mechanic in his line of work, and has followed that trade the most of his life. He owns a good farm of 120 acres, which he purchased in 1856, and which is now well improved with a story-and-a-half cottage home, good barn, other out-buildings, fences, etc., all showing the hand of enterprise and industry.

Mr. Atwater was married in 1857, to Miss Caroline C. Post, a lady of education, refinement and culture, and for some time a popular and successful teacher. She is a daughter of Joseph Post, deceased. Mrs. Atwater was born in Ohio, but was reared and educated in Wisconsin. They have three children. Jo-

Fred A. Kenick

seph Truman, their oldest, has been engaged in teaching for eight years. He received his education in the Black River Falls, Galesville and La Crosse high schools. He married Stella Pettingill, and has one daughter, Millie G. The other members of the family are Leonard Frank and Grace. The former wedded Nettie Frank, and has one child, Leslie L., and the latter is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Atwater lost one son, Elmer, at the age of twenty-two years.

Politically Mr. Atwater is a Republican, and has served as Assessor and Justice of the Peace for twenty years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 291, of North Bend.

FRED A. REMICK is manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and is also special agent of the Standard Accident Company of Detroit. He was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1853, in which State John C. and Ann C. (Graffam) Remick, his parents, were also born, the former in Cornish and the latter in Augusta. In October, 1861, Mr. John C. Remick brought his family to this city, and the following article concerning him is given in the history of La Crosse county: "John C. Remick, general insurance agent, was born in Cornish, York county, Maine, in 1819. From 1842 to 1856 he engaged in the shipping business in Portland, Maine. Was first a member of the firm of 'Simeon Pease,' later of the firm of 'Remick & Eaton,' importers. In 1857 he came to Wisconsin, and was about four months in La Crosse, then returned to Portland and remained there until 1861. He then returned to Wisconsin and soon after engaged in the insurance business. In 1881, when this history was written, he was inspector of illuminating oils in La Crosse. He was a kind husband, a loving father and an agreeable neighbor, who commanded the entire respect of a large circle of acquaintances."

He died on March 8, 1885, at which time he was holding the office of District Oil Inspector of the State. He was at one time general agent for the Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia for Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. His death resulted from influenza at the age of sixty-seven years, and for many years until up to his last illness he had been treasurer of Christ's Episcopal Church. His widow survives him, at the age of seventy years. Of their seven children, two died in infancy and Fred A. is the fifth of the family. The latter succeeded his father in the fire-insurance business, which he continued, in connection with life insurance, until 1888, when he sold out the former, and has since devoted his energies exclusively to the occupation of life and accident insurance. He pursues a sound conservative policy that has won for him the most enviable of reputations in financial circles. His policies are clear and explicit and he always looks to the best interests of his customers. He was married in 1884 to Miss Helen A. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Emily Rogers, of Wausau, Wisconsin, who is now a resident of La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Remick have two children: Marion Frances and Helen Kies, and they are all regular attendants of the Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Remick belongs. He is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 45, A. F. & A. M.; of Smith Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M.; and La Crosse Commandery, No. 9, K. T. He is succeeding well in the business, which occupies his attention, and has the unbounded confidence of all having dealings with him. He keeps himself well posted on the current events of the day

and feels a lively interest in the affairs of State and nation. While not an active politician his support is usually given to the Democratic party.

CHARLES A. YOUNG, deceased, was one of the honored and respected citizens of La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He was born in Walworth county, this State, in 1847, son of Sebastian and Elizabeth A. Young, both now living in Farmington township, La Crosse county, highly respected by all who know them. Charles A. was a boy of six years when the family moved to this county, and here he grew up and received a good English and German education. He was married to Anna M. Dolf, in 1866, and for two years after their marriage they lived with Mr. Young's parents. In 1868 they located on the farm where Mrs. Young now resides. Mr. Young departed this life October 16, 1881, leaving a widow and three children: Libbie M., Charlie A. and Clara L. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and in their bereavement his family received the heartfelt sympathy of a limitless circle of friends. Politically he was a Democrat; religiously, a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Anna M. Young resides on the home place with her children, all of whom are still at home. Their farm contains 130 acres of fine land, with modern improvements; good house with rock wall and cellar, substantial barn, a windmill, etc. Everything about the premises is in good shape, and the visitor to this home will soon learn that Mrs. Young is not only a lady of culture and refinement but that she also possesses rare intelligence and executive ability.

She was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, daughter of Harten and Anna M. (Batalion) Dolf, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively. Her father died when she was a babe, and her mother was subsequently married to William Pfaff, by whom she had nine children, five of whom are living. Her mother departed this life at Burr Oak, Wisconsin, at the age of sixty-one years. Anna M. was reared in Racine and Walworth counties, this State, and when she was fourteen years of age came with her mother to this county. She and her family occupy respected and useful positions in society.

OLE NYHUS, one of the oldest and most favorably known of the contractors and builders of La Crosse, was born in Norway, in 1834, a son of Peter and Carrie Nyhus. His father was a farmer by occupation; the parents are both deceased. Young Nyhus obtained an education in the common schools, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age; he then went to learn his trade, and passed through all the grades as required of apprentices in that country. He followed the business in his native place until 1866, when he emigrated to the United States, believing that the opportunities were greater for young and ambitious men than in his own land. He came directly to La Crosse, where he has been identified with the growth and development of the city, and has won a place in the front ranks of the members of his craft. He has erected some of the best buildings in the city, among them, the county jail, Scandia Hall, some of the largest churches and many of the most beautiful residences.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Norden Society. He takes an active interest in all the work of these various

ladies, where his efforts are fully appreciated.

Mr. Nyhus was married in Norway, to Miss Tonette Hanson, whose parents were also of Norwegian birth; her father is deceased, but the mother survives, at the age of eighty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Nyhus have been born two children: Edward is a traveling salesman for a St. Paul drug house, he married Miss Louisa Peterson, and they have one daughter, Helen; the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Nyhus is deceased.

JABEZ B. COMAN, Mindoro, who is ranked with the intelligent and prosperous citizens of La Crosse county, also claims a place with the early settlers of the county, he having taken up his abode here in September, 1852. A brief outline of his life is as follows:

Jabez B. Coman was born at Glens Falls, Warren county, New York, September 18, 1834. His father, Allen Coman, a native of Salem, Washington county, New York, was a son of Isaac Coman, who was born at Providence, Rhode Island, a descendant of English ancestry. The mother of our subject was, before her marriage, Miss Eunice Briggs. She was born in Queensbury, Warren county, New York, daughter of Walter Briggs, a native of Connecticut. Allen Coman and his family came to Wisconsin in 1845 and settled in Walworth county, and in 1852 they moved to La Crosse county and located in Lewis valley. At the latter place Mr. Coman and his wife passed the remainder of their days and died. They had seven children, viz.: Clara, wife of John Kenrick, died February 23, 1846; Cynthia, wife of Nelson Cameron; Eunice, who died September 10, 1846; Walter B. died in May, 1880; Wallace died June 3, 1853; Warren died in Indiana, December 20, 1876; and Jabez B., whose name heads this sketch. The parents were honored and respected by all who knew them, and they reared a family of children that as they grew up occupied useful and honored positions in life. Before he came to this State the father was engaged as a lumberman, and was Sheriff and Collector for a number of years, and a prominent man in politics. After removing to Wisconsin his principal pursuit was farming. He departed this life May 24, 1867, at the age of seventy years. The mother died in Mindoro, December 11, 1889, at the age of ninety-five.

Jabez B. was a youth of eighteen when they came to La Crosse county. He had received his education in Elkhorn, Beloit and Milton, this State, and in the winter of 1852 and 1853 was engaged in teaching school here, he being one of the first teachers in this part of the county. For a number of years he was a successful and popular teacher here, and for five years was Superintendent of Schools. In other ways he was also prominently identified with the early history of this county: served two terms as Town Clerk; was chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and was Postmaster for a time. In 1869 he went to Chicago and engaged in the drug business, subsequently turning his attention to the stock business, and being engaged in it for a number of years. At present he is successfully conducting a mercantile business at Mindoro.

Mr. Coman was married July 4, 1856, at Lewis Valley, to Angela Arnold, who was born in Chenango county, New York, daughter of John F. and Ruth (Brown) Arnold, both natives of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Coman have two children, Wallace and Eunice Elberta. The former was born September 19, 1859, and was reared and educated here. April 16, 1886, he married Ella Pfaff,

daughter of John and Loretta Pfaff, by whom he has two children, Angela and Wendell. The latter is now the wife of F. A. Phillips, of Chicago, and has one child, Harry.

Mr. Conan has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859. He is a popular and progressive citizen, and a man whose influence is ever felt for good in the community where he resides.

OALVOR GUNDERSON, a member of the firm of Gunderson, Krueger & Co., has been a resident of La Crosse county since 1867. He was born in Norway, May 23, 1848, a son of Norske parents, who were born, reared and educated in Scandinavia. He remained in his own country until he was nineteen years of age; he received a good education in his native language, attending school until he was fifteen. Ambitious to advance his interests in the business world, he determined to come to America, believing his opportunities would be greater. In the spring of 1867 he arrived at La Crosse, and in a short time had located at Half-way Creek; the first winter he was in this country he went to school in order to gain a better knowledge of the language. After a few months he removed to Onalaska, where he obtained employment with the Nichols Lumber Company; he was with this firm for two years, and at the end of that time returned to Half-way Creek; there he turned his attention to agriculture, and also served as Postmaster of Half-way Creek, to which position he was appointed May, 1875. It was in 1883 that he once more returned to Onalaska; for one year he was with the Nichols Lumber Company, and then he accepted a position with the leading mercantile house of the town, Bailey & Thompson; he was in their employ four years, when he became connected with Nathan Clark, whom he served until March, 1891.

The firm of Gunderson, Krueger & Co. was then organized; this is one of the most reliable and popular business houses in Onalaska; they carry a line of staple and fancy groceries, boots and shoes and hardware, each department having a large and well selected stock. The extensive acquaintance and high reputation of Mr. Gunderson have added greatly to their patronage, which is drawn from a wide range of territory.

Politically Mr. Gunderson is a Republican, stanch and true, being one of the wheelhorses of the party in his township. He was considered the most available member of his party as candidate for Sheriff in 1890, but shared the defeat of the rest of the ticket. He has served as City Treasurer three terms, and has been Clerk of the school board, reflecting great credit upon himself and giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, lodge No. 418.

Mr. Gunderson was married at Half-way Creek, to Mariam Anderson Bjerke, and to them were born two children: Matilda, a popular teacher, and Caroline. Our subject is one of the most progressive men in Onalaska; he liberally supports all educational and religious enterprises, and makes every effort to advance the best interests of the place. He is a man of strict integrity of character, and no man is held in higher esteem by his fellow citizens.

C. KAYLOR is closely connected with the business interests of North La Crosse, and is well worthy of the space that has been accorded him in this

history of La Crosse county. He is a "Hoosier," born at Piereeton, Kosciusko county, Indiana, in 1854, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Weaver) Kaylor. The parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Indiana in 1845, settling on a farm; the father was a teacher by profession, and was numbered among the pioneer educators of the State. He removed from his farm to Piereeton, where he was Justice of the Peace for sixteen consecutive years; he was also pension agent during his residence at Piereeton. He was a musician of note and led the choir of his church for many years; he and his wife were devoted and consistent members of the Baptist church; he also belonged to the I. O. O. F., and was Worthy Grand of the order during the last fifteen years of his life. He was a man held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens, and merited the confidence he universally commanded; his death occurred in 1886, and his wife passed away in 1874. They reared to years of maturity five children, two of whom are yet living, the subject of this brief notice and George A., a citizen of St. Louis, Mo.

A. C. Kaylor attended school in his native town until 1872, when he went to Elkhart, Indiana, for the purpose of learning the plasterer's trade. He served an apprenticeship of two years, returning to Piereeton at the end of that time; there he followed his vocation for twelve years. In 1885 he came to La Crosse, and since that time has established himself in business here; he deals in lime, hair and building material, and is steadily increasing his patronage; during the season of 1891 he handled about 1,350 barrels of lime. He is a man of superior business qualifications, and is an acquisition to the business circles of La Crosse.

Mr. Kaylor was married in 1875 to Miss Elsie G. Pierce, a daughter of James H. and Anna (Utter) Pierce. Mrs. Kaylor's paternal grandfather was Truman Pierce, who came from New York to Wisconsin and settled at Delavan, Walworth county, in 1844; the maternal grandparents were Joseph and Nancy Utter, natives of England, who emigrated to America and settled in Warsaw, New York, about the year 1810. Joseph Utter was killed by the giving way of a bridge over which he was driving with a load of salt; this accident occurred in 1824, on the road from Warsaw to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are now living in La Crosse county, neighbors to Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor; they are both remarkably well preserved, being able to walk four or five miles a day with the ease of a person of thirty years; their ages are seventy-six and seventy-two years respectively; they are worthy members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Pierce affiliates with the Republican party. To Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor has been born one child, Gertie, aged eleven years, who is receiving both a literary and musical education.

PAUL SULLIVAN is one of the pioneer settlers of La Crosse county, and is entitled to a space in this record of her leading citizens. Like many of Wisconsin's prominent and patriotic sons he is a native of Ireland, county Limerick, born June 25, 1844. His parents, Timothy and Agnes (Christy) Sullivan, were natives of the same county; the father died when our subject was about four years of age. A sister, Mary, died at the age of four years, in Ireland. In 1852 the three brothers Patrick, John and Paul, emigrated to America; their mother had come a year previously. After their arrival in this country the mother married

John Park; her death occurred in 1864. John Sullivan died in 1871, leaving a widow and three children: Mary Agnes, William Henry and Eva Jane. He was a gallant soldier in the late war, and gave four years' loyal service to his adopted country.

Patrick Sullivan lived in this county until 1857, when he went to Kansas, locating in Humboldt county, where he was one of the first settlers; thence he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and finally went to New York and lived in Rensselaer county until his death; he was unmarried.

Paul Sullivan, the subject of this brief biography, was reared to farm life and obtained his education in the common schools. In 1859 he located on his present farm and followed agricultural pursuits until 1864, when he enlisted in the service of the United States Government; he was out about one year, when he received an honorable discharge. He then resumed the more peaceful occupation of tilling the soil. He has a fine farm of 280 acres, well improved with good buildings and supplied with all the modern appliances of agriculture.

Mr. Sullivan was married May 16, 1870, to Miss Elsie Eliza Downer, a native of La Crosse and a daughter of Milo Downer, who was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1811; Mrs. Sullivan's mother was Julia Speer, a native of New Jersey; her parents were married in Michigan and were among the first settlers of Lewis valley, La Crosse county; they had a family of six children, three of whom grew to maturity: David served three years and eight months in the civil war; Elsie Eliza is the wife of Paul Sullivan, and Helen married De Witte Strader. Milo Downer was twice married, and two children were born of the first union: Simeon, who was a soldier in the Rebellion, and Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of three children: Milo Martin, born February 12, 1871; Jennie F., born June 14, 1873, a popular and successful teacher, and Julia Agnes, born June 12, 1875. Mr. Sullivan is a Republican in his politics, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He is progressive, enterprising and thrifty, and is numbered among the leading farmers of the community.

JAMES GAY has made his home in La Crosse county since October, 1859. He was born in Wiltshire, England, January 28, 1828, son of William and Sarah Gay, who passed their lives and died at that place. James was reared on a farm in England, and was married there when a young man to Felecia Noyes. Three children were born to them, of whom two are living: Frederick James and a daughter. The other child, Walter, fell from a vessel into the sea and was drowned.

In 1857 Mr. Gay came to America, landing here after a voyage of two weeks. After spending some time in Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee, he went to Waukesha county, where he has a sister living. In 1859, as above stated, he came to this county, and in 1866 he settled on his present farm.

In August, 1862, when President Lincoln called for 600,000 more, Mr. Gay was among those who responded to the call. He enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and served two years and nine months. He took part in a number of engagements and was on scouting and picket duty. While in the service he contracted a chronic disease, from which he has never recovered; also had his shoulder and arm severely injured by falling from a horse at White river, Arkansas, and from this is still a sufferer. He was honorably discharged and returned to Wis-

consin. He spent three years in La Crosse, and the rest of the time he has been on his farm. He owns ninety-seven acres of well improved land in Lewis valley.

In the fall of 1859 Mr. Gay was married at Bangor, Wisconsin, to Mrs. Jane Luke, whose maiden name was Paul. Her first husband was a Mr. Gear, and by him she had two sons: Tom Paul and Matthew William. Mr. and Mrs. Gear, with their two little sons, came to Milwaukee from Somersetshire, England, in 1844.

Mr. Gay is in politics a Republican. He is associated with the G. A. R. Post of La Crosse.

O. D. ROBINSON, a well-known citizen of La Crosse county, is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in Rock county, near Janesville, November 18, 1848, a son of Findley and Sarah (Bener) Robinson. His father was born August 17, 1800, and was the son of Scotch parents; Sarah Bener was born December 3, 1809, in the State of New York; they reared a family of four sons: Henry, who was a soldier in the late war; Albert a resident of Yankton, South Dakota; O. D., the subject of this notice; and Huron, who is now desk sergeant in the office of the chief of police in La Crosse. The father was a tailor by trade and followed this calling through life, dying December 9, 1870. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party. The mother survives and lives with her son, O. D.

Mr. Robinson grew to manhood surrounded by the wilderness of the frontier, and was early inured to the hard labor of the farm; he acquired an education in the common schools, and at the age of fifteen years, in July, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in what was known as the Eagle Regiment; he participated in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and also in the engagement at Oxford, Mississippi. He was wounded December 16, 1864, at Nashville, the ball entering his right lung, where it lies imbedded. He was honorably discharged in Alabama, in September, 1865, and at once returned to his Wisconsin home. He was reared a Democrat and still adheres to the doctrines. He is a member of the G. A. R., and takes a deep interest in the organization.

He was married July 8, 1880, to Miss E. Sligor, a native of La Crosse county, and a daughter of George and Margaret Sligor. Two children have been born of this union: Margaret Sarah and George Findley. Mr. Robinson was married when he was twenty-one years of age, to Miss Clara Jane Jones, and they had five children, four of whom are living: Eddy Stevens, Albert R., Maud S., and Marcus K.

Mr. Robinson is a man of sterling traits and great integrity of character, and is justly proud of his military record.

MICHAEL DARMS, a farmer near Bangor, was born in Switzerland, February 28, 1830, a son of Major and Anna (Cawiezel) Darms. The father brought his family to the United States in 1847, settling in Sauk county, Wisconsin, which was then a Territory. The parents had eight children, four of whom are now living: Agnes, Anna, Casper and Michael. One son, John, died in this county, in 1882.

Michael Darms, our subject, came to this county in 1851, settling in Bangor township, two miles southeast of Bangor, which was then a wild country. There were six fami-

lies who came together, and Mr. Darms is the only one left, all the others being deceased except his brother-in-law, Joseph Zimmerman, who lives in Colorado. He settled on his present place in 1880, which now joins the village. He owns 160 acres here, but farms 320 acres southwest of Bangor. Mr. Darms was married January 1, 1852, to Dorothy Thile, and they had ten children, five of whom survive, viz.: Amelia, Emma, Louise, Dora and Anna. Three sons died after reaching maturity: Frederic, Michael and Major. The mother died March 22, 1869, and the father was again married September 3, 1872, to Janette Wakeman, who was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin, November 8, 1851, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Buggins) Wakeman. They have had six children, four of whom are now living, namely: Ida, Michael, Nettie and Elsie. Socially Mr. Darms is a member of the A. O. U. W., politically a Democrat, and religiously both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Our subject being the first settler on the prairie southeast of Bangor, that locality is properly called Darms' Prairie, and he also named Fish Creek, three miles east of Bangor, as it contains myriads of fish. He has labored long and hard to build up this part of the country, and thus prepare the way for the prosperity of future generations.

MARTIN BERGH, attorney and counselor at law, La Crosse, Wisconsin, is an American citizen by adoption, his birthplace being Christiania, Norway, where he first saw the light September 16, 1862. His parents, Erik and Anna Bergh, were natives of Norway and Sweden respectively. They emigrated to America in 1868, and located at La Crosse, Wisconsin. The father is a furniture dealer in this city, where he has conducted a business for himself since 1878. There have been three children in the family, all boys, of whom Martin Bergh is the only survivor. His twin brother, Odin Bergh, died in this city June 28, 1887, at the age of twenty-five.

Martin Bergh received his education in the public schools of La Crosse, being graduated in the high-school class of 1882. He began the study of the law under the direction of old practitioners, and was admitted to the bar in 1885, having passed an examination before the then newly created State Board of Examiners. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in 1889, and to the United States District and Circuit Courts in 1890. He began his legal work in this city in partnership with J. H. A. Ginder, the firm name being Ginder & Bergh. This relationship continued until May, 1888, when Mr. Ginder removed from the State, since which time Mr. Bergh has been in practice alone.

He has given careful study and attention to the practice of his profession, and has been rewarded with a large and important business, which is steadily growing. He is attorney for the Provident Loan and Building Association of La Crosse, president of the Scandia Hall Association, which controls Scandia Hall and Park Theatre, and has for many years been secretary of Badger State Council, No. 1, Order of Chosen Friends. He is a member of Frontier Lodge, No. 45, F. & A. M., Smith Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M., and of La Crosse Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, and is also a member of the La Crosse Board of Trade, as well as of several social organizations in the city.

In 1881 he enlisted in the La Crosse Light Guards, Company C, Third Regiment, Wis-

cousin National Guards, and served the full term of five years in the State militia; the last year of his service was in the Governor's Guards, Company B, of the same regiment.

He is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and takes an active and prominent interest in local and national politics. He has for several years served as secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club of La Crosse; has twice represented his party in State Conventions, and as a speaker and worker has rendered able and efficient service in political campaigns. In 1890 he was a candidate for District Attorney, but suffered defeat with his party.

Mr. Bergh was united in marriage, in 1890, to Miss Hannah C. Fleischer, who was born in La Crosse in 1871. Her father, Frederick Fleischer, now deceased, was a journalist in La Crosse, being proprietor and editor of *Fedrelandet & Emigranten*, which was at the time the oldest newspaper in the Scandinavian languages published in the United States. He held various offices of trust and responsibility in the community, and was well and favorably known in public life. His widow, Josephine Fleischer, survives him, and makes her home in La Crosse.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, one of the most prominent and successful farmers of Hamilton township, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, his native land being Wales, where he was born May 18, 1833. His parents, Edward and Margaret (Pritchard) Williams, were natives of Wales; the father emigrated to America in 1842, and settled in Oneida county, New York, where he established himself in business; he was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and was widely known as a very superior workman; later in life he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He and his wife were consistent members of the Congregational Church. He died May 15, 1878, aged eighty years; and she passed away September 19, aged eighty-four years. They reared a family of ten children: Edward and Richard both gave their lives in the service of their country; William and David both live in New Jersey; Eleanor married Mr. Vaughn, who is now deceased; Ann is the wife of James Stevens; Elizabeth deceased, was the wife of D. J. Jones; Margaret married James Linsey, deceased; Mary is the wife of C. Evans; John E., the subject of this notice, was eight years of age when his parents emigrated to this country. At the age of twelve years he went out in the world, and engaged his services to farmers in the neighborhood of his home.

It was in 1855 that he came to La Crosse county and settled in Bangor township; there he bought 120 acres of wild land, which he improved and to which he made additions until 1867, when he sold it; he had other land in Adams valley, Burns township, which he still owns; his farm consists of 278 acres, in an advanced state of cultivation, and well adapted for either stock or grain; the buildings are neat and substantial, and well suited to the demands of agricultural pursuits. While a resident of Burns township, Mr. Williams was one of the leading farmers. He removed to West Salem in April, 1891, and has resided there since that time; he owns seven acres of land just out of the town.

He was united in marriage January 8, 1863, to Miss Eleanor Pierce, a daughter of Richard and Eleanor Pierce. Mrs. Williams was seven years of age when her father emigrated to America and settled in Racine, Wisconsin. There they lived four years, and then came to La Crosse and took up land in 1852; the father died in May, 1880, aged seventy-seven

years; the mother, in 1863, at the age of forty-seven years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were devout followers of their faith. They reared a family of nine children: Jane, deceased wife of Benton Simonton; Mary, deceased wife of E. R. Roberts; Mrs. Williams; Hugh, deceased; Hugh F., who still survives; Margaret, widow of John C. Williams; Anna, wife of N. M. Ruttles, of Onalaska; John M. and William R.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of seven children: Nellie J., wife of Otto Mose, was one of the most successful educators in La Crosse county; Edward Jesse, a student at Beloit, Wisconsin; Richard Wallace, a student at the Deaf Mute College, Washington, District Columbia; Margaretta, a teacher of La Crosse, of wide experience; Mary, Anna and Elizabeth, the three younger children being pupils in the West Salem schools. The family are connected with the Congregational Church. Mr. Williams is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a man of liberal and progressive views, and has given a cordial support to those enterprises which tend to elevate the religious and educational standards in the community.

CHRISTIAN LARSON was born in Norway, June 13, 1821, a son of Louis and Martha (Knutson) Larson, also natives of Scandinavia. The father was a farmer by occupation. He gave five years of the prime of life to the service of the Government, but was never engaged in active warfare. Christian Larson determined to try his fortunes in America, and in 1850 bade farewell to his home and friends and native land, and sailed away to the New World. Upon his arrival here he located in Dane county, Wisconsin, and engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year. The following year he came to La Crosse county, and for two years he worked in the pineries. His experience in agricultural pursuits having been quite satisfactory, he decided to purchase some land and give husbandry his undivided attention. In 1853 he bought a quarter section of land, to which he has added by different purchases until he owns 370 acres, one-half of which is under cultivation. In common with his fellow-countrymen he is more than ordinarily successful in this calling. The principal products of his place are wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes; he gives especial attention to the breeding and raising of the better grades of live-stock.

Mr. Larson was married in 1855, to Miss Cornelia Johnson, a native of Norway, who came to America with her parents in 1850. Her father died before the voyage was completed, aged sixty-seven years; her mother survives at the age of eighty-one years. To Mr. and Mrs. Larson have been born eleven children: Ludwig, Mrs. J. K. Johnson, Carl Ben, who is assisting his father on the farm; Mattie, Julia, Mrs. Ludwig Johnson, Edward, Clarissa Amelia, Oscar, Johnie and Clara. The parents are consistent members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. In his political convictions Mr. Larson affiliates with the Republican party.

OSCAR BOWEN, of section 10, Burns township, was born in Onondaga county, New York, October 2, 1848, a son of Le Roy Bowen, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject came with his parents to White Water, Wisconsin, in 1849, and thence to this county in 1853, settling on section 10, Burns township, in the Burnham valley. He served in the late

war one year, in Company K, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Dardanelles and Saline, Arkansas. They were on the trail of the bushwhackers mostly. After the war Mr. Bowen resumed farming, and in 1867 went to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, Modina township, and farmed two years, after which he sold out and purchased his present farm of sixty acres of Sperry Rockwell, which then consisted of but fifty acres.

Mr. Bowen was married August 19, 1864, to Mary J. Hanton, a daughter of Joseph Hanton, deceased, an early settler of this county from Canada. Her mother still lives on section 10, this township, on the old homestead, at the age of seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have three sons: John E., who married Lillie, daughter of William Hemstock, of Burnham valley; Ralph W., who is traveling for a wholesale house in La Crosse; and LeRoy, at home. Mr. Bowen was town treasurer two years, a member of the Side Board two years, on the School Board many years, was census enumerator for this township in 1890, and is a member of the M. W. of A. and G. A. R.

JOHN A. ROWLES, M. D., of the firm of Powell & Rowles, is one of the leading professional men of La Crosse. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, August 1, 1854, and is a son of Hezekiah and Mary (Coe) Rowles, natives of Maryland and Ohio respectively. The father was born in March, 1820, and the mother in December of the same year; both are living, residents of Knoxville, Illinois. The Doctor is one of a family of six children. He received his literary education in the public schools and at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated in June, 1878, with the degree of A. B. He then began his professional work, reading under the direction of Dr. McClellan, of Knoxville, for one year. At the end of that period he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated in February, 1883. He then entered the Marine Hospital service, in the employ of the United States Government, being stationed at Chicago, and finally at St. Louis although he was in the latter place only temporarily. This engagement continued four years, during which time the Doctor had excellent opportunities for the study and practice of surgery. Upon leaving the Government employ he came to La Crosse, and for one year and a half practiced his profession alone. It was at this time that he associated himself with Dr. D. F. Powell, the relationship still existing. Dr. Powell is now located at St. Paul, Dr. Rowles attending to the La Crosse practice. They have a very large business, and enjoy the esteem and confidence of the entire community, and the highest regard of their patrons.

Dr. Rowles was married October 9, 1889, to Miss Mary I. McMillan, who was born in La Crosse in January, 1869, and is a daughter of D. D. McMillan, president of the First National Bank of La Crosse. One son, Duncan Alonzo, has been born to them, his birthday being April 4, 1891. Dr. and Mrs. Rowles are members of the Presbyterian Church; the Doctor is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and Mrs. Rowles is one of the teachers. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

JAMES M. GILFILLAN, one of the prominent business men of West Salem, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, June 29, 1841, and

is a son of William and Aurelia (Redding) Gilfillan, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State. The father was a farmer by occupation; in 1848 he removed with his family to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and settled on a farm, where he remained until 1854, coming in that year to La Crosse county, and locating on a farm in Burns township. In 1868 he went to West Salem and there lived a retired life until his death, which occurred April 1, 1884, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife died in 1852, at the age of forty years. They were both devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were people of great force of character. They reared a family of eight children, one dying in infancy; seven of the family survive.

James M. was reared to the life of a farmer and received his education in the log schoolhouse of "ye olden time." He abandoned agricultural pursuits to engage in grain-buying, which he followed for fifteen years. He has also had some interest in the lumber industry, and at one time was traveling for a mercantile establishment. He has been Treasurer of the town three terms, and has been a member of the school board for many years; in the discharge of these duties he has given entire satisfaction to the public, and has reflected great credit upon himself.

Mr. Gilfillan was married, in 1865, to Miss Henrietta Caldwell, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Caldwell, who were widely and favorably known in La Crosse county; the father died in 1862, at the age of seventy years; his wife died in 1876, aged eighty years. They had a family of thirteen children, all of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Gilfillan are the parents of four children: Minnie is the wife of Frank P. Coburn, the present member of Congress, elected in 1890; Jesse died at the age of five years; Wayne and Ray. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, to which they give a liberal support. Mr. Gilfillan belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in his political opinions adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, is a lover of law and order, and enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

MRS. MARY HARDEN.—There are in every community some persons who, on account of their industry, and practical management of the affairs which fall to their lot, deserve special credit; and such is Mrs. Harden. She is the relict of William Harden, late of Campbell township, who was one of the respected early settlers. Mr. Harden came to La Crosse county in 1859, and here resided until his death, which occurred February 6, 1887. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1826, and was the son of Samuel and Jane (Murphy) Harden, natives also of the Evergreen Isle, they having been born, reared and married in Wicklow. There they passed the closing scenes of their lives. William Harden grew to manhood and received a good education in Dublin. When twenty-five years of age he came to the United States, located at Hartford, Connecticut, and there worked in a paper mill for a number of years. He subsequently came to the city of La Crosse, Wisconsin, worked for George Farman three years, and then worked by the day and afterwards the month in La Crosse valley. By this time he had saved considerable means, and he invested this in eighty acres of land, paying $1,800 for the same. This has since been increased to 108 acres of very productive land, and here Mrs. Harden resides at the present time. A nice two-story residence has lately been erected, and the barn.

cribs, etc., are all in good condition. Many other improvements have been made. Mr. Harden was married on February 9, 1868, to Miss Mary A. Agnew, an intelligent lady and a worthy helpmate to her husband. She was born in Leeds, Canada, and there grew to womanhood and secured a fair education. She is the daughter of Henry and Ann (Murphy) Agnew, both natives of county Louth, Ireland. Mr. Agnew and family left Ireland in 1843, located in Canada, but later came to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where their days terminated. Mrs. Harden came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1863. By her marriage to William Harden she became the mother of eight children: Henry, John, Samuel, Frank, Charles, Jennie, Lizzie, and Saddie. The sons are all bright and energetic and work hard to assist the mother. William Harden was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, his wife and children holding membership in the same. He was an excellent citizen, a kind husband and affectionate father, and was esteemed by the entire community.

ERNEST HORNER.—There is in the development of every successful life a principle which is a lesson to every man following in its footsteps—a lesson leading to higher and more honorable position than the ordinary. Let a man be industriously ambitious, and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise whether having the prestige of family or the obscurity of poverty. We are led to these reflections by a study of the life of the subject of this sketch, Ernest Horner. He was born in Bow, England, November 5, 1851, a son of Edward A. and Anne (Stewart) Horner, also natives of England, and in 1859 came with his father to America and to Janesville, Wisconsin. From there they moved to La Crosse county, and the father was engaged in the mercantile business in La Crosse until the big fire on Main street a few years ago, when he removed to Houston, Minnesota, at which place he is engaged in the same business. The mother died in England.

Ernest Horner attended boarding school two years at Shoreham, England, and after coming to Wisconsin he attended the public schools of Janesville and La Crosse. When but a boy his active spirit and independent character led him to mark out his own career in life. He began working upon his farm for Joseph Richmond, where he heard scarcely anything but French, and it was very lonesome for him during the four months he was there employed; but he interested himself in learning French, also, which elicited greater friendship in his employer, who offered him forty acres of land and a team if he would remain with him until he was twenty-one years of age. He did not stay, however, and when he reached the age of twenty-one years owned as much land as Mr. Richmond! After working for Mr. Richmond eighteen months, at $6 a month, and saving $46, he bought six calves and a colt and began working for Robert Ross by the day; but he soon ascertained that this was not the best method, and he took a small job from Mr. Ross in catching logs and rafts on the river. Although this was rather a hard school for one so young, yet it promoted independent thought and developed his bodily as well as mental strength, and he was promoted from time to time; and in every position he filled performed his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to those concerned. For the past fifteen years he has managed the rafting operations for such prominent lumbermen as P. S. Davidson, W. W. Crosby, J. J. Hogan,

A. S. Trow & Co., G. C. Hixon and the H. Stoddard Lumber Company of Dubuque, Iowa. His years of experience have been of good service to him and he is now an active and successful man of business, and his lumber as well as his farming interests are constantly on the increase. Upon locating on his present farm in 1880 it was wild land, but his home place, which contains 1,200 acres, is one of the finest upland farms in the county. His residence is a good frame building, built in modern style, and is handsomely and tastefully furnished and is surrounded by shade and pine trees. He has three good barns besides granaries, sheds, etc., and his home is conveniently located one mile from the town. Here Mr. Horner and his family are enjoying all the comforts that money can procure, and extend a refined hospitality to their numerous friends. He was married April 10, 1871, to Miss Delphiney Lee, a native of Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, and a daughter of William and Harriet (Lesser) Lee, natives of New England and Canada respectively. Mrs. Horner was reared and educated in New England and came with her people to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1868, where her father died April 10, 1880, and the mother April 30, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Horner have five children: Harriet A., wife of Will Matthewson, of Brule, Wisconsin; Delphiney R.; Ernest, Jr.; Evelina, and Paternoilla. They lost three children, a baby not named, Philip and Godfrey. Mr. Horner is a Democrat and in his religious views is an Episcopalian. His wife is a worthy member of St. James' Church, of La Crosse. Mr. Horner is now in the prime of life, and although forty years of age he looks much younger. He possesses a fine physique and is seldom ill. He possesses excellent business qualifications, and what is best is perfectly honorable in all his business transactions. His numerous excellent qualities have endeared him to a host of friends, and he is a most agreeable man with whom to have business relations.

STEPHEN STEENSEN is one of the reliable citizens of La Crosse county for whom the community is indebted to the Fatherland. He was born in the northern part of the German Empire, September 9, 1841, and is a son of John and Margaret (Capsen) Steensen. The father died at the age of thirty-two years, but the mother still survives, aged eighty years; they reared a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Stephen, a brother and sister left their native land and came to the United States; the two latter made the journey in 1861 and 1883, and were followed a few years later by our subject.

Mr. Steenson has been a miller since he was sixteen years of age, having learned the business in the old country. Like many of his countrymen he has make the most of his opportunities and has established himself in a profitable business. He is a man of strong determination and has applied himself diligently to accomplishing his purpose. When he first came to La Crosse county he operated a water mill on La Crosse river, and in 1885 came to his present location. One year since that time, however, has been spent in the Barre mills. The mill which he now owns is located one and a half miles from West Salem, and is one of the best in the county. Mr. Steenson has spent $4,000 in repairs and in placing new and improved machinery, and is prepared to do a general milling business. In addition to his mill property, he owns seven acres of good land, a pleasant residence and has the necessary

buildings for the care of a limited number of live stock.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Margaret Hanson, a daughter of J. C. Hanson, until recently a resident of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Steensen have been born nine children: James C. married Miss Alma Darrow; Catherine, who died at the age of sixteen years; Johanna, who died at the age of fourteen years; Elka; Christina; Agnes; Matilda; John and Augusta. The parents are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Bostwick valley. Mr. Steensen is a worthy member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is independent, casting his suffrage for the man whom he considers best fitted for the duties of the office in question.

JOHN FRAYN, a resident of Farmington township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1833, son of Richard and Mary (Exatobb) Frayn, both natives of that place.

He was a lad of fifteen years when he came to America and located near London, in Middlesex county, Canada. There he remained, engaged in farm work, for eleven years, and from that place came to Lewis valley, Wisconsin. In 1864 he joined the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Eagle Regiment, and served in a number of important engagements. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and returned to this county.

Mr. Frayn was united in marriage, in La Crosse county, to Elizabeth Hodge, a native of England and a daughter of George and Mary (Hodge) Hodge. Of the eight children born to them only three are living, namely: Mary, wife of D. N. Barclay; James and John. Mrs. Frayn and two of the children: William and Robert, died in July, 1886. She was a most estimable woman and was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Politically, Mr. Frayn is a Republican. He is a charter member of Nelson Quiggle Post, No. 233, G. A. R.

JAMES FRAYN, son of the above named gentleman, and an enterprising and successful farmer of Farmington township, was born here June 2, 1864. He is the oldest of the three children living. Reared on the farm and educated in the district school, he was early taught honesty, sobriety and industry, and has been engaged in farming since he was old enough to work at anything.

Mr. Frayn was married June 13, 1888, to Miss Jennie Barclay, daughter of James and Elizabeth Barclay. Her father, a Scotchman by birth, is one of the oldest settlers of this county, and is an extensive land owner. Mr. and Mrs. Frayn have one child, Bessie.

Mr. Frayn is the owner of 160 acres of land adjoining Mindoro on the east. His farm is well improved and consists of as good soil as can be found in the Lewis valley. Here he is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping a number of cows. Like his father, Mr. Frayn is politically a Republican.

SETH HART, a well-known citizen of Farmington township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, was born in Morgan county, Ohio April 9, 1840. The Harts were among the first settlers of Morgan county, and his father, Seal Hart, Sr., was born there. Grandfather Seth Hart was a native of Vermont. The mother of our subject was Sarah Rusk, a cousin of ex-Governor Rusk of Wisconsin, and a daughter of

John M. Rusk, who was an Irishman by birth. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Hart's parents came West, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Victory, Wisconsin, and settled near the town of Franklin, Vernon county. They had a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters. The father passed his whole life on a farm; was politically a Whig; religiously a Presbyterian. His death occurred September 4, 1865. The mother is still living and is now in Muscatine county, Iowa.

Seth Hart received his education in Ohio, and was sixteen years of age when the family located in Vernon county, Wisconsin. September 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Forty second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and was actively engaged in the service until the war closed, receiving an honorable discharge June 20, 1865. During that time he contracted a chronic disease from which he has never recovered.

Returning to Vernon county after the war, he was engaged in farming there until 1874. Being in poor health, he moved to Sparta, where he lived three years. In 1877 he came to La Crosse county, and settled on his present farm, which had been improved and which he purchased of Ephraim Stevens. This farm contains 143 acres of fine land, has good buildings, fences, etc., and is kept in the best of order. Mr. Hart gives his attention to general farming, stock-raising and dairying.

He was married in Vernon county, Wisconsin, April 30, 1862, to Miss Margaret McSharry, who was born at Bellevue, Iowa, and reared and educated in Galena, Illinois. Her father, James McSharry, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, came to America when a boy, and grew up in New York State, receiving his education there. He was married at Galena, Illinois, to Ellen Thornton, a native of Missouri and a daughter of George and Ellen Thornton. Mr. McSharry died at Rising Sun, Crawford county, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-five years. His widow is now a resident of Grand Forks, North Dakota. She is seventy years of age, and makes her home with her son. To her and her husband were born nine children.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart have had ten children, nine of whom are living, namely: Sarah E., wife of Leonard Loveland, of La Crosse; John M., of Trempealeau county; Frances E., wife of Perry Gaven of this county; Kate, James F., Eugene, Grace, George T., and Mary Sophia. Their second child, Mary Belle, died while Mr. Hart was in the army.

Mr. Hart affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 233, G. A. R., of Minduro. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY LA FLEUR, New Amsterdam, is an highly respected citizen of Holland township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He was born here on the old farm where he now lives, April 9, 1859, son of Daniel La Fleur, a prominent and well known early settler of this township. His mother's name was Isabelle, and both parents were natives of Holland, Europe. They came here in 1853, among the pioneers of the county. The father died in 1873, and the mother passed away in 1889. They had a family of six children, viz.: Mary Van Loon, Catherine, Sophia, Elizabeth, Renert and Henry.

Henry La Fleur was reared on the old homestead and attended the district schools. He is the owner of 160 acres of land, one of the best farms in the township. He has a comfortable two-story residence, good barns,

R Fahey

modern windmill and other farm improvements, and keeps every thing in first-class order.

He was married November 26, 1885, to Mary Hanna, a native of this county and a daughter of William and Martha (Miller) Hanna, both of Scotch-Irish descent and natives of the North of Ireland. Her father died in 1890, and her mother is still a resident of La Crosse county. Mrs. Maggie Roddle is a sister of Mrs. La Fleur. Mr. La Fleur and his wife are the parents of four children: Daniel William, Martha, Henry Ross and Isabell Gertrude. Mr. La Fleur is a Republican and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

OLE SIMENSON, of Farmington township, La Crosse county, is another one of the enterprising and successful men of Wisconsin who dates their birth in Norway. He was born in February, 1848, the oldest in the family of eight children of Simon and Martha (Transon) Simmerson. His parents were born, reared and married in Sweden. The family came to this country in 1872. All are married and settled in life except Ole and Otto, the oldest and youngest, who reside with their parents. Of the others we record that Thom, Simon, Mat and Matilda live in Cass county, North Dakota, and that Emma is a resident of La Crosse.

Ole Simenson was reared in his native land, and attended school there until he was fifteen years of age. He has a fair education in both his own and the English languages. In 1866 he went to Minnesota, was employed at farm work, and remained there two years. We next find him working in the woods in Clark county, Wisconsin, being employed by Hixon & Witte of La Crosse. Young, strong and energetic, he was well suited for that work and was successful in the woods and on the drive. In 1874 he came to Lewis valley and purchased a farm of Mr. Killaer. It had previously been owned by a Mr. Palmer. Mr. Simenson has since added to his original purchase, and is now the owner of 360 acres of rich and productive land, well improved and kept in good shape. He has a frame residence and one of the best barns in the county. His barn is 36 x 60 feet and has a rock basement. He also has other buildings for the protection of his stock, has an engine-house, modern wind pump, good fences, and all necessary conveniences and improvements for successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. He keeps sixteen cows, ten horses, and sheep and hogs. In company with Peter Gullickson he owns and operates a threshing machine. Their separator is of the Edwin's make, and they have a reputation for doing good work. Each year their threshing business nets them about $1,000.

Mr. Simenson is a self-made man. He is well informed on the current events of the day, and is broad and progressive in his views. He is in the prime of life, frank and jovial, and is regarded as one of the solid men of the township.

RICHARD FAHEY, lumberman. The lumber trade is one which flourishes wherever there is population and growth; and in La Crosse it forms an important industry, not only supplying the immediate wants of the city, but also that of the surrounding States. Mr. Fahey has been so prominently identified with the lumber interests of this section, that a history of La Crosse county would be incomplete without making mention of him, and the admirable

ness to which he has devoted his talents. He was a soldier in the great civil war, and as such deserves honorable mention. From the Soldier's Album, the following article is gleaned:

"Richard Fahey was born April 12, 1844, at Fonda, New York. His parents are Patrick and Catherine (Ryan) Fahey. His father was born in 1798 at Castle Cloghan, county Kings, Ireland; his mother, a native of the same county, was born April 2, 1801. The parents crossed the ocean in the '30s, and resided successively in Canada, Fonda, and Onalaska, Wisconsin, locating in the latter place in the fall of 1855. The father died August 19, 1881; the mother passed away May 4, 1877.

"Mr. and Mrs. Fahey became the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of S. W. North, residing at Onalaska; Ann is the widow of Edward Howard, who was killed in the pineries of Grand Forks, Dakota; James married Mila Hines, of Genesco, and died at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, in August, 1890; Richard comes next in order of birth; Edward married a lady in San Francisco, where he has lived for a number of years; and Elizabeth, the wife of Ira S. Farrand, resides at Galesville, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin.

"Richard Fahey attended the common schools of the various places in which he resided with his parents, but the coming clash of arms caused him to cast aside personal considerations, and in 1861, at the early age of seventeen years, he joined the company commanded by Captain Wilson Colwell, Company B, and was mustered into the Second Wisconsin Infantry for three years, or during the war. His company was the first to take possession of Camp Randall at Madison, but it was soon ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, and next to Fort Corcoran. In the reconnoissance of Blackburn's Ford, the company lost its first man, and in the battle of Bull Run its history was coincident with that of the regiment which fought courageously without officers and preserved its organization. No researches revealed the truth about its field officers, and the command returned to Fort Corcoran, under numerous orders (when not needed), Captain Colwell conducting his men thither in the best of order.

"The regiment remained at Fort Tillinghast until spring, then went to the Rappahannock and on an expedition to the Orange Courthouse and Bowling Green. They were then recalled and ordered to reinforce Banks at Slaughter Mountain, where they arrived early in the morning and found a flag of truce out, and assisted in burying the dead whom the rebels had abandoned. After a night at Warrenton they moved to Gainesville, where their Colonel was killed, after which they went to Manassas Junction, the supply station, where everything was burned. On that day the second battle of Bull Run was fought, following which they went to Arlington Heights, then crossed the Potomac river to Frederick City and took part in the engagements at South Mountain and Antietam. In the former engagement, September 14, 1862, Captain Colwell was killed, and on the 17th Mr. Fahey received a wound from a rifle ball, which passed through both his shoulders, and necessitated his removal to the hospital. The surgeon declared his case to be hopeless, and the next day he was removed to Cadysville, and later to the Frederick City Hospital, where, notwithstanding the grim forebodings of the man of science, he fully recovered from his wound. In the fall he rejoined his regiment at Aquia creek, but after a time was found to be unfitted for active service, such as his regiment was engaged in, and he

was sent on detached duty to Windmill Point, and afterwards on the hospital supply steamer John Tucker, plying between points on the Potomac river. Three months later he was sent to the convalescent camp at Arlington Heights, and about a month later was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, September 12, 1863, doing duty at Mount Pleasant Hospital. June 11, 1864, he received his final discharge and returned to his home.

"Had he not been a man of indomitable will, he would have succumbed to the hardships he was compelled to undergo much sooner than he did; but as long as his physical powers sustained him he bravely remained at the post of duty. No braver soldier ever trod the crimson turf of a battle field, and he was always conspicuous for his strict adherence to duty."

He has since been engaged in the lumber trade, and is the confidential agent of S. & J. C. Atlee, lumber dealers of Fort Madison, Iowa, and has charge of their logging interests in the Wisconsin pineries. In partnership with N. B. Holway he is also engaged in rafting, which business he follows during the summer seasons, and rafts about 30,000,000 feet of logs.

He was married July 4, 1866, at Sparta, Wisconsin, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Bennette. Mr. and Mrs. Fahey have two children: Frank E., born March 21, 1870, and Winnifred, born June 1, 1877. Mr. Fahey has attained to the Commandery in the A. F. & A. M., and politically is a Democrat, and on that ticket was a candidate for Sheriff in 1879, having served as Deputy under H. S. Phillips in 1877. Though Mr. Fahey's path in life has been strewn with many difficulties, he has pressed onward, undaunted by trials, and his efforts have been abundantly rewarded. He holds a high place in the business and social circles of La Crosse, and is considered a substantial and useful citizen. His wife is a most lovable woman; easy and graceful in manners, a fluent and entertaining conversationalist and decidedly prepossessing in personal appearance.

HON. JOHN BRADLEY, a retired farmer and ex-Representative, has been a resident of this State for many years. He was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 29, 1817, a son of Horace Bradley, deceased, a native of the same place. His father, Captain Aaron Bradley, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war on the American side, and was also a native of Connecticut. He was a son of Lemon Bradley, a native of England, who came to this country with the early colonists.

John Bradley, our subject, was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. He removed to Chenango county, New York, in 1839, where he worked on a farm and in the lumber woods until 1844, and in that year removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, being one of the two first settlers of Trenton township, the other being Edward Bonner, with whom our subject became acquainted on the road. They settled down together, and for two years kept bach and farmed on the prairie. Dodge county was organized the year before Mr. Bradley came here, and the Menomonie Indians were still numerous but peaceable. He came to this county in 1855, settling in Burns township, where he purchased 320 acres in burr-oak openings, and still owns 240 acres of valuable land in that township. He was elected to the Legislature in 1874–'75, and also in 1879–'80–'81, serving five terms

in all. He cast the first vote for Angus Cameron for United States Senator, and has always been a Republican in his political views.

Mr. Bradley was married, in October, 1847, in Dodge county, to Elizabeth Stevens, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and they have had six children, four of whom survive, viz.: Walter, Frank, Cora and William. One daughter, Amelia, was married to Timothy Caughlin, and died leaving one child, Amelia, whom her father is now raising. The eldest son, John, died at the age of twenty-six years. He was married to Clara Hurlbut, and left three children: John, Horace and Nellie. Walter married Hannah Beck, resides at Watertown, and has five children: Frank, Hannah, Amelia, Blanche and Russell. Cora married Julius Wood, and had two children: Luverne and John. Mr. Wood died, and she afterward married Daniel Carter, of Traverse City, Michigan. Frank, who married Belle Clark, lives on the old homestead, and has two children: Clyde and Clark; William married Rebecca Shane, and resides in West Salem, this county. Mr. Bradley is a member of no church, but his creed is the golden rule and to provide for the widows and orphans. He was baptized by Rev. Lyman Beecher when an infant, and was reared in the Presbyterian faith.

DANIEL K. GORDON was born in Penobscot county, Maine, October 7, 1839. His father, Eliphalet Gordon, was a native of New Hampshire and a son of Eliphalet Gordon, Sr., who was a descendant of Scotch ancestry. He came West, and was among the pioneer settlers of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Subsequently returning to Maine, he died there in July, 1854. He was by occupation a lumberman; politically, a Democrat; in religion, a believer in universal salvation. The mother of Daniel K. was *nee* Polly Kelly, and she, too, was a native of New Hampshire. Her father, Dudley Kelly, was of Irish ancestry, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Gordon is now a resident of Holland township, this county, and has reached her eighty-sixth year. They had a family of four children. Dudley died in this county in 1877. During the war he served in a Minnesota regiment. Sarah is the wife of Jacob Hoyt, and lives in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin.

Daniel K. Gordon was reared on a farm in his native county and received his education at Orono, above Bangor. He was a youth of thirteen years when he came to Wisconsin. Here he worked on a farm, and one winter he spent in attending school in Illinois. In the fall of 1863 he returned East and enlisted in the Ninth Maine Infantry Volunteers, Company I, and served about two years. He was first stationed on Morris Island, near Charleston, South Carolina; was in the army of the James, under General Ben Butler; was with his regiment in front of Petersburg for a time in 1864; in 1864–'65 wintered at Chapin's farm, in Virginia; was at the capture of Fort Fisher; marched to North Carolina with General Scofield and joined General Sherman's victorious troops at Raleigh, where was held a grand review. He was honorably discharged at Augusta, Maine, after which he returned to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and here he has since made his home.

Mr. Gordon owns a good farm of ninety acres. His house was built in 1880, and is located on a natural building site. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Gordon was united in marriage with Miss Anna Irvin, who was born in Nova Scotia, and who was eleven years of age when she came to Wisconsin. Here she was reared

and educated. Her parents were Scotch-Irish and were born in Belfast, Ireland. They had a family of ten children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have had five children, viz.: Dudley J. is married and lives in New Amsterdam, Wisconsin; Anna, wife of Ed Henry, died in the fall of 1890, leaving two children: Polly and Winfred; Maggie, wife of Martin Hanson, of Holland township, this county, has three children: Henry, Ruth and Dudley; William F., of Dakota, and John Eliphalet.

Mr. Gordon is a good converser and a genial and jovial fireside companion. During twenty winters he was engaged in working in the woods and driving team. Politically he is a Democrat. He has served as Assessor for three years, and has also been Clerk. Well informed on general topics, broad and progressive in his views, he is a man whose opinion is sought for and valued, and a man whose good influence is ever felt in the community where he resides.

RICHARD HOSSFELD.—The life and character of this public-spirited citizen of La Crosse county will bear a much more detailed history and analysis than are presented on this page. Though just in the meridian of life he has wielded a wide influence for good in many respects, and in addition to being upright in every worthy particular he commenced life with but little means and is now in affluent circumstances. He was born in Saxony, Germany, February 29, 1844, a son of Adelbert and Thressia (Denseeng) Hossfeld, both natives of Saxony, and with them came to America, in 1851. The father died at Stockton, Minnesota, when seventy-seven years of age, but his widow survives him, at the age of seventy-six years.

Richard Hossfeld obtained a fair education in the public schools of Germany, and after coming to this country with his parents was a resident of Davenport, Iowa. In 1851 they removed to Winona county, Minnesota. Richard learned the butcher's trade in La Crosse, which occupation received his attention for many years. He went to Chicago during the war and worked in a packing-house there; next was in business for himself a short time, and then returned to La Crosse, continuing in the same business. In 1874 he settled on his present farm, on which he has since lived and greatly improved. It comprises 181 acres of arable land, two and one half miles from Holmen, on which is a good residence on a natural building site. The barns, sheds, granaries, fences, etc., are all of the best and the land is well laid off, and in good condition. He keeps eighteen cows, a number of good horses and a large drove of hogs.

May 29, 1870, he was married to Miss Thankful Ann Nutting, a woman of much intelligence, judgment and executive ability. She was born in Skowhegan, Maine, and was five years of age when her parents came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin. Her father, Abel Nutting, kept a popular tavern here for many years, and died in November, 1875. His wife was Clarinda Blackwell, who died in May, 1880. She bore him six children, four of whom are now living: Sarah, wife of George Willis, of Onalaska; Abner, of Winneshiek county, Iowa; Melissa, wife of Frank McClellan, and Mrs. Hossfeld. The latter has borne her husband the following children: Ida, wife of James Doherty, of this county; Melissa, Gustavus and Frank.

Mr. Hossfeld is a Democrat, has served as a member of the school board, belongs to the I. O. O. F., the K. of H. and Hermann's Sons, and is wide-awake to all the current

issues of the day. He is a good business man, a popular citizen and is frank and genial in disposition.

THOMAS J. BARNEY, Under-Sheriff of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is a native of this city, State and county, was born March 26, 1858, a son of Robert and Bridget (Buckley) Barney, natives of Ireland. The father was born in county Kilkenny, and the mother came from county Tipperary, parish of Lattan. Robert Barney emigrated to America at the age of twenty-two years, and remained for a while in the East, spending the greater portion of his time in New York city. About the year 1853 he came to the West, spending two years in Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked at the plasterers trade. In 1855 he came to La Crosse, and here passed the remainder of his days. He and his wife reared a family of two sons and two daughters: Thomas J., the subject of this biographical sketch; Mary Ann, Catherine, and the Rev. John A., the present parish priest of Hudson, Wisconsin.

Thomas J. grew to manhood in La Crosse county, and received a good education in the parochial and public schools. In early life he decided to adopt his father's calling, and added thereto a knowledge of brick-laying. He has been connected with the construction of some of the finest buildings in La Crosse, among which may be mentioned the Odd Fellows' block for which he furnished the ornamental plaster work and moulding, the new La Crosse theater, the United States Government building and postoffice, St. James church, and the Wheeler & Seeder factory.

Mr. Barney was united in marriage, at Portage, Wisconsin, to Miss Catharine Riley, a native of that place and the daughter of Timothy Riley and Catherine (Gerrity) Riley, natives of Ireland. Of this union three sons and one daughter were born: John, William, Mary and Thomas.

The parents are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Barney belongs to the Catholic Knights of America, to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the Jefferson Club, of which he is a charter member, and to the Germania Society; in all but the last named association he has held honorable official positions. He is a member of the La Crosse Business Men's Association, of the Builders' Exchange, and of the Bricklayers' Union.

WILLIAM KRUEGER is a German by birth and has inculcated in him the sterling principles of the better class of citizens of his native land. He was born in Brandenburg, Prussia, March 13, 1827, and as soon as old enough was placed in school, where he acquired a good practical education. His parents, Martin and Anna (Grames) Krueger, were born in the same province and were well-to-do in worldly goods.

After he had attained his fifteenth year William Krueger began working on a farm, during which time he learned the business of cheese-making, and this occupation he followed for about eight years. In 1852 he sailed from Bremen to New York city, and landed at Castle Garden after an eight weeks' voyage on the vessel Lewes. He landed on the 28th of April and went successively to Albany, Buffalo, Detroit and Milwaukee, remaining in the last mentioned city for some time. In the fall he went to the Mississippi river via Peoria, and was afterwards at Cairo,

St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, and remained in the South two and a half years, the most of this time working as a gardener. He afterwards obtained a position in a Jesuit College at Springhill, near Mobile, Alabama, having charge of the clothing department. He was treated with great kindness while there and no attempt was made to change his religious views. He returned North to St. Louis, Missouri, then went by railroad to Chicago, and soon after settled in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. About this time he received $2,000 from home, with which he purchased 500 acres of land in Washington township, where he lived until 1870, when he sold out and bought the property on which he is now residing. He has 240 acres of fine farming land on which is a good two-story residence, large and substantial barns of all kinds, and everything about his place is kept in good condition. He also owns property in Onalaska, and a good dwelling-house and eight lots in North La Crosse, and a three-story brick block on Jay street, La Crosse.

He was married March 13, 1863, to Miss Margaretta Schaller, who was born in Germany, and when a babe of six months was brought to America by her parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Farber) Schaller. The mother died October 25, 1888, but the father survives her and is a resident of Campbell township. Mr. and Mrs. Krueger have three children: Emma Amelia, wife of Jewett Wylie; Willie Harmon, a merchant of Onalaska, and Frank, at home.

Mr. Krueger is independent in politics, and was treasurer of Washington township in 1863–'64, and the following year was chairman of the Town Board. He has been liberal in the use of his means for the education of his children, and Willie H. received excellent advantages in the schools of La Crosse. Mr. Krueger is possessed of genuine merit, and owing to the attention he has always paid to each minor detail of his work he has accumulated a fair share of this world's goods, and commands the respect of all who know him.

JOHN C. RODDLE is one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of the township in which he resides, and as he has resided in this section of country ever since 1857, the people have had every opportunity to judge of his character, and although he has often been weighed in the balance he has not been found wanting. He was born in Illinois May 26, 1851, a son of Charles and Sarah (Jerrod) Roddle, both natives of London, England. The former came to America to seek his fortune at the age of eighteen years, and settled in Cayuga county, New York, where he was married. His wife proved a true helpmate to him throughout their journey through life and still survives him, at the age of seventy years. She is yet strong and active, and is keeping house for her son William.

John C. Roddle, the subject of this sketch, came to Wisconsin with his parents and settled at Midway, near where the father entered a farm, on which he resided until his death in 1880. His worthy wife bore him four children: William C.; Stephen, who died leaving a widow and one son, Charles; John C. and Eliza Jane (Cronk). John C. assisted his father on the home place, and after receiving a practical education in the public schools he entered Galesville University, where he obtained a practical business education which has fitted him for the active life he has led. He remained with his father, managing the farm until the latter's death,

then began an independent career and now has one of the finest farms in this section of the county, comprising 160 acres. On this is a handsome residence, his barns are also substantial buildings, and through his industry are kept in good repair. His division fences are always of the best and he is considered a desirable and accommodating neighbor.

December 28, 1882, he was married to Margaret Hanna, daughter of William Hanna, who was one of the honored old settlers of this country, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and a Presbyterian in his religious views. Mr. Hanna was married in Pennsylvania to Martha Miller, a native of the same country as himself, but was brought by her parents to America at the age of seven years and was reared and educated in Pennsylvania. Her father was Alexander Miller. William Hanna and his wife came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and here the father resided until his death, September 28, 1800, a Republican in his political views. He and his wife had two children: Margaret (Mrs. Roddle), and Mrs. Henry LaFleur. Mrs. Hanna lives with her daughter, Mrs. Roddle. The latter was educated in the schools of La Crosse, and is a well-informed and intelligent lady. Mr. Roddle ranks among the leading men of his section, and, being of a frank, cordial and generous disposition, his friends are numerous and his enemies few.

JUDGE CHARLES S. BENTON, deceased, was born July 12, 1810, in Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, a son of Dr. Joseph Benton and Catharine Britton. In 1824 he was moved by his mother and his brother Nathaniel to Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, where he commenced to learn the tanners' trade. In 1830 he entered upon the study of law; in 1835 he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1836 in the Supreme Court of that State. During this time he edited the Mohawk *Courier* and Little Falls *Gazette* for two years commencing in 1832; and he was editor and correspondent for the *Courier* until he came West. In 1837 he was appointed, by Governor Marcy, Surrogate for Herkimer county. In 1842 he was elected to Congress from the Seventeenth Congressional district of New York, and re-elected in 1844. In 1847 he was Clerk of the Court of Appeals of that State, which office he held two terms. In 1855 he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he bought a one-third interest in the *News*, which newspaper he edited for one year. In 1856 he was appointed by President Pierce, Registrar of land at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and held that office until the administration of President Lincoln. In 1865 he moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for four years, at the end of which time he returned to La Crosse. In 1873 he was elected County Judge of La Crosse county, for four years, and re-elected in 1877, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1881, when he resigned on account of failure of health, which resulted in death, May 4, 1882.

He was married in 1840, to Miss Emiline Fuller, of Little Falls, New York, by whom he had one son, Linn Boyd Benton, who lives in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a type founder. He was married again in 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Babcock Reynolds, of Oswego, New York, by whom he had also a son, Charles R. Benton, who lives in La Crosse, and is an accountant.

Mrs. Benton, daughter of S. Hubbell Reynolds and Elizabeth G. Babcock, is a native of New York, as were her parents, who were

of prosperous families in that State. She has lived in La Crosse continuously since 1858, except four years during which she lived in Illinois, whither her husband and father had gone to engage in farming.

Mr. Benton was a life-long Democrat and always an aggressive partisan. However, his knowledge of the proper limits of party strife was such that, for his personal ends, he had a strong support among his political opponents. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and he and Mrs. Benton were active in organizing the society in La Crosse.

MRS. MARGARET McKENZIE, widow of John McKenzie, late of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is a lady whose intelligence and refinement fit her for any social position. Her husband, who was one of the old settlers of the county, and one of its most prominent citizens, was born at Alderness, Scotland, on March 18, 1835, and the son of Alexander and Mary (McKenzie) McKenzie, natives also of Scotland, where they passed their entire lives.

John McKenzie was reared a farmer and drover, and was married at Alderness, near Inverness, on April 23, 1858, to Miss Margaret Ross, a native of the parish of Tain, Scotland, born April, 1828, and the daughter of John and Jenette (Murray) Ross, both natives of Scotland. Soon after marriage Mr. McKenzie and wife took passage on the ship Spring Hill, commanded by Captain Ed Ellicott, and after six weeks' sea voyage landed at Quebec. From there they went to Montreal, where Mr. McKenzie worked for a Mr. McGilbra for one season. The following year he rented a small farm, but the house in which he lived burned down and most of his household goods were destroyed. In 1855 he moved to St. Lawrence county, western part, and there remained until 1861, when he moved his family to La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He resided in La Crosse one winter and then bought land of Almon Clark, which he began improving and cultivating. The farm, situated five miles from La Crosse and consisting of 160 acres, is one of the most productive in the section and the fine buildings on the same add much to its appearance. Mr. McKenzie was a very successful stock-raiser, and his many horses, cattle and sheep were of a superior breed. To Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie were born six children, four now living: Alexander, of Pullman, Washington, proprietor of Rolling Mill and Electric Light Plant; John, of Onalaska township; Lillie Grace, wife of H. M. Phillips, of South La Crosse; and Isabella D., wife of H. W. Baird, who is in company with Alexander at Pullman, Washington. The children deceased were: Margaret Jane, wife of A. E. Allen who born May 30, 1858, and died February 28, 1882, at the age of twenty-four, and Jessie died at the age of twelve years. Mr. McKenzie was a good man in every sense of the term and his honesty and uprightness were well known in the county. He was a man of good judgment, possessed of excellent business acumen, and was broad and liberal in his views. He was a kind father and a popular citizen. His death, which occurred in 1888, was the occasion of universal sorrow, for all felt the loss that would be sustained by the departure of such a man. Mrs. McKenzie has eight grandchildren: Margaret Jane left three children, Flora B., Levi J. and Albert Lawrence; Isabella has two, Loyd A. and a daughter, Lillie; Lillie has a son, Milton Donald, and John has two sons, John Archibald and Ralph Eugene.

Alexander McKenzie is an expert hunter as well as a business man. On his journey

West he killed a buffalo, bear, wild hog, mountain lion, panthers and any amount of foxes, coons and wild cats. John is now living in Green's Cooley, is a well-to-do farmer, a good provider and a kind husband. On the 5th of November, 1891, he and his neighbor, Mr. Glover, killed a black bear in Campbell, a little way from his home.

HESTER DARLING, deceased, recently of section 5, Bangor township, was born in Caledonia, Vermont, January 29, 1821. His father, Jonathan Darling, also a native of Vermont, came to Bangor in 1852, where he died in 1860. Our subject emigrated to Licking county, Ohio, in 1840, where he worked at the carpenter's trade six years, and then moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1859 to Hamilton township, this county. After the death of his first wife, Sillie Emery, he married Hester Cooley, by whom he had nine children, five now living. His second wife, Hester, died December 25, 1873, and July 13, 1874, he was again married to Phebe C. Darling, with whom he lived until his death, March 29, 1892, at the age of seventy one years and two months.

HENRY A. KENRICK.—This gentleman has been identified with Farmington township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, since 1852, and is classed among the best citizens of the county. The following facts in reference to his life and descriptive of his home will be found of interest.

Henry A. Kenrick was born in Essex county, New York, near Lake Champlain September 15, 1841, son of John and Clara (Coman) Kenrick. Of John Kenrick, one of the prominent early settlers of Mindoro, honorable mention will be found on another page of this volume. When Mr. Kenrick was about four years old his mother died, leaving a son and daughter. The latter, Emilee Antoinette, is now the wife of J. L. Pettingill, of La Crosse. The maternal grandfather, Allen Coman, is one of the pioneers of this county.

Henry A. came to Wisconsin with the Coman family. They first settled in Walworth county, and in 1852 came to La Crosse county. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. When a young man he spent two winters at work in the woods. In 1883 he located on his present farm, which was known as the Hugh Kenedy farm. It comprises 320 acres of fine land, is well improved, and with its numerous buildings all painted and kept in the best of order; it presents the appearance of a neat little village. The two-story residence is beautifully located and surrounded by forest trees whose friendly branches afford a delightful shade in summer. The barn is 32 x 40 feet; granary and carriage house, 20 x 42 feet; ice and milk house, 14 x 24 feet; honey house, 12 x 18 feet; poultry house, 12 x 16 feet. Water is supplied by a modern wind pump. The farm is divided into fields of convenient size for cultivation and for stock purposes, and the whole is well fenced. Mr. Kenrick devotes his attention to general farming and stock-raising. He has an apiary and keeps from sixty-five to 100 stands of bees. In this industry his wife is especially interested, and is probably as well posted on bee culture as any woman in Wisconsin, having made a study of the subject for number of years and having had an extensive practical experience. One season they sold $720 worth of honey, besides bees to the amount of $45.

Mr. Kenrick was married February 28,

1867, in Lewis valley, this county, to Herretta Mathewson, who was born in Chenango county, New York, daughter of Loren Mathewson, a well-known old settler of Lewis valley and now a resident of Onalaska. Two children have been born to them, namely: Clara Jane, wife of Fred Fillner, of Farmington township; and May Antoinette, at home. Mrs. Kenrick is a woman of rare accomplishments, and is in every sense of the word a true helpmate to her husband. She is equally at home in the apiary, the kitchen or the parlor, entertaining guests in her cordial and graceful way and presiding at her hospitable board in a charming manner that her visitors do not soon forget.

OLE MADSON, merchant tailor at No. 1210 Caledonia street, La Crosse, was born in Norway in 1852, a son of Martinus and Karen Madson. His father was also a tailor, and a very superior workman; he died in his native land, in 1867, aged forty-seven years; the mother is still living, and has attained the age of seventy-eight years. The subject of this notice emigrated to the United States in 1880, and first settled in the great Western metropolis, Chicago, where he worked at his trade for one and a half years; he then moved to Merillon, Jackson county, Wisconsin, for one and a half years; next he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and followed his trade in that city for three and a half years. In 1886 he came to Onalaska, and opened a clothing store and tailor shop for three years. In 1887 he opened a tailor shop in La Crosse, at his present stand. He employs from four to six men, and has a fine patronage. His many years of experience with this line of trade in two of the largest cities of the West, and the thorough training he received during his apprenticeship, all fitted him well for the place he has taken in commercial circles in La Crosse. He is esteemed one of the most reliable business men in the place, and enjoys the entire confidence of a wide circle of acquaintances. In connection with the business already mentioned, he finds time to give to the agency of all steamship lines, which he is able to make quite profitable.

Mr. Madson was married in the old country, to Miss Dorothea Gunderson, and of this union two children were born; the mother and one child died in Chicago, in 1880. Mr. Madson was married a second time in 1882, to Miss Bertha Anderson, daughter of Neils Anderson, of Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Madson are consistent members of the United Lutheran Church, and also belong to the Total Abstinence Society of North La Crosse.

PETER GULLICKSON, one of the intelligent, enterprising and successful men of La Crosse county, resides near Mindoro, in Farmington township. He has lived here since 1870, and is well known in this vicinity. Like many of Wisconsin's well-to-do citizens, he was born in Norway, the date of his birth being February 10, 1858. His parents, Isaac and Ingebaar Gullickson, both natives of Norway, were reared, educated and married there. Peter was a lad of twelve years when the family came to America. The father preceded them to this country, arriving here in 1866. For four years he worked hard, preparing a home for his wife and children, and while they were on their way to join him he died. His death was the result of an accident, he having eaten wild parsnip. The mother and her family settled in Farmington township. The names of her seven children

are as follows: Lena, who died in 1877; Gunder, of West Salem, Wisconsin; George, of Hamilton township, this county; Oliver, of West Salem; Peter, the subject of our sketch; Hansene, wife of Ole Evenson, of Farmington township; and Thorwald, of West Salem. The mother was afterward married to Gilbert Gilbertson, and she is now a resident of Mindoro, this county.

As already stated, Peter Gullickson was twelve years of age when he landed on American soil. He had attended school six years in his native land, and after he came here went to the common schools, thus securing a fair education in both languages. The first land he owned he sold to Paul Sullivan, and subsequently purchased a farm near by, the one on which he now lives; one of the best farms in the Lewis valley. He has 280 acres of well improved land. His residence, 30 x 35 feet, is two stories, is located on a natural building site, and is one of the most attractive homes in this vicinity. It is located one mile from the village of Mindoro. His barn is 36 x 50 feet, and has a rock basement. A modern wind pump supplies water for his stock. Mr. Gullickson gives his attention to general farming and stock-raising, and during the autumn season operates a threshing-machine. In the threshing business he is in partnership with Ole Simenson, and does about $600 to $800 worth of work each year.

November 26, 1880, Mr. Gullickson wedded Helen Olson, a native of Norway. She came with her parents to this country when she was six months old, and here she was reared and educated. Her father and mother, Ole and Jane Olson, are residents of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Gullickson have five children, namely: Ingvald Irwin, Olga Josephine, Johnz Albert, Ida Nikoline and May Luella. Their fourth child, Abel Gilbert, died at the age of eleven months.

Mr. Gullickson affiliates with the Democratic party, and is an enthusiastic worker in party ranks. He has served two years as Assessor of his township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Any movement that has for its object the advancement of educational, moral or religious interests, finds in him a hearty supporter.

HENRY LUETH.—In no part of Wisconsin is agriculture in a more flourishing condition than in La Crosse county, and here Mr. Lueth is considered one of the leading tillers of the soil. His present substantial position in life has been reached entirely through his own perseverance, and the facts connected with his operations and their results only show what a person, with courage and enlightened views, can accomplish. His reputation for honesty and integrity have been tried and not found wanting; his financial ability has been more than once put to the test, but never without credit to himself, and his social qualities are well-known and appreciated. He was born in Germany, December 8, 1844, to John and Dora S. Lueth, who came to America from their native land in 1849, landing in the city of New York. They soon after came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, then went by team and wagon to Galena, Illinois, thence to Dubuque, Iowa, where the father worked at the mason's trade (which he had learned and followed in his native land), until the fall of 1854, when he came with his family to La Crosse and here worked as a mason until his death in October, 1867, his wife's death occurring at the age of eighty years. She died May 10, 1801. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Sophia who resides at Dubuque, Iowa; Dora, also a resident of that

city; Edward, a machinist of La Crosse, who has been in the employ of Dean & Smith for over twenty years, and Henry.

The latter was a lad of ten years when he came to this county and his knowledge of the "world of books" was acquired in the schools of Salem and La Crosse. At the age of seventeen years he began working in the Wisconsin pineries and on the Mississippi river as a common hand. His ability soon became appreciated, and he was promoted to the position of foreman, which he held with ability for over twenty years. In 1878 he settled on his present farm of 210 acres, of which ninety-six acres are under cultivation, and are well and carefully tilled. His residence and barns are kept in excellent condition, his fences in good repair, and he is considered an accommodating and desirable neighbor.

He was married, October 8, 1867, in this county, to Miss Esther Ayer, a native of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, a lady whose intelligence, natural refinement and many domestic virtues make her a pleasing and entertaining companion. She is a daughter of Jonas and Leah (Nutting) Ayer, who were born in Somerset county, Maine. The father died in Onalaska in 1873, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his widow is now a resident of Galesville, Wisconsin. A family of twelve children blessed their union, four sons and eight daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Lueth have four children: Milton Henry; Emmett was drowned when three years of age; Clinton Douglas and Esther. Mr. Lueth has always supported the principles of Democracy, and has held minor official positions in his township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of that worthy order—the Masonic fraternity—since 1876. During the civil war he enlisted in the service twice, but as he was under age his father would not allow him to enter the service, which was a damper, indeed, to his youthful enthusiasm and ambition. He is a jovial and agreeable gentleman, a pleasant companion, and has numerous friends. In personal appearance he is prepossessing, has a fine physique and weighs 230 pounds. He was reared a Presbyterian.

D. R. BLANCHARD, wholesale dealer in butter and eggs at La Crosse, Wisconsin.—The house of which Mr. Blanchard is the proprietor is one of the most enterprising and reliable institutions of La Crosse, and particularly deserves mention for the success it has achieved in a comparatively short time in building up an extensive trade and taking a stand with the oldest and strongest in its special field of activity in the city. The nucleus from which this enterprise grew was laid by D. R. Blanchard in 1882, in which year he came to the State of Wisconsin. He was born in Somerset county, Maine, in 1846, to Theron and Martha (Reed) Blanchard, both natives of Massachusetts. The father was an honest "son of the soil" during his working years. He died in 1888, at the age of eighty-four years; the mother, who is a member of the Congregational Church, is a resident of Madison, Maine, and is in her eighty-first year.

D. R. Blanchard was the sixth of their eleven children, the names of the members of the family being as follows: Theron, Martha, wife of Sheldon Reed; Hannah G., Watson, Samuel N., Daniel R., Mary E., Ruel, who died at the age of nineteen years, and three that died in infancy. Theron Blanchard, the father, who was born in Massachusetts on the 27th of May, 1805, was a son of Jesse Blanchard, who died in 1865. His wife was a Miss Brown, who died in 1856, having

borne her husband three sons: Jesse, Quincy and Theron, all of whom are deceased. The latter removed from Massachusetts to Maine about 1825, and had been a resident of the last named State sixty years when he died. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Reed, was a farmer of Maine, to which State he removed in 1816, and there he died in 1883, at the advanced age of 103 years. He was first married to Hannah Gurney, and his second wife was a Miss Snow, who died at an advanced age. Mrs. Blanchard, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was the fourth in a family of five children: Edward, who married Sophia Whittier, who survives him; Mary, who died unmarried; John, who married Hannah French; Mrs. Blanchard, and Turner, who married Ann Flowers. D. R. Blanchard is a wide-awake man of business, a good citizen, and although he has only been a resident of La Crosse a few years, he has become well known and his reputation is unblemished. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

CHARLES H. MILLER, proprietor of the La Crosse Steam Laundry, was born at Waterloo, Dodge county, Wisconsin, December 23, 1855. His parents, who were natives of Germany, emigrated to America and died when Charles H. was a child. They left a family of three sons and two daughters. After the death of his father and mother, our subject went to live in Minnesota, near Owatonna, where he spent his boyhood and youth. At the age of eighteen years he started out in life for himself, and lived for a number of years in Michigan. The prosperity attending all commercial enterprises of La Crosse strongly recommended this city to the favor of Mr. Miller, and in 1884 he came here and went into the laundry business. He has accomplished very satisfactory results to himself, and has given to the city one more progressive and energetic business man.

He was married while a resident of Michigan, to Miss Matilda Johnson, a native of Sweden, born near the city of Stockholm, and of this union two sons have been born: Ira Abel and Edwin Ray.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 27, at La Crosse, and is the present Master of Finance.

J. A. TRUMBOWER, station agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway Company at Onalaska, and a resident of this place since October, 1889, was born near Brookville, Ogle county, Illinois, October 7, 1863, son of J. R. Trumbower, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania and married Amelia Butts. The name Trumbower is of German origin. The family were early and prominent settlers of Ogle county. The grandfather, Jacob Trumbower, located at Chambers' grove, sixteen miles from Freeport, Illinois. Mr. Trumbower's mother was a daughter of Aaron Butts, who was one of the first settlers in Black Hawk county, Iowa. J. R. Trumbower, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved in 1876 to the vicinity of Ackley, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and the son received his education in Franklin county, that State, and entered business. For a time he was telegraph operator, as "extra," on the Central Iowa railroad, and afterwards at Milledgeville, Illinois, and in October, 1889, was transferred to Onalaska. He is a capable and efficient man for the business.

He was married at Milledgeville, Illinois, June 15, 1889, to Miss Ethel Myrta Steele, a lady of intelligence and of a good family, born at De Soto, Wisconsin, a daughter of D. Abbott Steele, of Rock Falls, Illinois. During their residence at Onalaska Mr. and Mrs. Trumbower had a daughter, Edith Pearl who died at the age of nine months.

Mr. Trumbower is an intelligent young man and of extended information, and frank and cordial in disposition.

IRA E. GREEN, is well known and highly respected throughout La Crosse county, Wisconsin, as one of its worthy and intelligent citizens, public-spirited and of sterling integrity. He deserves more than ordinary mention as a successful farmer, for he began life at the foot of the ladder but by industry, economy and thrift, he has conquered adversity and has made himself one of the leading and influential citizens of the community in which he lives. He was born at Rock Prairie, Rock county, Wisconsin, a son of Henry H. and Abigail (Vought) Green, the former of whom was born in Orange county, New York and the latter in Pennsylvania, although she was reared and educated in Orange county, New York. The paternal grandfather was of English descent and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, taking sides with the Colonists in their struggle for liberty. Henry Green came with his family to Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1840, of which place they were among the first settlers, and when their son Ira E. was a babe they came to Onalaska and settled one mile east of the town. To them a family of fifteen children were born, nine of whom are living. The father died in California in 1860, to which State he had gone in 1850, but his widow still survives him and has attained the age of seventy-six years, and is residing in La Crosse.

Ira E. Green was brought up on a farm, and was given the benefit of the common schools in the vicinity of his home. In early manhood he went to Cottonwood county, Minnesota, where he entered some land under the homestead law, and resided on this land for eight years. After returning to his home and remaining here three years he went to Helena, Montana, where he was in the lumber business two and a half years. Upon returning once more to this county, he located at Midway where he conducted a mercantile establishment for two years and then sold out, and bought his present farm, which formerly belonged to William Ruddle. This place is a valuable one and the value of the land itself is augmented by the erection of commodious and substantial buildings of all kinds and a fine windmill, all of which are kept in good repair. Everything about his place indicates that a man of thrift and energy is at the helm, and that he possesses intelligence of a high order and sound and practical views.

He was married December 30, 1876, at La Crosse, by Rev. Smith, to Miss Sophia Spangler, a lady of education and refinement. Her father, Rev. J. H. Spangler, was born in Switzerland and died in May, 1880. His wife, Louisa Hanhart, was born, reared and married in Switzerland. They came to Wisconsin in 1851, and here reared a family of ten children, three sons serving in the civil war: Henry, Walter and Adolph. Their mother died in Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1854, when her daughter, Mrs. Green, was an infant.

Mr. and Mrs. Green have two daughters: Imogene Louisa, born November 21, 1879,

and Irma Elizabeth, born September 30, 1881.

Mr. Green is a Democrat, and socially belongs to the I. O. O. F. His manners are frank and cordial, indicative of the man, and his personal popularity is abundant proof of his many sterling characteristics.

P. L. CLARK, a tanner and farmer by occupation, but later engaged in mercantile trade, was born in Erie county, New York, in 1824, a son of John and Nancy (Levins) Clark, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont respectively. Dr. Samuel Clark, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a physician of enviable reputation in Stanstead, Canada; he married Betsey Burton, and to them were born five sons and five daughters. John Clark was a tanner by trade, and followed that calling forty years and more. He came West with his family in 1851, and settled in La Crosse county, where he engaged in agriculture; his death occurred in 1880, his age being sixty-five years. He was one of the first Supervisors of the county, and was widely and favorably known. His wife died in 1853 at the age of fifty-three years; they were both people of strict integrity of character, and endured courageously all the hardships of their early life on the frontier. To them were born six children, three of whom are living. P. L. Clark, one of the three, has been engaged in both commercial and agricultural pursuits. For six years he was Chief of Police of La Crosse, and as this city is justly entitled to the reputation of being one of the most orderly places on the Mississippi river, it is not unfair to place the credit where it is due. He was one of the most watchful officials the city has ever known, and fully possessed the courage of his convictions.

In 1848 Mr. Clark went to Mississippi, and remained there four years, engaged in the tanning business. His marriage to Miss Martha Kimball occurred in 1855, and of this union were born four children: Mary is the wife of J. C. Saupe of La Crosse, and they are the parents of one child, Flora May; Albert P. is one of the proprietors of one the largest livery stables in the city; Charles K. is station agent at Alden, Minnesota, and has been mayor of Alden for a number of years; he owns a large stock farm in Minnesota, and is very successful in his business operations; he married Miss Jennie St. John, of Virginia, and they have three children: Frank, Sydney and Roy; Florence married Joseph Morley, of Neillsville, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Joseph Clark. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her parents, Abraham and Mary (Bradbury) Kimball, were from Buxton, Maine; they died a few years after coming to the West; they first settled in Illinois, and afterwards removed to Wisconsin; the father died in 1851 at the age of sixty eight years; his wife died the same year, at the age of sixty-three years. They had eight children, three of whom are yet living: Horace, of Paldock, Minnesota; Charles, of Oakland, California, and Mrs. Clark. Mary Bradbury Kimball was a relative of William B. Bradbury, the celebrated musician. The Kimball family is from the county of Cumberland, England, and takes its origin from a parish of that name upon the Scottish border. The description of their coat of arms from the *Herald's College*, London: "The arms are argent [silver]; a lion rampant; gules [red] upon a chief [sable]; three crescents of gold. The crest is a lion rampant holding in the dexter paw a dagger *au propre*. Motto: *Fortis, non*

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feroz [brave but not ferocious]." The lion rampant in the coat-of-arms show that an ancestor had won a battle while in command at an engagement. The chief is a grant of honor for services done the government; and the crescents show that these services were against the Moors. The lion with a dagger in the crest shows that he who gained the victory dispatched the commander of the opposing forces with his dagger.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, and ardently supports the issues of that body. He belongs to the Chosen Friends. He is a man of good principles, strong purposes and thorough reliability, commanding the esteem and highest regard of the entire community.

JOHN WHELDON, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and conveyancer of Bangor, resides on section 5, township 16, range 5 west, where he settled in 1858. He was born in Wales, October 4, 1815, a son of William J. Wheldon, deceased, a native of the same country. He went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and thence to Steuben township, Oneida county, New York, in December, 1819, where the parents both died several years later.

John, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common and high schools, and also taught school five winters in New York. He emigrated to this place in 1853, where he built the first log house, 23 x 16 feet. The Indians and wild animals were then numerous, and deer was shot on the present site of the village of Bangor. His farm lay in the Bur Oak openings, and he now owns 180 acres, which is operated by his son, he devoting his time to his business interests. He has been a member of both the County Board and Side Board several years, and in the early days was Superintendent of Schools. He was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1872, and in the same year was appointed Notary Public. He has been a Republican since the party was organized, but never takes an active part in politics. He was appointed Postmaster under President Grant April 28, 1873, and served until 1885, when he was removed on account of his political views.

Mr. Wheldon was married, in April, 1843, to Elizabeth Roberts, a native of Wales, and daughter of Richard Roberts, deceased. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Elias, Laura A., William, Richard (deceased), Stephen B., Morris C., Newton, John, Jennie M., Robert and Griffith. Mrs. Wheldon died in March, 1886. She was a consistent Christian and a member of the Congregational Church, of which our subject is also a member.

C. HANSON, one of the most active members of commercial circles in La Crosse county, has resided here since 1866, and in that time has built up a large and thriving business. He is a native of Norway, born on St. Patrick's day, in 1845, a son of Hans and Mary Hanson. His father was a farmer by occupation, and he was reared to the same calling; he attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and then worked on the farm until he was nineteen. Desirous of trying some other kind of employment he secured a position as clerk, which he filled for two years. Then came the wish to see another country, and to try his fortunes in the New World. Accordingly he sailed away across the sea to America, landing in the city of Quebec, in July, 1865, whence he went directly to Chicago, Illinois.

After a short time in that city he came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and settled on Halfway creek; he next lived in the town of Onalaska for eighteen months, and from that point moved to Hamilton township, where he took up a homestead of Government land; he proved up on this tract and sold it in 1877. He then embarked in general mercantile trade in Rockland with John H. Dahl, the firm name being Hanson & Dahl; this relationship existed from 1877 to 1879, when they bought the stock of H. Holmboe, of Mindoro, and removed to that place; the business was conducted under the same firm name until January 12, 1885, when Mr. Hanson bought Mr. Dahl's interest, and has continued the business alone. November 29, 1890, he purchased the stock of J. H. Hodge & Co., and now carries a stock of $10,000. In addition to this enterprise he owns a creamery which he has managed since 1889; in 1890 the sales were $25,000; he also operates a cheese factory, the annual trade of which amounts to $2,500.

Politically Mr. Hanson is identified with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of the issues of that body. He has served as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for three years, reflecting great credit upon himself and his constituency; he has been Treasurer of the township for three years, and was Secretary of the School Board for a number of years, and is at present its Treasurer. He is one of the trustees of the La Crosse asylum, and has filled this responsible position since the institution was opened. In the spring of 1879 he was appointed Postmaster at Mindoro, and held that office until the fall of 1885. In January, 1891, he was appointed to the same position, and is the present incumbent of that office; is one of the World's Fair Commissioners for La Crosse county, and a member of the Norden Society of La Crosse.

Mr. Hanson has been twice married: in March, 1879, he was united to Miss Anna Knutson, a native of Norway; she was but seven years of age when she was brought to this country, was educated here, and became a successful teacher. She was the mother of three children: Alfred M., Clarence and Alma L. Her death occurred in 1885; she was a worthy member of the Lutheran Church, and a woman greatly beloved by all who knew her. The second marriage of our subject was to Miss Anna Anderson, in 1886; she is also a native of Norway; one son has been born of this union, Alexander T.

In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Hanson owns a good residence and some town lots; he is a man of superior business qualifications, and has made the most of the opportunities that have been presented to him since taking up his residence in the United States. He has always given a liberal support to those movements which have recommended themselves as being of benefit to the general public, and the position he has taken in the commercial world is one of which any man might well be proud.

ISAAC D. DAVIS was born at Cardiganshire, South Wales, January 10, 1838, son of Isaac D. Davis, Sr., and Margaret, his wife, both natives of that place. He is one of a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters. When he was fourteen years old his father died. His mother lived to be eighty. Isaac D. was reared in his native land, and from his youth up worked in a coal mine, becoming an expert miner before he was twenty-one. When he reached his majority he left Wales, sailed from Liverpool

to Boston, and from there went North; was in Halifax, Canada East, Montreal and Quebec; thence to Boston and New York. He finally located in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal-mining for several years, and was successful.

While in Pennsylvania, Mr. Davis was married, December 10, 1863, to Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1846. Her parents, John and Elizabeth Williams, were natives of Wales, passed their lives and died there. They had three sons and two daughters. Eight children have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, seven of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth Ann, wife of William Griffin, of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, has three children; John, of North La Crosse, is married and has one son; and Thomas, Maggie, Willie, Gomer and Nelly, at home. Isaac died at the age of four months.

Mr. Davis left Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1866, and went West. He traveled all over Missouri, seeking a desirable location, and in 1871 we find him settled near Oskaloosa, in Mahaska county, Iowa. After remaining there a year he took his family East; and at New York embarked for California, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving on the Pacific coast, he took up his abode in Contra Costa county, and lived there for some time. Returning East by rail, he again settled in Mahaska county, Iowa, where he lived three years; thence to La Crosse county, Wisconsin. Here he purchased 120 acres of fine land in the Lewis valley and has since resided on it. He has a comfortable cottage home, built in 1887, and located half a mile from the village of Mindoro. All the improvements on his farm are first-class and are kept in good order. He is engaged in general farming and dairying, keeping ten cows.

Mr. Davis cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since affiliated with the Republican party. He was reared a Methodist and his wife a Baptist. Being a close observer and having traveled extensively, Mr. Davis possesses a general fund of useful information. Honorable and upright in all his business dealings, and obliging in his disposition, he has the good will of all who know him.

Such is a brief sketch of one of the representative citizens of Farmington township.

GEORGE SLIGER, a farmer of Farmington township, is one of the best-known of the early German settlers of La Crosse county, having been a resident since April 17, 1853. He was born in Saxony, September 9, 1822, and is a son of Henry and Eve (Storandt) Sliger. He is the youngest of a family of three sons and four daughters, and was but three years of age when his mother died. He attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then was an evening pupil for a time; he took up the trade of a mason, and served an apprenticeship of several years. His father was a master mason, and had charge of a large number of men; he died in his native land, at the age of seventy-three years.

When our subject was twenty-two years of age, he sailed from Bremen for the port of New York, believing that the opportunities afforded in the United States excelled those of the Old World. After a voyage of fifty-eight days he reached America, and continued his journey to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, via the Great Lakes; thence he went to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and settled at Lake Geneva, where he secured employment as a hostler in a hotel. He was one of the first settlers in this place; there were no roads ex-

cept the Indian trails, and game could be had in abundance. Fortune did not at first smile upon Mr. Sliger; first he had a horse stolen, and then an ox died, and a series of misfortunes followed. But he is well endowed with that pluck and perseverance which so strongly characterizes his nationality, and he has succeeded in overcoming many obstacles. He now owns a farm of 103 acres, which is well improved with substantial barns and sheds, and has a comfortable and convenient residence.

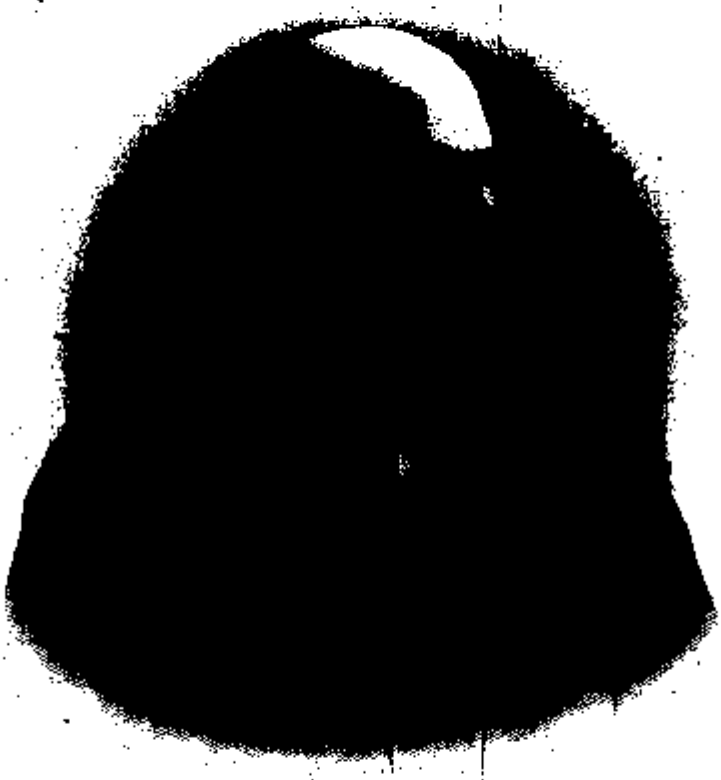
Mr. Sliger was united in marriage, February 26, 1848, at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, to Miss Margaret Young, also a native of Saxony, and a daughter of John Adam Young, who settled in Wisconsin in 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Sliger have been born seven daughters: Mary, Amelia, wife of Robert Williams; Anna, wife of James H. Estholl; Elizabeth, wife of Orlo Robinson; Lydia, wife of Dell Quiggle; Sarah, wife of Ed Ratcliffe.

In his political convictions, our subject adheres to the principles of the voters known as independents. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and enjoys the esteem of all his associates. Although he lacks but one year of the "three score and ten" allotted to man, he is hale and strong and bids fair to see another decade in the history of the Northwest.

MELANCTHON T. BURKE, secretary of the J. S. Medary Saddlery Company, was born near Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, March 17, 1831. His paternal great-grandfather, Hubert Burke, settled in Virginia previous to the Revolution and there married a sister of Obed Dunham, who laid out the village of Dunhamstown (afterwards Bethel), Ohio, and donated the land on which the Baptist church was built, the deed specifying that "no member of said church shall hold slaves or deal in intoxicating liquors." The anti-slavery and temperance sentiment of a later day was largely the result of the work of a few such sturdy souls who had the courage of their convictions at a time when it cost something.

Kelly Burke, son of Hubert Burke, emigrated from Virginia, first to Kentucky, where he married Sarah Beck, and afterwards to Clermont county, Ohio, where Kelly D. Burke, the father of our subject was born, his mother, Emeline (Hill) Burke, being a native of Kentucky. The ancestors mentioned were sturdy American pioneers of the best type, and were without exception prominent members of the Baptist Church, and uncompromising "old-line Whigs."

Mr. Burke is one of a family of six sons and three daughters. His youth was spent in acquiring a good common-school education and assisting his father in clearing up and tilling the old Ohio farm. At the age of eighteen years he began his business career in the village of Bethel as clerk in a general store. After three years of faithful service, he embarked in the same kind of business for himself, which he carried on for several years. At the age of twenty-four he closed out his Bethel store and accepted a proposition of Jesse R. Grant (father of General Grant), to go to Galena, Illinois, and assist in the management of his wholesale leather and saddlery business, then in charge of Mr. Grant's son, Samuel S. Grant. Mr. Grant's youngest son, Orville L., was sent to the Galena store two years later, and his son, Captain Ulysses S. Grant, who had resigned his commission in the regular army, followed in February, 1860. Two years later found Samuel S. Grant in a consumptive's grave,



Miss Juvenile

General U. S. Grant fighting the rebels at the head of the Army of the Tennessee, Orville L. Grant in charge of the Galena store, and M. T. Burke in charge of a new leather and saddlery business at La Crosse, Wisconsin, under the firm name of Grant & Burke, his partner being Orville L. Grant. A branch leather store had also been opened at Cedar Falls, Iowa. In 1866 the Galena, La Crosse and Cedar Falls stores were sold out and consolidated at Chicago under the firm name of Grant, Burke & Co., the La Crosse business being sold to Davis, Medary & Hill.

In 1868, Mr. Burke withdrew from the firm of Grant, Burke & Co., but continued in the general leather and tanning business at Chicago and Portsmouth, Ohio, until 1880, at which time he returned to La Crosse as manager for the business he had established in 1861, now the J. S. Medary Saddlery Company. This company, of which he is a member, is one of the leading industries of the city, and has won a high reputation in commercial circles.

Mr. Burke was married in 1852, to Helen M. Ross, a niece of Mrs. Jesse R. Grant. To Mr. and Mrs. Burke have been born three sons. The eldest son, Edward Ross, is a member of the prominent La Crosse Banking and Insurance firm of Magill & Burke. He married Anna L. Tracy (deceased), a granddaughter of United States Senator Uriah Tracy, of New York. One child, Tracy L., was born to them. The second son, Charles Sumner, is the general agent of the Connecticut Life Insurance Company at Boston, Massachusetts. He married Nellie Oatman, of Winsted, Connecticut, and Robert E. is their only child. The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Burke, William E., died at La Crosse in 1865.

Mr. Burke is a member of the Masonic order and of the Universalist Church. He is an ardent and active Republican, but has never held a remunerative office. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig State Convention at Columbus, Ohio. He has served the city of La Crosse two terms as a member of the Council, and also as a member of the Board of Education.

Just before the surrender of General Lee, Mr. Burke was given a secret commission by the Treasury Department to negotiate the purchase and protection of tobacco, cotton, etc., in Richmond, but Grant struck the last blow before the mission could be accomplished.

In 1865, he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of La Crosse. The city was at that time largely Democratic, and he was defeated by a small majority. He is a genial, courteous gentleman, is public-spirited and worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

ELLS TOURTELLOTTE, attorney at law, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, August, 31, 1833, and his parents are now honored residents of La Crosse. Both were natives of Connecticut. The father came to La Crosse Wisconsin, with his family, consisting of his wife and eldest son, and settled at West Salem, since when they have had two sons and one daughter. He and Thomas Lenhard were the principal movers in laying out that village. The father lived on a farm right in town until about 1884, when he moved to Denver, Colorado, where his son, John F., an able attorney, resides, and remained there until 1889. He then came to La Crosse, of which city he has been a resident ever since. Col. J. E. Tourtellotte, an uncle of our subject's, was on General Sherman's staff until the latter was retired. He died July 22, 1891,

and is interred at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. He was but fifty-eight years of age.

Milis Tourtellotte was educated in the State University, in the class of 1877, but graduated in the law class of that institution in 1875. He then opened an office in La Crosse and has continuously practiced law here since, meeting with excellent success. He is interested in all the enterprises which promise for their object the welfare of the city, and is a public-spirited citizen.

He was married in 1878, to Miss Lillie Woodbury, daughter of Capt. W. W. Woodbury, of Boston, Massachusetts. Capt. Woodbury served in the civil war and died November 15, 1891, aged sixty-two years. He served in a Minnesota regiment during the entire war. Mrs. Tourtellotte is the only child. Her mother is still living and is sixty years of age.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte have been born four children: Lillie W., Augustus M., Wallace L., and Nathaniel M.

Mr. and Mrs. Tourtellotte attend the Episcopal Church. Socially the former is a member of the K. of P., has been all through the chairs in the local lodge and has been a representative in the Grand Lodge one year. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and has been through all the chairs in the local lodge.

Mr. Tourtellotte is proprietor of the Tourtellotte stock and dairy farm at Middle Ridge, La Crosse county, and Mr. A. C. Barber is manager. This is one of the largest stock and dairy farms in the county and Mr. Tourtellotte is actively engaged in breeding thoroughbred Holstein cattle and Poland-China pigs. The farm embraces 500 acres. This is one of the leading industries of the county, and is complete in all its appointments, including creamery, etc. Mr. Tourtellotte takes a decided interest in politics and is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, though not anxious to hold office. He is well read, is an able attorney, and possesses excellent business qualifications.

MARTIN REICHERT, a farmer residing near Stevenstown, is another one of the enterprising and successful men of this county.

Mr. Reichert claims Prussia as the country of his nativity, the date of his birth being November 23, 1844. He is a son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Teice) Reichert, both natives of Prussia. The subject of our sketch was a babe when his parents sailed for America. They landed at New York and from there came direct to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, soon after settling in Washington county. In 1863 they came to La Crosse county, and here the parents passed the residue of their lives and died. They reared a family of six children, all of whom are living, namely: Agnes, Jacob, David, Martin, Mary and Barbara. Four of them are in this country. The father died at the age of sixty-five years. In early life he was engaged at work in the lumber woods in Prussia, but after coming to America he turned his attention to farming. The mother passed away in 1884, at the age of seventy-four years.

Martin Reichert spent his youth at farm work and received his education in the district schools. He was nineteen years of age when he came to this county. During the war he enlisted, in February, 1865, in Company C, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and was at first stationed with his regiment in Madison. He was afterward in Missouri at St. Louis and Rolla. He received his discharge at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, after

which he returned to his home in Wisconsin. Mr. Reichert has a fine farm of 200 acres, a part of which was purchased in 1863. It is well improved, with a comfortable log house, stables, fences, etc., and is devoted to general farming.

Mr. Reichert was married November 27, 1874, to Ella Brown, a native of Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Her parents, Russell and Lucy Jane (McPherson) Brown, were natives of Maine and New York respectively. they had nine children, six of whom are living, viz.: Emma, Ella, Etta, Marcella, Hascall and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Reichert have six children, whose names are as follows: Martin, Royal, Carrie, Albert, Cecil and Chester.

Politically, Mr. Reichert is a Republican. He is a member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 233, G. A. R., of Mindoro.

ALEXANDER FORREST, like many of Wisconsin's best citizens, is a native of Scotland. A man of strong physique, strict integrity, and genial manner, he possesses the chief characteristics of his countrymen.

Mr. Forrest was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, February 28, 1822. His father, William Forrest, was a son of Alexander Forest, both natives of that country and by occupation farmers. His mother, whose maiden name was Beatrice Pettegrew, was a native of the same shire. They were the parents of four sons and six daughters, the subject of our sketch being the fifth born in the family. The father died at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother reached the advanced age of ninety-five years before her death.

Alexander Forrest grew up on a farm and received his education in the schools of his native land. For eight years he was engaged in a milling and provision business in Glasgow, and for a number of years was employed in the iron works of Castle Hill. In 1867 he came to Wisconsin and settled in Farmington township, La Crosse county. Here he purchased of Angus Cameron what was known as the Lewis farm, one of the oldest farms in the county. It was on this farm the old Lewis mill was built in 1848, the mill that ground the first wheat raised in this part of the county. This place consists of 140 acres of rich bottom land, well watered by Fleming creek, and has a good house, barn, etc.

At the age of twenty-nine years Mr. Forrest was united in marriage with Jeanette McGrindle, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and a daughter of William McGrindle. Four sons and four daughters came to bless their union, namely: Thomas and Andrew, of Farmington township; James is married and lives on the home place; Beatrice, wife of Bishop Hobbs of La Crosse; Elizabeth, wife of E. Fuller, this township; Maggie, at home; and two are deceased: William, who died in Moody county, Dakota, leaving a widow and four children, and Ann, who died at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Forrest and his family are among the highly respected people of this vicinity. He is in politics a Republican, and in religion a Presbyterian.

HERBERT LOVEJOY, manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, brackets, flooring, siding, ceiling, and dealer in building paper, window glass, builders' hardware and building material generally, has been established in business in La Crosse since 1881.

He is a native of the State of New York, born at Ogdensburg, December 20, 1851, a son of William and Elizabeth (Kelly) Lovejoy. His father was also a dealer in building material; his grandfather, Ransom Lovejoy, was a farmer by occupation, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were men and women of robust constitutions, were above medium stature, and were also very long-lived.

Herbert Lovejoy passed his youth in his native village, receiving a good education in the public schools. At the age of thirteen years he came West, and secured employment in Chicago with the firm of Heath & Milligan, paint manufacturers. He finally returned to New York, and again came to Chicago in the spring of 1872. In the fall of the same year he came to La Crosse, remaining one year, at the end of which period he went home on account of the death of his father.

He and his brother Fred went to Prescott, Canada, where they were about establishing themselves in business, when the great fire at St. John, New Brunswick, occurred, and they started for that city, believing that better opportunities awaited them there, but, arriving at Montreal, received discouraging reports from St. John. Accordingly they sold their boats which they had taken with them. They next turned their attention to the West, securing a hack with which they drove overland to Chicago. Arriving in that city they sold their team, and took the train for La Crosse. This was in the fall of 1877, and until 1881 our subject worked at the business of sash manufacturing. Then, as before stated, he established himself in business. He erected the plant known as the Novelty Wood Works, which was burned out in 1888, and he lost every dollar he was worth. He rebuilt the present plant, and one year afterward sold out to the present owner, J. E. Wheeler. He then spent some time in Washington Territory, and after his return he went to Merrill, Wisconsin, where he started a large plant for a company there. In 1889 he erected the plant in La Crosse where he is conducting a thriving trade.

Mr. Lovejoy was married in Sparta, Wisconsin, to Miss Isabella E. Gurr, a native of Chicago, Illinois, and a daughter of William and Mary Gurr, who came from Sussex, England. Mrs. Lovejoy's father was a blacksmith by trade, but followed agricultural pursuits after coming to America. Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy are the parents of two children, Hattie and Florence. Mr. Lovejoy is a charter member of the Builders' Exchange, and was one of the charter members of the La Crosse Building Association, and is a present member of its directory.

WILLIAM JOHN DAVIDSON, a highly respected citizen of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is a native of the State of New York, born at Redford, Clinton county, February 21, 1841. His parents, William and Lucinda (Bird) Davidson, were natives of Leeds, England, and the State of New York respectively. The paternal grandfather was John Davidson who emigrated to America and settled in Redford, Clinton county, New York. Lucinda Bird was the daughter of John A. Bird, who was a native of England and emigrated to America and settled in New York. The subject of this notice passed his boyhood and early youth in his native State, and at the age of sixteen years he came to the West and made his home in Caledonia, Minnesota, until the breaking out of the civil war. He then

espoused the cause of the Union, and September 30, 1861, he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Light Artillery, and did service for three years and twenty-six days. He participated in many of the most important battles of the war, among which may be mentioned: Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Gallley Bridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Red River and Clinton. After the cessation of hostilities he was engaged in various kinds of work along the Mississippi river for a period of two years. He then took up the business of house and sign painting, and in 1872 went to Chicago, where he remained for fourteen years. In 1886 he came to La Crosse, and has been prominently identified with his branch of the building business since that time.

Mr. Davidson was united in marriage in this city in 1868, to Miss Mary J. Morton, a daughter of John and Catharine Morton, natives of Ireland. Two daughters have been born of this union: Loretta, the wife of Harvey E. Derr, and Irene.

Our worthy subject is a member of the G. A. R., holding an official position in Wilson Caldwell Post, No. 38, Department of Wisconsin; he is also a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a charter member of the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse.

THERON ANDERS, whose business career in Onalaska has been a most creditable one, is entitled to the following space in this history of La Crosse county. He was born in Seneca county, Ohio, February 15, 1859, a son of William H. and Kate (Madison) Anders, natives of Virginia and New York respectively. The father was a soldier in the late civil war, enlisting at La Crosse in the heavy Artillery; he served one year, and at the end of that time returned to this county. He died in 1888, but his wife still survives, a resident of Milwaukee. Two of their sons were also in the war: Initatus was a member of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Antietam; David fought in an Ohio Regiment for three years. Theron Anders was a lad when he came to Wisconsin, where he received his education and grew to manhood. The great industry of the State, lumbering, furnished him employment when he started out to meet the responsibilities of life. He has worked in the woods, on the drive and on the river, and during the past seven years, has been superintendent of the East Fork Improvement Company. The experience he has had in every branch of this business renders him a valued employé, and in his capacity of superintendent he is immensely popular, not only with his company but with his men as well. He resides on Second street, Onalaska, where he owns a good piece of property.

Mr. Anders was married November 7, 1874, to Miss Eva Sampson, a daughter of Henry and Samantha (Webber) Sampson, natives of Chautauqua county, New York. Mrs. Anders was born in Licking county, Ohio, but during her early life was brought to Wisconsin where she grew to womanhood; her father is now deceased, and her mother lives at Shasta, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Anders have two children: Thomas O. was born December 15, 1883, and William H., December 6, 1885; the oldest child, Clarence Henry, died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Anders adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He

belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Onalaska Lodge, No. 214. He is in the prime of life, is possessed of excellent business ability, and has before him every prospect of success and prosperity.

JOHN B. JONES is one of the pioneers of La Crosse county, having settled here in 1853, and aided in the development and growth of one of the best States in the Union. He is a citizen of the United States by adoption. He was born at Bristol, Monmouthshire, England, November 7, 1818, a son of William and Margaret (Jones) Jones. His grandfather and grandmother were William and Margaret Rogers. He was three years of age when his parents emigrated to America and settled in the Dominion of Canada. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. He learned the trade of stuccoing, which he followed for some years. For a time he lived in Sherbrook, Canada, and at the age of nineteen years and six months he removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for one year. He then went to Rockford, Illinois, and later on to Beloit, Wisconsin. He then went to Elkhorn, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he remained eleven years. In 1853 he came to La Crosse county, and in a short time after his arrival here settled on the land he has since occupied. This land had been purchased in 1852. The first work Mr. Jones did in La Crosse county was to assist in the construction of a large mill which was being built by Smith, Burns & Ruberry. He also purchased from the Government 640 acres of as choice land as can be found in Lewis valley, which now has excellent improvements. A brick residence was erected in 1880, at a cost of $5,000, and is beautifully situated in every respect. The barns, ice-house, creamery, machine house, granary, carriage house and cribs are all of a substantial style, and reflect great credit upon the thrifty owner.

Mr. Jones was married June 20, 1842, to Miss Mary B. Hicks, of Boston, Massachusetts, a daughter of Elias Hicks, who came with his family to this county during its early settlement. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of nine children: Alfred A., George W., John M., Maria, wife of James Forest; Elias Jackson, Lemuel Byron, Lorette, who died at the age of six years; William Wilbur, who died at the age of three years, and Ann Eliza, who was sixteen at the time of her death. Lemuel B. resides on the home farm; he married Miss Mary H. Hemstock, May 28, 1890. She is a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stedmen) Hemstock, residents of Burns, La Crosse county, and before her marriage was a very successful teacher.

This family was called to mourn the death of the wife and mother, June 7, 1888, when she passed to the "great beyond," aged sixty-five years, lacking three days. She was a woman of rare Christian character, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Jones affiliates with the Republican party, and is a stanch supporter of the principles of that organization.

JOHN RUEDY, deceased, formerly of section 8, Bangor township, was born in Prattigan, Switzerland, August 20, 1837, a son of Florien and Anna (Ruedy) Ruedy. The father brought his family to the United States in August, 1840, and settled in Highland, Illinois, thirty miles east of St. Louis, and four years later they came to Sauk county,

Wisconsin, and in 1851 to this county, settling on section 8, where our subject's widow now lives. The parents had seven children, only one of whom is now living, Mrs. Christine Wolf.

John Ruedy, our subject, was a farmer and stock-raiser all his life, and for many years operated the Bangor woolen mill in connection with his farming. The mill was built in 1866, by Mr. Ruedy and George Scheidt. He owned a fine farm of 170 acres in the homestead, besides sixty acres of timber land. He held the offices of Town Treasurer, Assessor and Town Clerk several years and was also a member of the Side Board and School Board many years. In his political views he was a Republican, and socially a member of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Ruedy was married June 1, 1861, to Ursula Saxer, a daughter of Peter and Ursula (Mongelt) Saxer. The parents were born in Splugen, Switzerland, and crossed the ocean in 1854, being fifty-two days en route. They lived one year in Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1855 came to this county and settled in Dutch creek valley, Bangor township. The father died in Bangor, in 1875, and the mother now lives in this city, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were the parents of fifteen children, twelve of whom are now living, namely: Menga, now Mrs. Bosshard; Maria, Mrs. Accola; Peter, Ursula, now Mrs. Ruedy; Elizabeth, Mrs. Wettstein; Matthias, Christine, Mrs. Nolden; Katharine, Anna M., Mrs. Schilling; Lucia, Mrs. Nedvedeck; Edward and Annetta, Mrs. Williams. The children are now scattered in various parts of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruedy had four children: Anna, Ursula, Christine and Peter J. Anna married George W. Thompson of Sioux City, Iowa, and has one child, Juanita. Ursula married William H. Thompson, brother to G. W. Thompson, also of Sioux City. Christine married Nicholas M. Elsen, of Burns township, and has one child, Orma. Mr. Ruedy died September 30, 1878. He was a lively, energetic and prosperous man, sociable, honest, and respected by all. In his death the family lost an affectionate husband and father, and the community a valuable member of society.

CARL C. CASBERG is one of the prominent and enterprising farmers of Holland township, this county. He came with his parents to La Crosse county in 1860, and for thirty-one years has resided here. He was born in Norway, son of Christian Christianson and Caroline his wife, both natives of that country. They made their home in Holland township the rest of their lives and died here. Five sons composed their family of children. Carl was twelve years old when he came to this country. On the farm he grew up, doing the work of a farmer's boy and attending the district schools near his home. His present farm, which consists of 120 acres, he purchased of Andrew Nelson, and on it he has lived seven years. He has a comfortable two-story residence; barn, 22 x 32 feet in dimensions; ice house, 16 x 20 feet; and other substantial farm improvements that combine to make his place a valuable one well suited for successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. Mr. Casberg is much interested in stock, especially horses. He has three of the finest stallions in the county: a thoroughbred Clyde, a French Canadian and a three-fourths Norman horse. He has devoted much time and money to this business, and has been very successful. He is in company with Thomas Johnson and Alfred Gaarder. Mr. Casberg is one of the mos

successful threshers in this section of the country, having operated a machine for seventeen years, during the autumn season. He now owns a steam thresher, fourteen-horse power.

When he was twenty-four years old Mr. Casberg was united in marriage with Jenny Stoen, a native of La Crosse county, and a daughter of Benjamin Stoen. They have five children, namely: Carlton, Henry, John, Birdie and Laura. They lost one child whose name was Otilla.

Mr. Casberg's political views are in harmony with Republican principles. He is associated with the Farmers' Alliance and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Well posted on the general topics of the day, broad and liberal in his views, frank and cordial in his manners, he is a good neighbor and a popular citizen.

C. H. HAWKINS, La Crosse, is one of the representative citizens of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and has held a number of prominent offices in the town of La Crosse. He was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, December 14, 1847, and is a son of Homer Hawkins, who owed his nativity to the Empire State. The grandfather, William Hawkins, was a native of New England, born in 1758, and was in the war of 1812. Homer Hawkins attained his growth and received his education in his native State, and then went to Chicago in 1832, when that city was but a village. He was a mechanic, a blacksmith, and made the first plow in Chicago. From there he went to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and there met and married Miss Lucy Post, who was born near London, England, in 1824, and who was but nine years of age when she crossed the ocean to America. She was the daughter of John Post, who was also a native of England. Homer Hawkins and wife came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and having means purchased considerable land in this county and 900 acres across in Houston county, Minnesota. They resided for a time at Half-Way Creek, then on a farm which Paul McHugh now owns, near Midway, and later on the land now owned by his son, C. H. He died in August, 1868, when fifty-four years of age, and left a widow and two children. The mother was subsequently married to Andrew Quinn, and now resides on Fifth street, La Crosse. Homer Hawkins was a Republican in politics, and in his religious belief was a Universalist.

C. H. Hawkins was the younger of the two children born to his parents; (his brother George is a resident of La Crosse). He passed his boyhood days on a farm, and when seven years of age came to La Crosse county, where he finished his growth and secured a fair education. The farm on which he now resides is a very valuable one, and on this he has resided the principal part of the time for thirty-two years. It is situated a mile and a quarter from La Crosse, and consists of 120 acres of good land. His house is cosy and convenient, and his barns, carriage shed, cribs, etc., are all in good condition. He has a windmill on his place.

Mr. Hawkins was married September 19, 1873, to Miss Eline Hanson, who was a native of Norway and a girl of nine years when she came to this county. Her parents, Hans Erickson and Marie (Anderson) Erickson, were natives of that country also. Mr. Erickson now resides in Hamilton township, where he has made his home for the past thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have five living children: Willie H., Fred N., Emily, Mattie A. and Clarence Raymond.

Luella was the third child, and died when fifteen months old; and Mabel, who was the fourth child, died when six months old. In politics Mr. Hawkins is a stanch Republican, and at present is treasurer of Campbell township. He has been Assessor, Clerk, and a member of the School Board for the past sixteen years. He has been tendered other offices, but invariably refused. He is a popular man, and one whose intelligence and enterprise is well known. Mrs. Hawkins is a member of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, painter and decorator, No. 110 North Fourth street, La Crosse, is one of the most successful and enterprising of La Crosse county's citizens. He was born at Ashtabula Ohio, August 31, 1840, and is a son of Ellis C. and Sophia (Doolittle) Scott, natives of Massachusetts and members of old New England families. They reared a family of five children, one son and four daughters: Mary is the wife of E. N. Bagley, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Jennette married J. C. Weaver, and resided until her death in Erie, Pennsylvania; George W., the subject of this notice, and Susan C. were twins, she became the wife of Ira A. Willard; Ellen A. was twice married her first husband, J. M. Randall, was Assistant Provost-Marshal during the civil war, and died in this city in April, in 1865; his widow afterwards married W. A. Burton, of Sparta, Wisconsin, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits.

The parents died in Ohio, and George W. removed to La Crosse in 1856, and served an apprenticeship to his trade. He enlisted in the First Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery in September, 1861, and served his country over three years. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg, and many other noted engagements; he was with Sherman on his expedition up the Chickasaw Bayou, and was also on the Red River expedition. He returned to New Orleans, was ordered to Baton Rouge, and engaged in several raids into the interior of Louisiana; when his term of service expired he came by the steamer Constitution, via Elmira, New York, as a guard to several hundred Rebel prisoners.

He was married January 5, 1865, in North Blandford, Massachusetts, to Miss Olive L. Crosby, a daughter of Alonzo K. Crosby, born March 7, 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born three children: Nellie E., who died at the age of eight years; Emma L. and Gertrude G. Emma is a milliner and has been in the employ of the Trade Palace, La Crosse, for five years; she is also an artist, and is very successful in interior decorations.

Mr. Scott has been engaged in the finishing of many of the best residences in La Crosse, among which may be mentioned those of Mayor Copeland, Hon. Alex. McMillan, G. C. Hixon, I. N. Perry, W. W. Crosby and James Vincent. He finished the Gile Block, the La Crosse National Bank Block, and several other important business houses. He has been a life-long Republican, and is a a member of the Masonic fraternity, the A. O. U. W., and the Knights of Honor.

JOHN W. JOHNSON.—Nowhere in La Crosse county is there to be found a man of more energy, determined will or force of character than Mr. Johnson possesses, and no agriculturist is deserving of greater success in the conduct and management of his farm than he. He owns what is known as the old John Clark farm, which was one of the first farms settled in the neighborhood, which contains 160 acres of well located and

fertile land. It is three and one-half miles from the city limits of La Crosse, and on it is a commodious two-story residence, with large barns and other out-buildings. Of this desirable piece of property he has been the owner since 1860. He was born in Orange county, Vermont, April 29, 1838, a son of William Johnson and grandson of John Johnson, the latter being a native of New England and one of the pioneers of Vermont, enlisting from that State in the Revolutionary war as one of the famous "Green Mountain boys." William Johnson was married to Elizabeth Kent, who was a member of a prominent family of Vermont. She was born in Orange county, a daughter of Joseph Kent, who was a son of Colonel Jacob Kent, a Revolutionary soldier who went to Orange county, Vermont, on horseback, carrying cooking utensils with him on a pack horse. William Johnson and his wife reared three sons and three daughters, the following members of which family are living: Jesse J., John W., Eugene and Ella Cram. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson removed from Vermont to Galena, Illinois, but in 1860 became residents of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where they spent the remainder of their days. The father was born January 9, 1804, and died October 19, 1870. His wife was born March 15, 1804, and was called from life in 1876. John W. Johnson was brought up on a Vermont farm, and his education was acquired in the public schools of his native State. In 1855 he went to Galena, Illinois, where he was in business for some five years, but he has since resided on his present farm. He was married in January, 1865, to Miss Adelaide Tripp, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, a daughter of H. A. Tripp, who was born in Vermont, and granddaughter of Thomas Tripp, a native of New England. Mrs. Johnson's mother was Mary Ellsworth, of Connecticut, a cousin of Colonel Ellsworth, of civil war fame. H. A. Tripp and family came to La Crosse county in 1857, the mother dying here on the 20th of January, 1877, and the father on the 16th of January, 1878. He had followed farming all his life, and politically was a Republican and a member of the Baptist Church in his religious views. Their family consisted of five daughters and one son: Sarah, Lovejoy, Mrs. Johnson, George, Ellsworth, of Madison, Wisconsin, and Maria, of Greenville, Illinois. Mrs. Tripp was married twice, her first union being to Allen Hawley, by whom she became the mother of two children: Lavina Barlow, of La Crosse, and Joel Hawley, of Ohio. John W. Johnson and his wife have three children: Ellsworth T., one of the well known young men of the township, born December 2, 1867, was elected Town Clerk in 1890 and served two years; Mary Grace, and Agnes Pearl. The youngest child, Addie Myrtle, is deceased. Mr. Johnson is one of the wheel horses of the Republican party, and has been chairman of the Town Board seven terms. He has also filled the position of school trustee, in which he acquitted himself with credit. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty years. His wife is an active Sabbath-school worker, and the management of the school has often been in her efficient hands. The family are intelligent and refined and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JASPER RICHARDSON.—For many years, or since locating in La Crosse county, Mr. Richardson has enjoyed the reputation of being a useful and law-abiding citizen, and an intelligent and thoroughly posted man on all public matters. He was born near Jamestown, Chautauqua county,

New York, June 9, 1832, a son of Freeman Richardson, and grandson of Hill Richardson, a soldier of the war of 1812. Freeman Richardson was married to Rebecca Smith, who was born at Ashfield, Massachusetts, in 1808. She was eight years of ago when her father moved to New York State, and in that State she was educated and grew to womanhood. Her parents were Ebenezer and Keziah (Elder) Smith, and her paternal grandfather was Rev. Caleb Smith, a prominent Baptist minister of the East for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and were residents of Campbell township until their deaths, the father dying at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother at the age of seventy-nine, in North La Crosse. Of a family of eight children born to them, the following are living: Jasper, Matilda, of Tomah, Wisconsin; Amanda, wife of William Purdy, of Barton county, Missouri; Squire F., of Chautauqua county, New York; Myra, wife of James Walters, of Missouri; and Florilla, wife of William Gear, of North La Crosse.

Jasper Richardson was reared and educated in his native county, but in 1854 he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and spent the winter in the woods. He purchased his present farm of forty-two acres in 1870, and on this he has a comfortable residence and out-buildings, besides which he owns five acres of very valuable land near La Crosse. His farm is located three miles from Onalaska, and being so near La Crosse is worth considerable money.

He was married November 21, 1859, to Miss M. Holmes, a woman whose intelligence and kindly heart have won her a host of friends. She was born in Oswego county, New York, and when six years of age was taken by her parents to Ohio, and in 1847 came with them to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The family came to La Crosse county in 1854, but the father died in Fillmore county, Minnesota, when sixty-seven years of age, having been a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother was called from life in Lake county, Dakota, at the age of seventy-nine. They reared a large family of sons and daughters. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richardson: Bertha Almeda, Herbert Franklin and Elmer. Two children are deceased: Flora, who died at the age of seven years, and Squire Freeman, at the age of two years and eleven months.

Politically Mr. Richardson is a Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; has been class-leader, and has always been interested in the cause of religion and morality. He is a frank and jovial gentleman, kind, hospitable and charitable, and one whom it does one good to meet. Personally and in every private relation and duty of life he has been liberal, generous and high-minded, and he is the soul of true honor and unbounded greatness of heart. He has the instinct and training of the true gentleman; his life has been full of kind deeds, and it can truly be said of him that he never violated a friendship nor forgot a kind action done him.

JOSEPH BOUCHER, a well-known resident of West La Crosse, Wisconsin, and one of the substantial men of the county, was born on Wolfe river, near Quebec, Canada, in 1842, and is of French descent. His parents, Anthony and Elizabeth (Dorris) Boucher, were natives of Canada, where they resided for many years, but finally moved to Illinois, where the father received his final summons. The mother is still living, and makes her home in St. Mary's, Illinois. Jo-

seph Boucher was reared in Canada, taught the arduous duties of the farm at an early age, and received but a limited education. At the age of twenty-two he traveled by sea four months, visiting Martinique and Jamaica Islands, St. Peter's, Quebec and Montreal; then spent eighteen months in New Hampshire. In 1865 he went to Michigan, thence to Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1866 he came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where he is numbered among the prosperous and successful citizens. He has worked for many years in the pine woods and on the river, and has met with more than the ordinary degree of success. In 1890 he built a fine house, 22 x 26 feet, with an L 14 x 20 feet; has this well furnished, and a large bay window is well filled with lovely plants. He has a good home, and besides is the owner of eighteen valuable lots in West La Crosse, besides property in the city. He was married April 12, 1875, at La Crosse, to Miss Caroline Egan, daughter of M. C. and Eliza (Meltimore) Egan, prominent settlers of the island. Mrs. Boucher was born in St. Lawrence county, and reared in Clinton county, New York. The two living children born to Mr. and Mrs. Boucher are: Willie Anthony, born September 5, 1878, and Caroline Elizabeth, born April 7, 1890. They lost an infant, Frank, when only two weeks old. In politics Mr. Boucher is a Democrat, and he and wife hold membership in the Catholic Church.

PAUL McHUGH, of Onalaska township, was born in Springfield, Ohio, October 15, 1854, son of Bernard McHugh, deceased, one of the prominent early settlers of La Crosse county. Bernard McHugh was a son of Bernard and Mary McHugh, and, like many of the prominent citizens of Wisconsin, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, the date of his birth being 1827. He was reared in Ireland, and after coming to America he was married, at Springfield, Ohio, to Isabelle Mellon, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood with her husband. She was a member of a highly respected family, was a woman of much strength of character, and proved herself a worthy helpmate to her companion. After his arrival in this country Mr. McHugh located at Springfield, Ohio, where he worked in the railroad shops for some three or four years. In 1856 he came to La Crosse county and settled at Onalaska, where he worked in a mill two years. He then purchased eighty acres of land near Holmen. By his industry and good management, and by the able assistance of his sons, he became the possessor of several improved farms, owning in all 1,170 acres. He and his wife were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are living, viz.: William, Paul, James, John, Thomas, Cornelius, Mary, wife of Thomas Heagney, of Chicago, Illinois; Margaret, Michel and Ellen. Anna died at the age of three years. Mrs. McHugh died in 1882, and Mr. McHugh survived her two years, dying in 1884, at the age of fifty-six. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Catholic in religion.

Paul McHugh was only two years old when his parents located in this county, and on the old homestead he spent his boyhood days and grew to manhood. He received his education in the district schools and at Galesville Academy. Since 1876 he has resided on his present farm, which consists of 260 acres, and is one of the best farms in Onalaska township. He has a comfortable residence, two large barns and other substantial farm improvements. Everything is arranged with reference to convenience, and is kept in

P. S. Thompson.

the best of order, the general appearance of the premises indicating thrift and prosperity. Mr. McHugh devotes his time to general farming and stock-raising, keeping a good breed of hogs and both draught and driving horses.

He was married in February, 1881, to Miss Ida Campbell, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Campbell, of this county. They have six children: Cecelia, Agnes, Margaret, Walter, Marcella and John.

Mr. McHugh is an enthusiastic Democrat, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He has served two years as town clerk, and is now serving his third year as chairman of the Town Board. Although comparatively a young man, he is ranked, socially, politically and financially, among the representative citizens of La Crosse county.

JOHN BANKER, one of the most popular of the city officials of La Crosse, Wisconsin, is an American citizen by adoption, his native country being Germany. He was born in the year 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Anna (Lickoff) Banker, both of whom lived and died in the old country. The father was a brewer by occupation, and was master of the business in all its details. He and his wife were devoted members of the Lutheran Church.

Our subject was educated in the common schools of Germany, receiving that strict mental training characteristic of the German nation. After his school days were ended he went to learn the machinist's trade, and worked at the trade until 1876, when he emigrated to the United States, determined to seek out the fortune that the New World might have in store for him. He settled first at Clinton, Iowa, where he was engaged in work for two years; then he spent one year in Washington, and about two years in Dakota. In 1884 he came to La Crosse, and since that time has been in the employ of the city government. He was superintendent of the sewers and city works, and in April, 1891, he was appointed health officer for the city for a term of two years. Politically he is independent, supporting those men and measures which he esteems of the highest interest to the city and country. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been an officer of the order for a number of years. In the capacity of a public officer he has discharged all his duties with a strict fidelity that has won the confidence of the citizens, and given him high rank among his brother officers.

Mr. Banker was married in 1877 to Miss Barbara Bower, a daughter of George and Emma Bower, formerly of Chicago, but now deceased. One child has blessed this union, a son named William.

PETER STRUM THOMPSON, who is engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Kane and Gillette streets, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born at Strommen i Kvadfjords Prestejeld, Senjens Fogderi, Tromso Stift, Norway, April 12, 1854, a son of Thomas and Maren (Jarmiasen) Peterson, also natives of Norway. The father was a farmer and fisherman by occupation, and passed all his days in the old country; his death occurred in 1890, at the age of sixty-five years; the mother has attained the age of three score years, and still resides in Norway.

Mr. Thompson acquired an education from from the age of seven to fifteen years, and before he left school he was confirmed in the

Lutheran Church; the next six years of his life were spent with his father in farming, fishing and trading on the coast of Norway.

In 1876 he determined to emigrate to America, and see what fortune was held for him in the New World. He bade farewell to his own pine-clad hills, to his home and friends, and sailed away across the sea to a strange land, a strange people and a strange tongue. The first three months in the United States were occupied with farm work in Wisconsin; the first winter he attended school in Lewis valley where he made rapid progress in the language of his adopted country. He was next engaged in rafting, and worked for eight years on the river, the last four years being in the employ of one man.

It was at this period that the first misfortune overtook him, as his health failed and he was obliged to give himself a long vacation during 1887. In 1888 he embarked in the grocery business, and has met with gratifying success. He is possessed of excellent ability, and of that perseverance which accomplishes an object in spite of many obstacles.

Mr. Thompson is an ardent supporter of of the great prohibition movement in this country, and has been most zealous in his efforts in behalf of that class of humanity enchained through the liquor traffic.

GEORGE W. MANSERGH has been identified with the agricultural interests of La Crosse county since 1855. He was born at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, December 25, 1830. His father, Lewis Mansergh, was a son of George and Mary (Stodard) Mansergh. Lewis Mansergh married Mary Ann Atkinson, a daughter of Moses and Sarah (Bartlett) Atkinson, and they reared a family of four children: George W., the subject of this notice; Christopher, who was a soldier in the late war; Emily and Lewis, both residents of St. Paul. The father removed to Pierce county, Wisconsin, about 1856, and died there, at the age of sixty-five years; the mother still survives and lives in St. Paul, Minnesota. George W. lived in Canada until he was nine years of age, and then went to Chittenden county, Vermont, where he followed farm life until 1855. In that year, as before stated, he came to La Crosse, and in 1867 purchased the farm on which he now lives; it was then partially improved, but the present substantial, convenient and roomy buildings were erected by him. In 1882 and 1883 he expended $3,300 in improvements, and has one of the most attractive homes in the township of Farmington. The farm consists of 160 acres of fine, fertile land, 100 acres being in the valley; the old dwelling is used for the storing of tools, having been replaced by a modern structure of a most tasteful style of architecture. The barns and sheds are of the same substantial character as the residence. Mr. Mansergh carries on a general farming business, and gives special attention to the dairying.

In 1859, September 17, he was married to Miss Eleanor Hewitt, who has proven a most worthy help-meet. She was born at Hull, near Ottawa, Canada, and is a daughter of James and Eleanor (Barton) Hewitt, highly respected pioneers of La Crosse county. To Mr. and Mrs. Mansergh have been born six children: Lewis James has been in the United States mail service five years; Eleanor Eliza, wife of William McAdams; Marion, George Arthur, Emily Jane and Clara Eveline. The children have received a liberal education,

and have been well equipped for the duties of life.

Mr. Mansergh affiliates with the Democratic party, and takes a lively interest in the issues of that body. He is a liberal contributor to the support of all religious and educational movements and is highly esteemed by the entire community.

THOM PAUL GEAR, a well-known resident of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and one of the pioneer settlers of the same, was born in Somersetshire, England, June 3, 1841, and is the son of Jonathan and Jane (Paul) Gear, natives also of that country. The family left England in 1844 and sailed for America, first locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later settled in Waukesha county of this State. There the father died when Tom was but six years of age, and left another child, Matthew William, who is now a grocer of North La Crosse. The mother was afterward married twice, first to a Mr. Look, who lived but one year, and then James Gay, now an old soldier. They now live on a farm in Lewis valley, Wisconsin.

Mr. Gear was reared in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and was early initiated into the duties of farm life. He received but a limited education, and after growing up spent one season in the pine woods of Northern Wisconsin. He came on his present farm in 1860, and as this joins the city limits it is very valuable. He has a roomy and very convenient house, and his barns and out buildings are kept up in good shape. He also owns forty acres of good land in Clark county, Wisconsin, and more land in Lewis valley. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Jane Pratt, a native of Ohio, who bore him one daughter, Clara Augusta. (The latter died at a little over six years of age.) His second marriage occurred in 1877, to Miss Margaret A. Kern, an intelligent lady of a good family, who is a native of Boone county, Indiana. She is the daughter of Jesse and Mary E. (Beck) Kern, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. Mr. Kern died in Boone county, Indiana, but the mother is still living and makes her home in Clark county, Wisconsin. She was born in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Gear's marriage was blessed by the birth of five children: Jessie Maud, Myrtle May, William Arthur, Ethel Adella and Ruby Belle. Mr. Gear is a Republican in politics but has never aspired for office, preferring the peaceful life of the farm instead. He is genial and hospitable, and has a host of warm friends. He delights in hunting and has killed many deer and one bear in La Crosse county.

THOMAS BARCLAY, of Farmington township, is one of the well-known and highly respected citizens of La Crosse county. He came here in 1857, and has since made this place his home.

Mr. Barclay dates his birth in Ayrshire, Scotland, February 7, 1836. His parents, William and Catherine (Granger) Barclay, were both natives of Ayrshire, and passed their lives and died in Scotland. They had a family of six sons and three daughters. The father died at the age of seventy-four years. He was a farmer all his life, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The mother departed this life at the age of sixty-three years. Thomas Barclay was reared and educated in his native land, remaining there until he reached his majority. March 26, 1857, he set sail from Liverpool for New

York, from there coming West to La Crosse, Wisconsin. After living in La Crosse two years he moved to Trempealeau county and took up his abode in Hamlin, township of Galesville, where he lived until 1870. That year he bought his present property in Farmington township, this county, of Angus Cameron. Here he owns 120 acres of well improved land; has a comfortable frame house, good barn, other outbuildings, etc.

November 2, 1860, Mr. Barclay wedded Agnes Oliver, a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, and a daughter of Robert and Mary (Allen) Oliver. She was five years of age when she came with her parents to this country and settled in Galesville, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, where she grew up, and was educated. Her father died in 1888, and her mother is still living, at Galesville. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay had seven children born to them, four of whom are living: Mary, wife of Frank Hobbe, died February 19, 1892, aged thirty-one years; Kate, wife of James Hicks; Jennie, wife of George Hicks—all of Farmington township; Agnes, at home; and Mabel, wife of Ed Stilson, of Jackson county, Wisconsin. Those deceased are Ellen, who was born in 1870 and died at the age of six years, and William, born in 1870, died in his ninth year. Mrs. Barclay departed this life in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Barclay married Pethrine Larson, a native of Norway.

GEORGE A. HOSMER, farmer, La Crosse, Wisconsin.—Mr. Hosmer is a firm believer in the soil upon which he was born, having remained in this country since his birth. His occupation is that of farming and in this he has been unusually successful. He was born on his present farm, in Shelby township, in 1857, and was the son of John F. and Harriet M. (Goodrich) Hosmer, both natives of the Empire State. The parents came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1851, and the father followed farming in Lewis valley until the spring of 1852, when he took up a claim in section 26, which is now owned by his son, George A. Hosmer. This he improved in every way and the following year was married to Miss Goodrich. He was one of the representative citizens of the township and held various offices in the same. He was a successful agriculturist, a good business man, and was well liked by his townsmen. He moved to West Point, Mississippi, in 1888, and there he now resides. George A. Hosmer received a fair education in the common-schools of La Crosse county and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in milling. This he followed for ten years at La Crosse and other places, and was then in the feed business in La Crosse for two years; in 1890 he moved to his father's place, and is working it for him. In 1887 Mr. Hosmer was married to Miss Ida Oehler, whose parents, Gotfred and Marguerette Oehler, were natives of Saxony and emigrated to the United States in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Oehler located in La Crosse county and there they have resided ever since, the father engaged in milling. Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer have but one child, a bright little girl named Gertrude. Mr. Hosmer is Director of his school district, is one of the leading young citizens of the town, and is well thought of by all. In politics he is a Democrat.

DUNCAN McINTOSH, an honored citizen of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, first came to this section of country in 1852, when he took up a Government claim.

He is a native of Scotland, born on the Caledonia canal, fourteen miles west of Inverness, June 22, 1822. He is a son of James and and Rebecca (McMillan) McIntosh, who were born, reared, married and died in the same parish. The father was a farmer all his life, and in his religious faith was a Presbyterian. Duncan McIntosh was reared to the life of a farmer until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to work at the stone mason's trade; he served an apprenticeship, and later worked in the South of Scotland.

The New World presenting many attractions and advantages, he, in company with his brother John, sailed across the sea to the United States, and after landing went to Elmira, New York, where they both found work; they did stone work on the New York & Erie railroad, and afterward went to Pennsylvania, where they worked on bridges and culverts. John McIntosh was for many years in the marble business in New York, and died in that State, in 1890. In 1854 our subject settled on the land which he had secured two years previous, and for thirty-seven years he has been a resident of the county. He has an excellent farm, consisting of 223 acres, well improved with substantial and convenient buildings. All the surroundings bespeak that thrift and prosperity which are characteristic of the Scotch people.

Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage at Elmira, New York, when thirty-three years of age, to Miss Harriet Down, who has been a most worthy help-meet. She was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, in May, 1837, and is a daughter of Samuel and Mary (McIntyre) Down; the father was a native of Glastonbury, England, and the mother was born at Glasgow, Scotland; the father is deceased, but the mother survives, at the age of seven-four years. Francis Down, a brother of Mrs. McIntosh, was a well-known and popular citizen here for many years; he is a lawyer by profession and is now a resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are the parents of four children: James is a resident of Wood county, Wisconsin; he has been twice married, the first wife being Miss Emma Hall, a daughter of S. L. Hall of West Salem; one daughter was born of this union, Lillie Pearl; the second marriage was to Miss May Mathewson, who bore him a son, Earl, who is now six years of age; these children both live with their grandparents: Henry Alga, the second son of our subject and wife, is a merchant and Postmaster of Burr Oak; he is a member of the firm of McIntosh & Rhyne, general merchants of Burr Oak; they occupy a store-room under the town hall, and enjoy a good trade; the two children who are deceased are: Mary, born in April, 1861, and died August 25, 1862, and William, who died in Duluth, Minnesota, November 14, 1883; he was born July 16, 1864, and was a young man of rare promise; he was possessed of many fine traits of character, and his death was a sad blow to his family and a wide circle of friends.

Mr. McIntosh has always given a liberal support to those educational and religious movements which have for their object the uplifting and upbuilding of the entire community. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and his sons vote the same ticket.

JACOB PFAFF is one of the progressive agriculturists of Farmington township, La Crosse county, and is a loyal citizen of his adopted country. He is a native of Saxony, Germany, born September 14, 1844,

and is a son of William and Margaret (Storandt) Pfaff, natives of the same country. It was during his childhood that his parents emigrated to America and settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin. The mother died a few months later, and the father was married a second time; by the first wife five children were born, two of whom are living; by the second marriage there were eight children born, five of whom survive. William Pfaff was a farmer by occupation and followed that calling during his residence in Wisconsin. Politically he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party, and in his religious faith he was a Lutheran.

Jacob Pfaff was reared in Walworth county, near Lake Geneva, and received his education in the common schools. In 1863 he came to La Crosse county and settled near Burr Oak, where he engaged in farming; he spent several winters in the pine woods and three seasons on the drive.

Before the civil war was ended he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed for a time at Fort Leavenworth; he served until August, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. He then returned to La Crosse county, taking up his old vocation, which he followed here until 1872; in that year he went to Jackson county and improved a farm near Melrose; at the end of five years he came back to La Crosse county and located on his present farm. This consists of 160 acres, and is well improved with all the necessary buildings for systematic agriculture. Mr. Pfaff carries on a general farming business, giving special attention to dairying; he has a stone milk-house and is well equipped for this branch of business.

On July 2, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia Tepeck, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Kesler) Tepeck. Mrs. Pfaff was born at Bedford, Westchester county, New York, and was but four years of age when her parents removed to Wisconsin and settled in Walworth county, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. Her parents removed to this county in 1871 and settled in Lewis valley.

In his political opinions Mr. Pfaff is a Democrat, but at times casts his vote for the man who is best fitted, in his estimation, to fill the office regardless of politics. He has been supervisor of the township, and was an efficient officer. He is a member of Nelson Quiggle Post, No. 233, G. A. R., and takes an active interest in the organization.

In addition to his agricultural interests, Mr. Pfaff has for eleven seasons run a threshing-machine, and has been very successful in this industry.

JOSEPH RICHMOND, farmer, Onalaska, Wisconsin.—There is probably no man within the limits of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, who is more extensively engaged in farming than Mr. Richmond, and throughout a residence of nearly forty years here he has become well known as a man of progressive spirit, energy and clear perception. He is the son of John James Richmond, a native of Canada, and the grandson of James Richmond who was an Englishman. The grandmother, Miss ——— Savard, was a native of Canada. John James Richmond was married in his native country to Miss Ufroisine Boivert, also a native of Canada, and their union was blessed by the birth of four children: John, who is now a prominent old settler of La Crosse; Mrs. Matilda Marco, died in Campbell township, La Crosse county, in 1888; Mrs. Orrilla Martel, wife of Campbell Martell, and Joseph, the subject of this

sketch. The parents of these children came to Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1837, and the mother died in this State, December 11, 1874, at the age of sixty-four. She was a devout member of the Catholic Church. After her death, the father married again. He is now living on French Island and is eighty-seven years of age. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Mitchell Boivert, was also a native of Canada. Joseph Richmond was born in Three Rivers county, the Province of Quebec, October 22, 1836, and received his education in the common schools of his native country. He became familiar with the duties of the farm at an early age, and in 1854 came to La Crosse county, where he worked on the river for six years. He saved his money and subsequently bought 147 acres of land where he now resides, paying $10 per acre for the same. He is now the owner of 600 acres, and has one of the best farms in La Crosse county. This is situated two miles from La Crosse and the fine, two-story residence and the comfortable and substantial out-buildings add much to the appearance of the place. He is a prominent stock-raiser also and has some fine Jersey cattle, good horses, and sheep.

Mr. Richmond was married October 13, 1861, in La Crosse county, to Miss Delimas Morin, a native of Quebec, and the daughter of Frank and J. (Martell) Morin. Mr. and Mrs. Morin were the parents of the following living children: Frank, Pertetna, Julia, Edward, Leonard, Delimas and Emma. Mr. Morin died in 1872 and his wife received her final summons in May, 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Richmond have been born seven children, four now living: Emma, wife of George Perus of Onalaska; Matilda, wife of Charles Asselin of Campbell township; Alvina, wife of Frank Kitzer of Onalaska; and John D., attending the St. John University at Collegeville, Minnesota. The three children deceased were: Leo died at eight years of age; George died at the age of six years, and Davie died at the age of six years. Mr. Richmond advocates the principles of the Republican party, and has served as Supervisor in the town board for twenty years. He is a member of the Catholic Church and one of its liberal supporters. He came on the island when there were but three log houses, and is one of the pioneers. He is progressive and enterprising and takes a decided interest in religious and educational matters.

HON. JOHN DAWSON.—Among the representative and esteemed citizens of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, there is probably no one more deserving of mention than Mr. Dawson, whose residence within its borders has extended over a period of forty years. During this time he has served in various official capacities and always with such satisfactory results that naught but words of commendation has been bestowed upon him. He was born in Lancashire, England, May 20, 1832, to Joseph and Lydia (Brook) Dawson, and with them emigrated to America in 1840, and settled in the wilds of Wisconsin Territory. They entered Government land near Raymond Center, Racine county, and there the father and mother resided until their respective deaths, at the age of seventy-two and sixty-five years. Joseph Dawson was a merchant in England, but devoted his attention to agriculture after settling in Wisconsin. He and his wife united with the Methodist Church and reared their eight children to honest and useful manhood and womanhood.

John is the only one of these children liv-

ing in La Crosse county. He was eight years of age when his parents located in Racine county, and his boyhood days were spent in clearing the home farm, his school days being very few and far between. They comprised a period of only a few weeks and were spent in the typical log schoolhouse of early times. He was, however, very observing and quick to embrace new ideas, and in the thorough, if hard, school of experience he imbibed lessons of honesty, industry and frugality which have been of material benefit to him in his later career. Upon coming to La Crosse county, he obtained some Government land upon which he chopped, and sold wood for a number of years, then disposed of his property, and in 1864 purchased the farm on which he is now residing, which consists of 300 acres, one of the best farms in La Crosse county. His residence is a very comfortable and pleasant one, well furnished in modern style, is surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and in summer the lawn is dotted with beds of beautiful flowers. His outbuildings are of the most substantial and modern description: he has a fine building location and everything about the place shows that Mr. Dawson is a man of discrimination, practical views and thrift.

He was married April 20, 1863, in this county, to Miss Christina Stumphf, who has been to her husband a help mate indeed. She was born in the Keystone State, to Michael and Mary (Stark) Stumpf, both native Germans, who settled in Pennsylvania when young, and were there married. The father died in that State, when Mrs. Dawson was a child, succeeding which the widowed mother came with her daughter to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and was here called from life at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Dawson was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, until twelve years of age. She has borne Mr. Dawson four children: Wesley John, born February 8, 1869, assists his father on the home farm; Lydia C. was born October 31, 1870; Sidney Joseph was born December 7, 1878; and one child, Arthur, died in infancy.

Mr. Dawson is an enthusiastic Democrat and has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Treasurer and Clerk, Chairman of the Town Board for twelve years and has also been a member of the School Board for a number of years. It was through his influence and labor that the asylum was located at West Salem, and he was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the jail on its present site. He has long been recognized as one of the wheel horses of his party and in 1883 his numerous friends and admirers elected him to the State Legislature by a majority of 1,300 over Dan Shane, the Republican nominee. He was honored by a re-election in 1890, with a majority of forty-six over William Smith, Republican.

He is plain and unpretentious in manners, and while not aggressive in opinion, nor disposed to be disputatious, yet he has most emphatically a "mind of his own," with the moral courage to express it when occasion so demands. Such men as Mr. Dawson make model American citizens, for he is of that moral and personal integrity, and clear, well-balanced, active intelligence, which adorn the private station and make and keep the public service pure.

D. P. SMITH is numbered among the solid business men of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and is one of the proprietors of the Cameron House, the firm being Fox & Smith. He was born in Wayne county, Ohio, near Wooster, April 16, 1829, and his parents,

Asa and Laura Smith, were both natives of the Green Mountain State. They came to Ohio in 1812, resided in Wayne county for a number of years, and in 1850 came to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The father was a man of good business qualifications, and was in every way a worthy citizen. He was originally a farmer, but the latter part of his life dealt in real estate and loaned money. His death occurred in St. Paul, Minnesota. D. P. Smith, the eldest of seven children, four of whom are still living, was reared in his native State and learned the trade of silversmith in Mansfield, Ohio. He has been in the hotel business for over thirty years, first in Faribault, Minnesota, where he remained many years, going there in 1856. In 1881 he came to La Crosse, and has been engaged in the hotel business with Mr. Fox since that time. They do the leading business in the city, and are pleasant, agreeable gentlemen. Mr. Smith was County Treasurer of Rice county, Minnesota, for four years (two terms) and his official record was very satisfactory. He could have had the office another term had he remained. Mr. Smith selected as his companion in life Miss Adalaide S. Beane, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Beane, whose husband died when Adalaide was but twelve years of age, and their union was celebrated in 1857. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: Laura B., Mary A. and Fredrick B., all of whom have received a thorough education. Laura B. resides in La Crosse, and is the wife of Daniel Cunningham, who is Superintendent of the Burlington & Northern Railroad. Mary A. resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is the wife of W. B. Chandler, who is traveling passenger agent for the "Soo" Railroad. They have two children: Malcolm D. and Gertrude B. Fredrick B. Smith resides in St. Paul, and is book-keeper for the firm of Baupre, Keough & Co. He is a graduate of the Military Academy at Faribault. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican and an ardent one. Energetic in his business, amiable in disposition and courteous in manner, Mr. Smith is one of the popular men of the county, and has won a host of warm friends.

JOHN M. BECK, one of the prominent business men of North La Crosse, is a Scandinavian by birth, but a loyal citizen of the United States. He was born in Norway, June 24, 1854, and there acquired his education. When he went into business he embarked in the grocery trade which he carried on until he came to the United States in 1881. After arriving in this country he came to the West, and after a year's residence in Minnesota, bought a farm in that State which he cultivated one year, selling it at the end of that time. He then removed to Dakota and purchased a farm there on which he lived three years. Disposing of this property he removed to La Crosse, and for one year was variously employed. He began dealing in real estate, and in this he has been very successful; he has also done some building, and owns a number of houses, which he rents. He is agent for the Hamburg & Bremen Insurance Company, is Notary Public, and does a large conveyance business. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive men of the city, and is recognized in business circles as one of the telling forces in any movement or cause which he espouses.

Mr. Beck was united in marriage in 1880 to Miss Chonradine Petersen, whose parents lived and died in the old country. To Mr. and Mrs. Beck have been born six children, three of whom are living: Alfon, Cathinska and Henning. In the year 1886 three of the

children died within a short space of time of the dread diphtheria; this was a sad loss to the fond father and mother, requiring all the fortitude and courage of their natures to endure. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are possessed of many excellent traits, and are among the most popular residents of North La Crosse.

ETHAN ROBERTS, an intelligent farmer and dairyman of Farmington township, has resided here since 1855. He was born in Erie county, New York, April 24, 1824, and is the son of Elisha and Cynthia (Lapham) Roberts, who were also born in the Empire State. Elisha Roberts was a son of Noah Roberts, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Elisha Roberts died in Oakland county, Michigan, October 13, 1891, at the age of ninety-five years.

Ethan Roberts was seven years of age when his parents removed to Wayne county, Michigan. He received his education in the common and select schools, and was engaged in teaching for several years in Michigan, after which he traveled quite extensively in the Northwest, and visited his brother-in-law, Luther Downer and family, in Lewis valley, La Crosse county, in the spring of 1852.

July 27, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah W. Dana, at Milford, Michigan. Mrs. Roberts was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, March 14, 1828, and is a daughter of Joseph and Clara (Benton) Dana. Her paternal grandfather was Amariah Dana, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who rendered gallant service in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga. Her maternal grandfather was Timothy Benton, who was also a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Roberts was a successful teacher for many terms, both in Massachusetts and in Michigan, and is a well-informed and practical woman.

Mr. Roberts first settled on section 22, range 5, but is now living on section 24, range 7. He has 159 acres of choice, well-watered land. His cheese is of very fine quality, and commands the highest market price. He has held many town offices, among which was that of chairman of the Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have three sons: E. Dana, born in 1854; George C., born in 1857; and Fred L., born in 1862.

They have a very comfortable, convenient and pleasant home, in a quiet, peaceable neighborhood.

GEORGE E. BRIGGS, an intelligent and enterprising man of Holland township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is a native of the Empire State, his birth occurring in Erie county on the 22d of June, 1838. He is the son of George W. Briggs, the grandson of Thomas M. Briggs, and the great grandson of Captain Ethan Allen Briggs, who was a whaler and a man of prominence. Thomas M. Briggs was a native of the Green Mountain State, and his wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Church, was also born in that State. Their children, seven in number, and five of whom are living, are named in the order of their births as follows: Allen, George W., Morris, Delia and Chauncy. Thomas M. Briggs died when seventy-five years of age, but his wife, who is now seventy-five years of age, resides in Arcadia, Wisconsin, and enjoys comparatively good health. Their son, George W., was born in Erie county, New York, July 13, 1837, and is now an esteemed citizen of Onalaska township, this county. He was early trained to the duties

of the farm, and his scholastic advantages were obtained in the common schools. In 1864 he came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and here he has since made his home. He has lived on his present farm since 1870.

He was married November 22, 1857, to Miss Mary Jane Peabody, an intelligent lady, born November 22, 1834, in Erie county, New York, and the daughter of John Peabody, a Vermonter, whose father, Phineas Peabody, was also a native of that State, born in Manchester. John Peabody married Miss Louisa Colburn, a native of New York State, and both died in Indiana. They were the parents of eleven children, and two sons, Stephen and Monroe, were soldiers in the civil war, in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. To George W. Briggs and wife were born eight children, who are named in the order of their births as follows: George E., Alice, wife of Albert Bartholomew; Charlie, Lorena, wife of Peter Hansen, of Minnesota; Clarence, Winifred, Luella and Bertha.

George E. Briggs was a boy of six when he came with his parents to La Crosse county, and here he has since made his home. His boyhood days were passed in assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools, where he received a good practical education. He came on his present farm in 1890, and is now the owner of eighty acres of good land. He has a good house, his barns and outbuildings are roomy and substantial, and everything about the place indicates a thrifty and enterprising owner. Mr. Briggs was married January 22, 1885, to Miss Kate Mulder, who was born and reared in New Amsterdam, and who is the daughter of John and Kate (Brons) Mulder. Her parents came to this county in 1853, and are now residing at New Amsterdam. To Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have been born three children: Katie Jane, George Wallis and Walter Eugene. Mr. Briggs owns a threshing-machine, in partnership with Elbert Bartholomew, and they are doing a good business. Mr. Briggs has followed this for eleven years, and is expert at it. He is a good citizen and a popular man.

REV. HENRY ANDREAS, pastor of the German Reformed Church, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Highland Park, Cook county, Illinois, in 1857, his parents, Jost and Catherine (Schiller) Andreas, being worthy residents of that place. Henry was educated in the public schools of Chicago and Waukegan, after which he spent six years in an academy and college of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, graduating in 1882. His first labors as a minister of the gospel was in Waukegan, where he remained about six months, but in January, 1883, accepted a call to La Crosse, where he remained until April, 1889. He then accepted a call to his present charge, where he is doing good and acceptable service for his church. He is enthusiastic and untiring in his work and has been the means of bringing many souls to the feet of Christ.

He was married in April, 1882, to Miss Bertha Schilling, of Kiel, Wisconsin, daughter of Henry and Caroline Schilling, who were born in South Germany, on the Rhine river. They came to America about 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Andreas are the parents of three sons: Arthur, Reuben and Roland, all of whom are at home attending school. Mr. Andreas has charge of the school connected with his church, and the session lasts five month throughout the year. He and his entire congregation are warm advocates of the public school system, their children attending the church school only in order to learn the German language. Mr. Andreas' services

for so long a time in each of his charges, is an indication that his labors have been appreciated, and that he has done noble and able work is acknowledged by all. He is an ideal minister of the gospel, and both by precept and example leads his flock in the right way. His heart is open toward all humanity and he is ever ready with words of sympathy and open purse to aid the needy and distressed. His character is noble and faithful, his disposition earnest and sincere, and in the pulpit his eloquence and his clear and lucid manner of explaining difficult scriptural passages, have made their meaning clear and have brought his congregation into closer touch and sympathy with him who died on the cross.

HON. SUEL BRIGGS, New Amsterdam, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, is one of the prominent early settlers of this place. He dates his birth in Erie county, near Buffalo, New York, April 7, 1821. His father, Ephraim A. Briggs, was born in the town of Orange, Massachusetts, a son of Captain Samuel Briggs, a sea captain and a man of prominence in his native village, where he owned a mill and was known far and wide. He was drowned while removing logs from the the mill pond on the stream near his mill. Suel Briggs was the seventh-born in a family of seven sons and four daughters. His father was among the pioneers of Erie county, New York, and on what was then the frontier of civilization he developed a fine farm and reared his large family of children. He passed all his life in agricultural pursuits, and died at the ripe old age of seventy-eight years. He was strong and active, and walked twelve miles over a rough country the day before he died. In politics he was a Whig. Although frequently urged to accept office, he always refused, preferring the quiet life of a farmer. In his religious views he was a Free-Thinker. Mr. Suel Briggs' mother, whose maiden name was Sally Townsend, came West and lived in La Crosse county several years. She died in Minnesota, at the age of eighty-four. She was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and received his early education in the common-schools. He studied early and late in the chimney corner, has continued his reading all through life, and much of his education has been obtained by actual business experience. In 1842 he took a trip West and was in Janesville, Wisconsin, when that city contained only a half dozen cabins. He returned East, and in the spring of 1856 again came to Wisconsin, and spent the summer in Dodge county, selling goods, and in the fall settled in La Crosse county. After his arrival he taught a district school for two terms, and taught a private school in his own house four terms. In 1859 he entered the law office of Cobb & Messmore, of La Crosse, as a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. In 1863 he located on his present farm and has since made this place his home. He has 160 acres of fine farming land, all kept in first-class order. He has a two-story residence, good barn and fences, and every thing about the premises bespeak prosperity.

In connection with his agricultural pursuits, he has transacted considerable legal business, and has always been regarded as a conscientious and safe counselor. In early life he was a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party, he became, and has continued a strong advocate of its principles. He has filled nearly all the offices in his town, was chairman of the Board of Supervisors for twelve years, was one of the county Commis-

sioners, before the change in the law, and for thirty-four years has served as Justice of the Peace, having served as long if not longer, in that capacity, than any man in the county. He was elected to the Legislature in 1877, and for two years filled that honorable position, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is still fond of books and study, and is almost as much of a student as at any time during his life. In 1890 he read the Bible and the works of Josephus both through, comparing them. He has never been a member of any church, nor is he a believer in any of the religious creeds of the present times. His religion is *to do good*, and is an essential part of his every day life. He is of a robust constitution, and is remarkably well preserved, and young-looking for his years, and appears to have many years of active life before him. Free and easy in manners, jovial in disposition, with a kind word for all, he is held in high esteem by a limitless circle of friends.

September 16, 1846, in Erie county, New York, he was united in marriage with Miss Phebe, daughter of Levi and Sallie (Trevitt) Ballou. She was born in Otisco, Onondaga county, New York, January 11, 1827, and was descended from a long line of eminent scholars and thinkers. Her parents were natives of the Green Mountain State, and numbered in their family tree many names not unknown to fame, especially her grandfather, David Ballou, and his brother Rev. Hosea Ballou, the celebrated writer and Universalist divine, and one of the founders of that church.

Mrs. Briggs died at her home in the town of Holland, March 7, 1892, after a long and painful illness, which was the result of injuries sustained when a young woman, and from which she was almost a constant sufferer. She was a woman of culture, sterling integrity of character and strong individuality. She was loved and respected by all who knew her, and her loss was felt by the whole community; while to the bereaved and aged husband, who has enjoyed her faithful and happy companionship for upwards of forty-five years, the loss is irreparable. The only surviving member of Levi Ballou's family, is Miss Sallie Ballou of Buffalo, New York. Leavitt Ballou, the eldest brother of Mrs. Briggs, died in New Amsterdam, Wisconsin, February 19, 1885, leaving a daughter, Lucy D., who afterwards found a pleasant home with Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, and still brightens the home of Mr. Briggs.

HON. TIMOTHY BURNS, a pioneer of La Crosse and the most prominent citizen of his time, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 31, 1820. He was but three months old when his parents brought him to New York city. In the fall of 1837 he came to Wisconsin, settling in Iowa county. He was engaged in mining until the fall of 1844, when he was elected Sheriff of Iowa county. In 1846 he was elected to the General Assembly for a two-year term; re-elected in 1848, and elected Speaker of the Assembly for the sessions of 1848-'49. In 1850 he was elected a Commissioner of Public Works, and in 1851 elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, which office he held at the time of his death. He was endowed with a superior mind, and, notwithstanding he was emphatically a "self-made" man, his political career had not thus ended if his life had been spared him. His influence was probably more directly felt in all the great State interests generally, and in railroad interests especially, than that of any, if not all, of the administration, although occupying a secondary position.

In 1847 he passed the point where La Crosse now is, and became captivated with the scenery. After examining into the commercial prospects of the situation, he was convinced that very few village sites possessed so many natural advantages. He purchased half the interest held by Myrick & Miller, and in 1850 he moved his family into what then seemed a lonely and almost unapproachable solitude. From the commanding influence of Mr. Burns in the entire State, and his honest devotion to La Crosse, to him especially belongs the honor of giving the village a real existence. Through his enterprise a surveyor was employed to lay out a reasonable number of lots. He thus became one of the founders of La Crosse, and was always foremost in promoting any scheme for its advancement.

His brilliant and successful political career was terminated by death September 20, 1858, and in his demise Wisconsin lost one of its most gifted statesmen, its councils one of the most sound, energetic minds of which it could boast, and La Crosse its most popular and distinguished citizen.

JAMES GILFILLAN, Sr., an aged and highly respected citizen of West Salem, was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, November 9, 1810. His parents were William and Jane (Warden) Gilfillan, both from Scotland and married in Vermont. The father, a farmer, left the old country at the age of twenty-five years, and died on the farm he first bought on coming to America, as did his wife also, at the age of seventy-seven years, though she was seven years younger. They were active members of the old-school Presbyterian Church. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom one sister, Margaret, wife of Nathaniel Ray, and our subject, are the only ones living; her age is ninety years past.

Mr. Gilfillan, our subject, has been a hard-working farmer during his active life, and fairly successful. As an early settler he has known much of the hardships and privations incident to Wisconsin pioneer life.

He was married in Vermont, November 21, 1838, to Miss Maria Redding, daughter of Stevens and Abigail (Gilman) Redding, of Vermont. They came West in 1848, settling first in Dodge county, on a farm; seven years afterward they came to La Crosse county and settled in Burns township, Adams valley, all wild land. He bought 200 acres and afterward added to it until it amounted to 500 acres. He sold his farm about eight years ago. They have been living in West Salem the past seventeen years. Mr. Gilfillan was a farmer during the prime of life, quite successful and enterprising and numbered among the worthy, responsible and energetic. He has held various offices in the town of Burns, notably as member of the town board, for many terms. His official life was of a satisfactory character, as is evidenced by his re-election to the same office. In Vermont he held the office of First Lieutenant in the militia, taking great delight in the military affairs of those days.

He has had four children, namely: Abbie J., a rheumatic invalid for a number of years; Mary M., wife of Hiram Bowles; James H., one of the hardware merchants of West Salem; William S., connected in business with the West Salem Creamery.

Mr. Gilfillan had the serious affliction of losing his sight, having been blind since July 4, 1884, on account of a cataract, which had been forming for some years; there is no possibility of his sight ever being restored. He and his wife were for many years mem-

bers of the church. In politics he is a Republican. He voted for General William H. Harrison, and recently for General Benjamin Harrison, and has never missed voting at a presidential election. He is a highly esteemed and worthy citizen, such as gives character to a community.

REV. JOHN N. RAPP, of La Crosse, was born in Germany in 1858, studied the classics in Austria, philosophy in Bavaria, and came to America in 1882, since which time he has been "*famulus episcopalis*," living in the bishop's house at 308 South Eleventh street. In 1887 he was ordained clergyman for the diocese of La Crosse, and in 1888 was admitted to citizenship in the United States.

J. S. MEDARY is the leading member of the J. S. Medary Saddlery Company, which is among the oldest, most extensive and reliable wholesale manufacturing concerns in the saddlery trade to be found in the Northwest. In addition to the manufacture of saddlery and leather goods, they control a trade of considerable magnitude in saddlery-hardware, shoe findings, leather, etc. This enterprise is the outgrowth of a business that had its beginning in 1860, but until 1866 Mr. Medary's business interests in Galena, Illinois, engaged a considerable portion of his attention. In the last mentioned year the firm of Grant, Burke and Co. was succeeded by Messrs. Davis, Medary & Hill. This connection continued until 1871, when Mr. Hill retired, the firm name becoming Davis & Medary until 1885, when Mr. Medary became sole proprietor. January 1, 1891, the company was incorporated under its present name. The members of this firm are widely known throughout the community as energetic, honorable business men, and their standing and position in both commercial and social circles are of the highest and most creditable character. In quality and workmanship the goods of this house have become recognized as first-class. They carry an extensive stock, and do a constantly increasing business, employing from three to four traveling salesman, who make their regular trips through Western Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. Mr. Medary is also president and treasurer of the Davis, Medary & Platz Co., manufacturers of leather. This important industry was started in 1877, and incorporated in 1888.

Mr. Medary was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 12, 1839, a son of A. C. and E. B. (Thornton) Medary, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Maryland. The father was called from life about 1846, at the age of thirty-seven years, the mother's death occurring in 1884, when she was aged seventy-five.

J. S. Medary remained in the State of his nativity until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he went to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, but one year later he took up his residence for a short time in the State of Wisconsin, but did not locate permanently at La Crosse until 1866. Since the last mentioned date he has been an honored resident of La Crosse, and has been prominently connected with her business interests. His sound and conservative views on all subjects led to his election to the position of city Alderman, the duties of which he discharged in an efficient manner for two terms, his election being a victory of the Republican party, of which he has long been an ardent member. The year 1871 witnessed the cele-

bration of his marriage to Miss Frances E. Burns, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy Burns, whose sketch will be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Mosiary have three children: Grace, who was for several years a student in Granger Place School, is at present studying music and the languages in Berlin, Germany, and is well versed in all the fine arts—music, painting and drawing; Walter B., a student in Lake Forest Seminary, and Frances E.

JOSEPH FAY.—The vast amount of adulteration in wine and brandies in use at the present day has made the public wary, and they are only too glad to patronize an establishment where only the purest and best of goods are handled, and consequently the establishment of Mr. Fay, located at 309 Main street, La Crosse, has an extended and paying patronage. His assortment embraces the finest imported and domestic wines and liquors of all kinds and he does the largest business in his line in the city, amounting to about $60,000 annually.

Mr. Fay was born in Prussia, Germany, February 7, 1821, and on July 3, 1840, first landed on American soil. He came thither with his parents, Charles and Eve Fay, whose eighth child was born the day of their arrival, and being in almost destitute circumstances they found it most difficult to secure a livelihood for a number of years. In 1844 they arrived in Burlington, Wisconsin Territory, and here they suffered all the hardships and privations of frontier life. The first two years of their arrival they lived on corn bread, as flour was $10 per barrel and had to be hauled from Chicago, a distance of seventy miles. The mother lived to the ripe old age of ninety-six years, dying in 1891, in Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin. She was a noble and self-sacrificing mother, a devoted wife, and was noted for her many womanly virtues. She reared the following children to honorable manhood and womanhood: Marie, wife of John Lover; Margaret, wife of Asa Walter; Kate, wife of Frank Weinbone; Sarah, wife of John Brush; Peter, married to Elizabeth Pfiffner; Anthony, married to Mary Rigger; Mary, wife of Maudice Alresch, and Joseph, who is the eldest of the family.

The latter made his start in this country as a weaver of fine goods, such as table-cloths, etc., in the city of Buffalo, and was there married on April 15, 1843, to Miss Mary Incinburg, who was born in Germany, October 3, 1820, and died August 29, 1851, after having borne Mr. Fay three children: Mary, born September 12, 1846, is the wife of Jacob Hashley; Carl, and Alice, who died in early childhood. Mr. Fay's second marriage was celebrated on July 29, 1851, to Miss Julia Bushart, by whom he has the following children: Sarah Louisa, born September 1, 1852, the wife of Joseph Bushart; Charles, born May 16, 1854, married to Katie Moser; Andrew, born January 26, 1856, married to Miss M. Lutz; and Joseph, Jr., born July 8, 1857.

Soon after his first marriage Mr. Fay came to La Crosse to see the country, and being pleased with the outlook he here determined to pitch his tent. He came hither with his family in 1855, and has been an honored resident of this section ever since. Though past the allotted age of three-score years and ten, he is acknowledged to be a leader in the affairs of this portion of the county, and his intelligence, enterprise and integrity have acquired for him a popularity not derived from any fictitious circumstances, but a per-

James B. Rand

manent and spontaneous tribute to his merit, and this has been proven by his call at different times to positions of trust and responsibility. He held the office of Supervisor for five years; Street Commissioner three years; the Aldermanship of La Crosse six years; a member of the City Police for six years; the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the public schools on numerous occasions; treasurer and secretary of the parochial school, the duties of which offices he discharged with the same care and fidelity that has ever characterized his career in business circles. He has been quite an important factor in educational circles, and besides building the Catholic school at La Crosse he built two in Burlington, one in Geneva and one in the city of Buffalo, and another at Nutbush, near Buffalo. He is very liberal in the use of his means; is filled with the milk of human kindness, and those who know him best recognize in him a warm friend and a useful citizen. His parents celebrated their golden wedding at Burlington, Wisconsin, August 24, 1870. The father died January 18, 1876, at the age of eighty-two years.

JAMES B. RAND, proprietor of the livery stable and meat market in Onalaska, with his son-in-law, A. N. Moore, as partner, was born in Brooke county, West Virginia, October 2, 1822. His parents were Robert and Hettie A. Rand, natives of Vermont. Mr. Robert Rand was one of six brothers who settled in Vermont in pioneer times. He and his wife started from Vermont for the West, and on their way became sick and remained in Brooke county, eventually for eight years, when they came on to Jefferson county, Ohio, settling near Steubenville. Finally they returned to West Virginia, locating in Jackson county, where the father died of cancer, at the age of sixty-five years, after a residence there of nearly twenty years. Both himself and wife were old-time Methodists all their lives, and died in the triumphs of a living faith. She died at the age of eighty-six, in Brice's Prairie, at the residence of her daughter, Lucy Pittinger.

Mr. James B. Rand, our subject, is the seventh in a family of ten children, nine of whom lived to mature years; four sons and one daughter are still living. He began life for himself by digging out grubs and making rails in West Virginia. After that he flatboated on the Ohio river, landing at Cincinnati for New Orleans. He commenced on the river at the early age of sixteen years, and quit at twenty-six, when he came to Wisconsin, settling on Sun Prairie, near Cottage Grove, in Dane county. He followed farming there for three years, and while threshing his third crop of grain he by accident lost his right arm, and at that time was not worth a dollar in property. He had good friends and always a credit when he wanted it. He has made much of opportunity. He has owned hundreds of acres of land, but now only 200 acres.

Quitting the farm, he began logging on the Lemon Wire river, a tributary of the Wisconsin river, and also teamed from the logging headquarters, Madison, to La Crosse, in the winter of 1850-'51, when there were no roads. From this place he emigrated to La Crosse county in 1852. He is now the oldest settler in Onalaska, and one of the oldest in the county. He has been engaged in several kinds of business; kept hotel for a time, was Deputy Sheriff for twenty-five years (under the first Sheriff of the county, and under Sheriffs Ehlrid, Moses Clark, Staley, etc.), and he has been in the cattle business ever since he has been in the county;

has speculated in land, and now owns a good farm in the town of Holland. He entered the livery business with his son-in-law, A. N. Moore, in 1884, and in the meat market in 1889. They are doing well in both.

Mr. Rand was married in Jackson county, West Virginia, August 9, 1846, to Elizabeth Latimer, daughter of George and Jane Latimer, of Scotch descent. She was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to La Crosse in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Rand have six children: Isabel, wife of William Evans; George, the oldest son, is on a farm near Holmen; Artemas R., Martha, wife of Charles Staples, and living in Polk county, Wisconsin (he is a millwright and carpenter); Anna, who married A. N. Moore, November 21, 1883, and resides in Onalaska; and Willie, her twin brother, who died in his second year, in 1867. Mrs. Rand died April 19, 1892, after a long and painful sickness, the result of la grippe.

Mr. Rand's mother's father, Artemas Reed, was a "Green Mountain boy," and was in the Revolutionary war, engaged throughout, commencing as a disguised Indian in aiding to throw British tea overboard in Boston harbor. Thomas Buchanan Read is well known to the literary world as an author and poet. He wrote "Sheridan's Twenty Miles Away." He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is of the same age as Mr. Rand. Mr. Rand's youngest son, Artemas R., is named for his grandfather.

CHRISTIAN BUOL was twenty years of age when he crossed the sea with his father's family, and took up his residence in the United States. He is a native of Switzerland, born August 15, 1832, and is a son of John and Sula Buol; the father was a carpenter by trade and followed this calling in his own country, but upon coming to America he embarked in agricultural pursuits. The mother died in 1842, leaving seven children, all of whom came to this country with their father; they settled in Sauk county, Wisconsin, and opened a small farm. Two of the sons, John and Caspar, enlisted in the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and went out to defend the flag of their adopted country; John had not been on duty long when he was taken ill and died in the hospital; Caspar participated in many of the most severe battles of the war, and was finally shot and instantly killed.

Christian Buol began making his own living in his youth, his first employment being on a farm, where he received $9 a month for his services. This was a small beginning, but he was royally endowed by nature with perseverance and energy, and so made the most of his opportunities. He worked by the month for several years, saved his earnings, and was enabled to purchase a tract of eighty acres in La Crosse valley about the year 1861. It is no light task to convert a wild tract of land into a fertile farm, and it is a difficult thing for the present generation to realize the debt they owe to those sturdy pioneers who made the path for the advance of civilization. Mr. Buol has added to his first purchase from time to time, and now owns 400 acres of land in one tract, and forty acres of timber land. He has erected substantial and convenient buildings, and has surrounded himself and family with many of the comforts of life. The land in this farm is well adapted to the raising of live-stock, and Mr. Buol has given especial attention to the dairy business, keeping forty cows for this purpose; he also runs a cheese factory in company with a partner, which has proved a profitable enterprise. He is one of the most

advanced agriculturalists of the county, and his judgment in matters pertaining to his vocation carries great weight among the farmers of this locality.

Our subject was united in marriage, in 1865, to Miss Anna Ackley, a native of Switzerland, and one of a family of five children. She emigrated to America in 1847. To Mr. and Mrs. Baul have been born five children: John, Christian, Minnie, wife of Andrew Wolf; Paul and Anna. The parents are members of the German Presbyterian Church, and enjoy the esteem and confidence of the entire community.

WILLIAM J. RADTKE, a jeweler and barber of Bangor, was born in Prussia, Germany, April 15, 1842, a son of Ludwig Radtke, deceased. He is the eldest of his father's seven children, three of whom survive, viz.: William, our subject; Pauline, of Clinton, Iowa; and George, of La Crosse. The father died when our subject was eleven years of age, after which he came to Canada with his mother and stepfather, Gottlieb Yonkey, in 1853, settling in Preston, Upper Canada. Two years later they removed to Buffalo, New York, and soon afterward to Erie county, same State, where Mr. Yonkey worked at the tailor's trade. Our subject's mother had four children by her last marriage, namely: Edward, Theodore, Rudolph and Henry.

Mr. Radtke was patriotic during the late war, but his mother refused to give her consent and he consequently ran away and enlisted under the name of John Yonkey. He was wounded in the left temple in 1862, at the battle of Winchester, and a portion of the skull was removed. He was pronounced fatally wounded, and reported killed. In 1863 he was discharged, but re-enlisted the same year and served until the close of the war. He was again wounded in the left knee by the kick of a horse, and now draws a pension of $24 a month. His first service was in Company C, Twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Naples, and his second enlistment was in Company I, Second New York Mounted Riflemen, known as the Veteran Regiment. He endured many hardships, and was in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, James' Farm, Petersburg, Fort Rice, Weldon Railroad, Hatch's Run, Stony Creek Station and Warrens raid to Garret's Station. He participated in these battles during his second enlistment. During his first enlistment he fought in the battles of the Wilderness, second Bull Run, Winchester, Gettysburg, Strausburg, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and many others.

After the war, Mr. Radtke conducted a barber shop in Buffalo until 1875, when he came to Norwalk, Wisconsin, and conducted the same business until April 25, 1884. He then came to Bangor, where he now carries a stock of clocks, jewelry, cigars, and also repairs watches and clocks.

He was married in Lancaster, New York, in August, 1867, to Albertine Wagner, a daughter of Emanuel Wagner, deceased. They have five children, namely: William, Emma, Ida, Albert and Henry. Socially Mr. Radtke is a member of the G. A. R., and religiously of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN N. JONES, of section 30, Burns township, was born in Hamilton county, six miles below Cincinnati, September 29, 1831, a son of William W. Jones, a

native of New Jersey. The latter came to Cincinnati in 1811, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, as was also his brother, John W. Jones. The brother was captured at Hull's surrender, and afterward exchanged. Our subject's mother, Mary Hildreth, was a daughter of Rev. George Hildreth, who emigrated from Cape May, New Jersey, to Cincinnati in a wagon in 1815, requiring two months to make the trip. He was a pioneer preacher of Ohio, and also preached in private houses and school houses. He worked without salary all over that country, and organized Baptist churches in various places. He studied on Saturdays and preached three times on Sunday. He died at Cheviot, six miles west of Cincinnati, May 24, 1839, in his fifty-seventh year, after a life well spent in hard work in his Redeemer's cause. He was a member of the Bethel Baptist Church, of Hamilton county. Our subject's parents had eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, namely: Matilda, deceased; Sylvia, deceased; John, our subject; Sarah, the wife of John M. Chapin, of Clear Lake, Iowa; George H., who was killed at Corinth, Mississippi, May 17, 1862, in the Eighth Missouri regiment, while fighting for the Union; Hannah, deceased; William W., of Clear Lake, Iowa; Mary, now Mrs. Charles L. Moe, of Denver, Colorado; and Sabra, deceased. The father died May 1, 1866, in Barry township, at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother February 9, 1872, at the age of sixty-six.

The subject of this sketch came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1855, spending the first two years in La Crosse, working for Deacon Smith. In the fall of 1857 he located on a farm in Barry township, and lived there and in Hamilton township for twenty-five years, engaged in teaching school during the winters, and in farming in the summers. Mr. Jones came to this county in 1856, by steamboat, as did also his father, making the trip in eleven days. He located on his present farm, of 160 acres, February 1, 1882, where he is engaged in farming, stock-raising and dairying.

He was married March 12, 1858, in Hamilton county, Ohio, to Elizabeth McFarland, a native of that county, and daughter of James and Ann (Decraft) McFarland, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have eight children: Anna, Lillie, Martha, George, Abbie, J. Newton, Eldridge, and Joseph. Anna married William Sherman, of La Crosse, and has three children: Roger, Abbie and Leslie. Lillie married Enos Streeton, of this township; Martha married Charles Sherman, a brother of William, of La Crosse, and has two children, Lillie and Benjamin; George and Abbie are well-known teachers of this county. Mr. Jones is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Farmers' Alliance, and of the Baptist Church of Bangor. He was a deacon in the church of West Salem before moving to his present farm, and is also a deacon of the Bangor Church.

JOHN TORGERSON, one of the prominent and progressive farmers of La Crosse county, resides in Hamilton township, where he owns one of the best tracts of land in the country. He is a native of Norway, born July 8, 1830, and is a son of Torger and Mary Johnson. The parents emigrated to America in 1854, and settled in La Crosse county; they first purchased forty acres of wild land and set themselves the task of reducing it to a state of cultivation. Our subject now owns this tract, and has added to it 120 acres. He is one of the most intelligent

agriculturists of the township, and merits the prosperity that has attended him. His principal crops are wheat, oats and corn. He also gives some attention to the raising of live-stock, and keeps some of the best grades of horses and hogs. One of the most valuable features of this farm is the spring situated in the back portion; this furnishes an abundant supply of water to the house and barn, being pumped by a windmill and carried in pipes to the desired points.

Mr. Torgerson has been a member of the town board for twenty years, and during these two decades some of the most important questions have been settled and some of the most valuable improvements have been made. His official services have given a high degree of satisfaction, a fact that has been attested by his continued re-election to the office. He is a member of the Republican party.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Martha Simenson, of La Crosse county, a daughter of Genures and Mary Simenson, natives of Norway, who emigrated to America in 1850; they now reside on a farm in Barnes county, North Dakota. Our worthy subject and wife are the parents of two children: Theodore G. and Margaretta. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church and are highly respected members of the community.

W. S. HOLMES, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Postoffice Building, La Crosse, Wisconsin, owes his nativity to the Buckeye State, his birth occurring in Jefferson county, July 29, 1842. His parents are William and Eliza (Vorhees) Holmes (see sketch of La Fayette Holmes). W. S. Holmes began for himself in the lead mines at Galena, Illinois, and continued there until the day after he was twenty years of age, when he enlisted in Galena, in Company A, Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the army of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Franklin, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and through the Atlanta campaign, when he was under fire 110 days, and was then in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was in the Fourth Army Corps. He returned home with his company in 1865, and was mustered out in Galena in June, 1865, after serving three years. He was slightly wounded twice, but was never taken prisoner. After this he was engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river, from St. Louis to St. Paul, as steward.

From the history of the Ninety-sixth Illinois is copied the following: "Sergeant William S. Holmes, aged twenty, born in Jefferson county, Ohio, enlisted from Galena, was appointed Sergeant at the organization of the company, participated in all the engagements of the regiment but escaped severe wounds, was struck in the foot by a piece of shell at the battle of Chickamauga July 20, 1863. Since has been steamboating on the Mississippi from St. Louis to St. Paul. Is now part proprietor of a hotel at Beatrice, Nebraska." Mr. Holmes followed steamboating until 1885, was then in the hotel business until he was appointed to his present position in 1889, under President Harrison's administration, receiving the appointment July 1. He was married in April, 1867, to Miss Frances H. Graham, at Galena, daughter of William Graham, who is a prominent business man, manufacturer of furniture, and a well-known and respected citizen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have been born four children: Mabel, who assists her father in the office; Sadie, a pupil of the high school;

Raymond, Blaine and Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Wilson Colwell Post, No. 38, La Crosse, Wisconsin, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. In politics he is a strong advocate of the Republican party, and has been secretary of the city Republican Central Committee for several years. Mr. Holmes is a gentleman of natural business ability, is unusually intelligent, and is esteemed by all.

W. P. JACOBS, deceased, one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of the community in which he resided, was born in Loveland county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1823, and was of German descent. His paternal grandfather came from Germany at an early day, and was among the first settlers of Lovelace county. He was the owner of rolling mills, smelting iron ore, etc., which he conducted successfully for many years. He died in Loveland county. His son, and the father of our subject, William Jacobs, carried on the same business started so successfully by his father until his death many years ago. His wife was of a Quaker family, and she was of that belief. She is also deceased, and with her husband lies buried in a cemetery in Loveland county. W. P. Jacobs, the only son and the youngest in a family of seven children, was educated in Philadelphia, and is a man of more than ordinary ability, being well-read and a very fine conversationalist. While living in his native State he was engaged with his father in the milling business.

He was subsequently engaged in business in Erie, Pennsylvania, and on the 16th of August, 1855, he was married to Miss Pauline H. Geer, a native of Hamburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania, near Buffalo. Her parents, Josiah and Huldah (Green) Geer, were natives of Vermont, where their nuptials were celebrated. Mrs. Jacobs is the youngest of fifteen children, three of whom are still living: Mrs. Caroline Endicott, widow of James Endicott, at Burr Oak, Wisconsin, and Mrs. John H. Willard, of Melrose, Wisconsin. Mr. Jacobs and wife came from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Belvidere, Illinois, in 1855, and there Mr. Jacobs followed merchandising for two years. Selling out he moved to Kentucky (Frankfort and Lexington), and traveled all over the State. From there he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858, and was there engaged in the wagon-making business for about two years. He subsequently went to St. Louis, where he manufactured soda water and light drinks. In 1863 they moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and on the 22d of August of the following year, Mr. Jacobs enlisted in Company L, First Regiment Wisconsin Artillery Volunteers. His discharge dates from June 20, 1865, at Fort Lyon, Virginia. He was a man who had been unusually healthy up to the time he enlisted, but he returned to his home an invalid after peace was declared. He embarked in blacksmithing and wagon-making, but his shops were burned in 1867. After this he went on the railroad (Southern Minnesota), as civil engineer, and continued on the same for two years, when his health failed. He was troubled with heart disease, and on the 6th of November, 1871, he went to Florida for his health. His death occurred on the 19th of April, 1872, when but forty-nine years of age. He was for many years a devout and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had been Sunday-school Superintendent at his home in Loveland, Pennsylvania, for many years. He was a good citizen, a worthy man in every respect, and one who gave character

to a community. His funeral occurred April 20, 1872, and he lies buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Florida.

TIMOTHY A. LEWIS.—The name of Timothy A. Lewis has long been actively and prominently identified with the building up of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and the erection of many of her largest and most stately edifices. He is now in a measure retired from the active duties of life, and is enjoying the fruits of his early labors. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, March 12, 1831, to James and Susie (Hogeland) Lewis, the former a native of Lyons, France, who was taken by his parents to Canada in 1818. He followed farming throughout life, and was one of the noblest and best of Christian gentlemen. He was a member of and an officer in the Presbyterian Church, was an earnest believer in the promises of the Bible, and died in the triumphs of a Christian faith, October 12, 1877, his birth having occurred on the 9th of September, 1795. His wife was born October 12, 1794, of German parents, and died May 5, 1844, at which time she was also in full communion with the Presbyterian Church. Ten sons and two daughters were born to their union, but only four members of this family are now living: Benoni was Captain of a New York battery, and died in 1891 in the Soldiers' Home at Corning, New York; Abraham resides at Leeds, New York; Elisha H. lives at Union, Oregon; Timothy A.; Winslow Page is an engineer in New York city. Timothy A. Lewis left home at an early day and learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade, a calling he followed for many years, except while in the Union army.

December 28, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, under Jerry Rusk, of national fame, and took part in all the battles from Resaca to Atlanta. On the 22d of July, 1864, he was wounded by a shell at Decatur, Georgia, and about twenty-five minutes later was wounded in the face, losing most of his teeth, which has caused him much discomfort and pain ever since. Ten minutes later he was taken prisoner, but a short time afterwards was returned to his regiment, and the next morning was sent to the hospital, where he remained until the war closed. His discharge dates May 10, 1865, which shows him to have served about seventeen months. Although he was often sent to the hospital, his interest in the cause he espoused would not allow him to remain inactive, and he would rejoin his regiment, although many times unfitted to do so.

Upon his return home after the war was over, he resumed contracting and building, and this occupied his attention until a few years since, when his means permitted him to retire from the active duties of life. He became very skillful in his calling, and being a natural mechanic, can make almost anything that can be built from wood. Although he has held some minor official positions, he has not been a political aspirant, much preferring to devote his time and attention to his business, rather than mixing in the strife and turmoil of the political arena. He was married at Montrose, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1852, to Miss Miranda Newcomb, daughter of B. S. and Lucinda (Decker) Newcomb. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had three children: George, residing in Atlanta, is retired, having been crippled while working on the railroad; his wife was formerly Mabel Harris, and by her he has one child, George; May, after several years of married life, resumed her maiden name

of Lewis; she has two children, George and Guy; and Kate, wife of John S. Van Clure, Professor of Music in the Wesleyan College at Cincinnati, Ohio. The Professor lost his sight through sickness when he was seven years of age. He is a remarkable scholar and musician, as his position would indicate. He is a graduate of three colleges and an alumnus of the Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1871. He is a remarkable man in many respects, and is held in high esteem for his many excellences of character. His wife is a charming and gifted young lady, who is a soprano singer of considerable celebrity. Their only child is named Paul. Mr. Lewis and his wife have an adopted son whom they love as one of their own children, and are esteemed and honored by him in return. He has been with them since his second year, and is a young man of much promise, especially as regards music, to which he has devoted his attention for the past three years, and which he expects to make his calling through life.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics is an ardent Republican. He is a man of great force of character, is of a genial and generous disposition, and is public spirited and progressive in his views.

D. H. HARRISON, a sugar broker of La Crosse, representing all the sugar refineries of New Orleans, Boston and Philadelphia, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 28, 1852, a son of Charles Harrison, Jr., and Mary (Ridgely) Harrison. Both the paternal and maternal forefathers, Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, and John Ridgely, Hampden, were signers of the Declaration of Independence. Charles Harrison, Jr., began his career in the business world as errand boy in the Merchant's National Bank of Baltimore, and passed through all the grades of service until he was made cashier, a position which he held until the failure of his health in 1875; he was an officer of the bank for thirty-eight years and never lost a day from illness during this long service. He was held in the highest esteem by the officials of the institution, and during the last fifteen years of his service the president, Johns Hopkins, made him a Christmas present each year of twenty five per cent. of his salary. He was a stanch churchman, as was also his wife and contributed liberally to the support of the same; he was one of the most thorough and profound of bible students. His death occurred in Baltimore, November 5, 1873, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife died the previous year, at the age of fifty-two years. He was the father of twelve children, ten of them being the result of his third marriage, which was to Mary Ridgely; they all lived to mature years, and are all living at the present time, excepting one daughter.

D. H. Harrison was educated at St Timothy's Hall, a school in charge of the Episcopal Church near Baltimore. He completed a thorough English course, and then began clerking in a hardware store in Baltimore, where he remained for three years. In 1875 he and his brother, W. N., went to the plantation owned by their father, and for several years were employed in lumbering and logging, as the plantation contained a large tract of virgin white-oak timber. In 1881 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, his first trip to the West. He established the Artificial Stone Company and conducted the business until 1886, meeting with gratifying success; he then sold out and went to Minneapolis as the representative of the sugar refiners. After three years he came to La Crosse, February 2, 1889, and

has been filling his present position with great satisfaction to his employers.

Mr. Harrison was married June 25, 1880, to Miss Gertrude Alice Barron, a daughter of William H. and Edna Barron, of La Crosse. Mr. Barron was for nearly a quarter of a century division freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, but is now retired; he and his wife are natives of Vermont, and Mrs. Harrison is their only child. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison has been born a bright and promising boy, Herbert Stanley. They are both members of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Harrison affiliates with the Republican party. He is a thorough business man, honorable in all his dealings, courteous in manner and fully deserving of the liberal patronage he has received.

WILLIAM J. SCOTT, ex-Sheriff of La Crosse county, is a native of Ireland and a son of John and Mary J. (Rogers) Scott, who were also born on the Emerald Isle. The parents emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they engaged in farming. In 1857 they removed to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and are among the honored pioneers of this State. While a resident of Pennsylvania, the father had some lumber interests and operated a saw-mill, but since coming to this county he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits; he is now eighty-seven years of age, and his wife is eighty-three. To them were born eight children: Ellen, wife of William Blackley, departed this life in August, 1877; Joseph P. married Ella McDonald; during the late war he was a soldier in the Second Wisconsin Calvary, and did valiant service; he was elected Sheriff of the county in 1865, and discharged his duties with great satisfaction to the public; he has also filled positions of honor and trust in this city; Robert A. is Postmaster of La Crosse; he was a soldier in the late war, and passed through all the experiences of fighting, imprisonment, and being wounded; he has served as Sheriff of La Crosse county three years; he married Miss Elsie Gile, a daughter of Abner Gile, who is mentioned more fully on another page of this volume; Elizabeth died in early childhood; Hadessah is the wife of John E. Davis, of St. Paul; William J., the subject of this notice; Lizzie died in 1870, at the age of eighteen years; Richard R. is living in Michigan.

William J. received his education in the public schools of La Crosse, and at the age of fourteen years he went into the Brick Pomeroy printing office, where he remained until he went into the one-hundred-day service in 1864; his regiment was stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, and was on garrison duty much of the time. At the close of his term of enlistment he returned to his home, and from 1870 to 1877 he traveled through the South, Southwest and West, over Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and old Mexico, returning to La Crosse in April, 1877. In 1879 he was appointed under Sheriff, M. M. Battles being Sheriff; he continued to fill this position seven years, Mr. Battles being succeeded by R. A. Scott, and he in turn by Ole Jenson. In the fall of 1888 he was nominated for Sheriff of the county, and was elected by a handsome majority. He was a very capable official, and performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Upon the expiration of his term of office he embarked in the mercantile trade, and has met with much encouragement in this enterprise; his wide acquaintance in the county has brought him a large patronage, which he holds by uniformly honorable dealings.

Mr. Scott was married, February 14, 1884,

to Miss Jennette M. Lang, a daughter of John and Ellen Lang, of Onalaska, Wisconsin. Mr. Lang died June 14, 1880, aged sixty-three years; his wife survives him, at the age of sixty-nine. To Mr. and Mrs. Scott have been born three children: John L., Robert G., who died at the age of twelve months, and another child who died in infancy.

Mr. Scott is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R. He takes an interest in the movements of the great political parties, and casts his suffrage with the Republicans. February 22, 1892, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin, but declined to accept. He is one of the most substantial citizens of La Crosse, and has made a record both in private and official life that is an honor to himself, to his family and to his country.

CAPTAIN G. H. ALLEN, agent of the Diamond Jo. Line of Steamers, plying on the Mississippi river, has been a resident of La Crosse only since 1880, but has already formed many acquaintances and friendships and has won the unreserved respect of all with whom he has had either business or social relations. He was born on Bunker Hill, Boston, July 11, 1852, to David and Mary J. (Kennison) Allen, who were born in the Granite State, and settled in Massachusetts in the springtime of their lives. The father was one of the earliest provision dealers of Charleston, and in the pursuit of this calling made a comfortable competency for himself and family. He died in 1875, at the age of seventy-one years, at which time he was a member in good standing of the Congregational Church, of which his widow is also a member. He was one of the oldest Masons of his locality, having joined that worthy order in 1837. His widow is now sixty-eight years of age and resides on the old homestead at East Somerville, Massachusetts.

Captain G. H. Allen is an only child, and in his youth was an attendant of the public schools of his native State, in which he acquired a practical education. Upon attaining a suitable age he entered his father's store, but left it to engage in the express business, which calling he continued to follow for about ten years, principally in the United States. He took the first run for the New England Express Company, and when this company sold out he was the last employé to leave. Following this for five years he was connected with the United States Express Company, and his next move was to come to La Crosse and enter upon the duties of his present position. His services have been extremely satisfactory, and in his business of looking after passengers and freight, he is courtesy and kindness itself, his accommodating spirit and agreeable manner winning him the hearty good-will and respect of his fellows. He is a man with whom it is a pleasure to have business relations, for in addition to being the soul of honor he is wise in judgment and shrewd and far-seeing in his views.

He was first married in 1873, to Miss Marion A. Hanchett, daughter of P. S. Hanchett of Massachusetts, but in 1879, at the untimely age of twenty-eight years, she was called from life. She bore her husband two children: Florence, who has quite a reputation as a singer and musician, and Arthur, who is a resident of Summerville, Massachusetts. Captain Allen's second marriage was consummated in 1883, Flora L., the daughter of Jackson Carl of Birmingham, Massachusetts, becoming his wife and eventually the

mother of his two children: Ralph and Carl.

Captain Allen is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, becoming a member of the first lodge organized in the United States, at Boston, in 1877. He takes but little interest in politics, generally allowing the man, who in his estimation is best fitted for the office, to determine his party preference. He and his wife are considered acquisitions to the social circles of La Crosse, and their home, which is a charming and hospitable one, is a favorite resort of their numerous friends.

JOHN W. KLICK, who has been for many years identified with the building interests of La Crosse, was born in Bohemia, Austria, in 1847, a son of Simon and Theresa Klick; his parents emigrated to La Crosse in 1872, and are now residents of this city. He obtained his education in his native land, attending both the common schools and university, and in 1866 he crossed the sea to America in search of the fortune the New World might have for him. He had learned the stone-mason's trade, and upon his arrival in this country he settled in La Crosse, Wisconsin, hoping to secure employment at his trade; this, however, he was not able to do for one year, but the end of that time the way opened, and since then he has been engaged in business, meeting with marked success. Since 1872, he has been taking contracts for the erection of stone buildings; from 1879 to 1881, he built two of the large edifices at the State Reform School at Waukesha. In 1871 he had the contract for the brick and stone work of the large mills of N. B. Holway & Co., of this city, and many other brick and stone buildings in and about La Crosse have been put up under his direction. He has won an enviable reputation as a conscientious and reliable builder, and enjoys the highest regard of his fellow-craftsmen and patrons.

Mr. Klick was united in marriage in 1871, to Miss Barbara Karlouski, whose parents were of European birth; her father died when she was a child, but the mother is still living, at the age of sixty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Klick have been born four children: Samuel, Charles, John and Carrie.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Builders' Union of La Crosse, and has been honored with the office of president of that body.

OLE L. MYHRE.—Scandinavia has furnished her full quota of substantial citizens for the peopling of the Republic of the United States, a band of men and women reflecting great credit upon their mother country. Ole L. Myhre was born in Norway in 1863, a son of Lars and Mary Olsen, also Norwegians by birth; the father followed work on the river and was drowned in 1871, leaving his family in almost destitute circumstances. When our subject had attained his eighteenth year, he determined to cross the sea to America in order to better his condition. The opportunities offered by the New World could not be inferior to those of the land he was leaving, so he felt it a safe venture. Coming to a strange people speaking a strange tongue, with no capital and no friends, is an experience that will test the bravest heart. The first three years of Mr. Myhre's sojourn here he was variously employed, performing any labor that promised honest returns. By strict economy he managed to give himself the advantage of two terms in the commercial school of La Crosse

and one term in the University at Galesville.

The first money that he invested was put into lots in North La Crosse, and this proved a profitable outlay. In 1887 he opened a meat market, renting both the markets in this part of the town. Since that time he has erected a market, ice-house, stable, and a good frame dwelling. He has proven himself a man of unquestioned integrity, and by the employment of strictly honorable methods he has established a large and paying business.

Mr. Myhre was married in 1886, to Miss Gunda Hegge, a daughter of Hans Hegge of La Crosse, and to them has been born one child, named Mary. Mr. Myhre is a member of the Knights of Labor.

DIEGO LANGE, hardware merchant and contractor in tin and sheet-iron roofing, was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, March 13, 1859, and is a son of Adolph W. and Louisa (Segelke) Lange. His parents were born, reared and married in their native country, Germany, and emigrated to America about 1845 or 1847, landing in the city of New Orleans; later they removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, where the father followed his profession, that of a veterinary surgeon, for many years. He died in this place September 2, 1880; his wife survives him. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters: Ernest of La Crosse; Mary, Minnie, Anna, widow of Heiner Wedermeyer; Diego, the subject of this brief biography, and Herman of Spokane Falls, Washington.

Diego Lange grew to manhood in Watertown, and there learned the tinner's trade; he also clerked in a hardware store, familiarizing himself with all the details of the business. In 1878 he came to La Crosse, worked at his trade, and also served as a clerk in a hardware store until 1884, when he opened an establishment on his own account. He has been very successful in this undertaking, his methods being systematic and his aim being to give the best satisfaction in every piece of work entrusted to him.

He is a member of the Deutsche Verein, of the Third Ward Aid Society, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a man of sterling traits of character, and is destined to occupy a prominent position in the commercial circles of the State.

WALTER SCOTT LUCE.—The subject of this sketch was born at Galesville, Wisconsin, March 28, 1861. His parents were Samuel S. Luce and Hannah (Gale) Luce. The latter a sister of the late Judge Gale, from whom Galesville received its name. Our subject's career has been an uneventful one, being that of a hard-working, ambitious journalist. His father was editor of the Galesville *Transcript* at the time of his birth, and at the early age of ten years our subject began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Galesville *Journal*, which was owned and edited by his brother, George S. Luce. This occupation he gave up for two or three years while he attended the Galesville University, now Gale College, but was too anxious to get back to work to secure the diploma, almost in sight. In 1881 he purchased from his father the office of the Galesville *Independent*, which he continued to publish with success until 1889, when he sold out and moved to La Crosse, where in June, 1890, he purchased a half interest in the La Crosse *Daily Press*, then but three months old. He bought out his partner in the following December, and up to the pres-

ent time has continued the business with marked success.

The family is a literary one, both father and mother possessing acknowledged poetical ability. They united in the publication of a volume of poems in 1876, and since then S. S. Luce has issued two other volumes. George S. Luce, a brother, is a journalist, and Mrs. Dorwin, of Durand, a sister, has won several magazine prizes for her writings.

In 1882 he was married to Miss Carrie Davis, and they have one child, a daughter, of eight years.

His journalistic career thus far has been most flattering, and he attributes his success to a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business, having graduated from every department, from office boy to managing editor. He is proud of his Wisconsin birth, and hopes to spend the rest of his life in the journalistic field of Western Wisconsin.

JOSEPH PINKERTON, who has for many years been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Hamilton township, is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, February 17, 1821, and is a son of Joseph and Catherine (Crosby) Pinkerton, both of whom are deceased; the father died in 1827, and the mother in 1883; they were natives of Scotland and passed their lives in that country. They reared a family of three children: Sarah, wife of William Robinson; Joseph, the subject of this notice, and John, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. The two brothers sailed from Liverpool for America in 1844, and after their arrival here stopped for a year in Canada West; thence they came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and purchased 120 acres of land, which they cultivated until the beginning of the civil war. When there came a call for men to go to the defence of the Union, they went to La Crosse and enlisted in Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving from September 1, 1861, to the close of the war. They participated in the engagement at Nashville and also at Franklin, and thence went to New Orleans; at this point they embarked on an ocean steamer, crossed the Gulf to Mobile; they cruised about this port, were in many skirmishes, and in the final battle were victorious. Thence they were removed to Spanish Fort, and their last battle was at Blakely. Our subject then started to Montgomery, Alabama, and was finally discharged and mustered out of the service at Uniontown, Alabama; he was paid off at Madison, Wisconsin. He was once slightly wounded at Nashville, but was never taken prisoner, although he had many narrow escapes. He was a faithful, valiant soldier, always ready for duty, and never lost a moment from illness or other cause. When the war was ended he returned to his home, and was met with this discouraging fact: the lumber he had ready to build a house had been destroyed by the forest fires.

He was obliged to begin life over again, and, taking a piece of land, began to reduce it from a wild state, to one of cultivation. He tilled the soil for fourteen years, and in 1879, was compelled to abandon farming on account of failing health. The exposure he endured in the army was too severe, and he has never recovered from the effects of it; he has been receiving a small pension from the Government since 1881, which has been recently increased.

Mr. Pinkerton has been called to fill various township offices and has filled these positions with credit to himself. Politically he adheres to the Republican party, in which he is an

active worker. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, and takes a just pride in his military record. He is in every way a most worthy citizen, and merits the esteem in which he is held.

JOHN PINKERTON, a retired agriculturist, of Hamilton township, has contributed his share of labor in the development of La Crosse county, and has earned the rest he is now enjoying. He was born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, December 14, 1824. Upon the breaking out of the civil war in his adopted country, he enlisted in the same company and regiment as his brother Joseph, took part in the same engagements, and was honorably discharged at the same time. After his return from the war he engaged in farming, and followed this calling until 1890, when failing health compelled him to retire from active pursuits. His farm is situated three and a half miles north of West Salem, and contains ninety acres; it is well watered, by the La Crosse river, and is excellently adapted both to stock and grain raising; his cattle are of the Holstein breed, the hogs are Poland China, and the horses are of good record; the crops are wheat, oats, hay, corn and potatoes. The buildings on the place are of a substantial character and are supplied with all modern conveniences.

Mr. Pinkerton was married June 14, 1864, to Miss Jane Hewitt, a daughter of James and Eleanor Hewitt of La Crosse county. This union has been blessed with the birth of one child: Margaret, who is the wife of George Gilickson, and they have two children, Carrie and Harvey.

Both our subject and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Pinkerton is a member of the G. A. R. Post of West Salem. He is a man of genial disposition, progressive in his views, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.

FRANK D. SHAW, who for many years has been a trusted employé of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad Company, is a citizen of La Crosse county, and is deserving of the place that has been accorded him in this record of substantial men and women. He was born in New Hampshire, September 25, 1854, and is a son of John and Susan (Shaw) Shaw, who were also natives of New Hampshire. The father was a tiller of the soil, but devoted a portion of his life to the ministry of the Baptist Church. He was widely known as an able preacher, and accomplished much in the cause of his Master. He was born July 12, 1812, and died August 25, 1856; his wife was born August 5, 1823, and died at Fairbanks, Florida, in 1883. The family removed to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in Rock county. There were four sons in the family: James K. died at the age of forty years; he married Mary O'Harra and they had three children: Emma, Charles and Albert; he was a shoemaker by trade, and resided in Milwaukee; his wife is also deceased. John B. lives at Paxton, Illinois; he married Libbie Holcomb, and to them have been born five children: George, Jennie, Jessie (deceased), Frankie and Horace. Daniel P. is in Chicago; he married Arpie Smith. The fourth son is Frank D., the subject of this biography. He received his education in the public schools, and for two years was a student at the Illinois Industrial University. He was afterwards employed by the Chicago *Times* as mailing agent for a term of four years.

When he severed his connection with the Chicago *Times* he began his career as a railroad man, securing a position with the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company as brakeman; in six months he became train baggage-man, and retained this position for six and a half years. He was then promoted to the position of conductor on the above named road; he ran a construction train until the road was finished, and then had the honor of taking the first regular passenger train going south from La Crosse. He still retains this run, and has never lost any time except on account of illness, either of himself or in his family.

Mr. Shaw was married November 14, 1882, to Miss Anna M. Murphy, a daughter of James and Johanna Murphy, of Chicago, Illinois, both of whom survive. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shaw: Franklin (deceased), Florence M. and Jessie E. Mrs. Shaw is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Shaw affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of excellent habits, and during his service to the railroad company he has given a degree of satisfaction seldom equaled.

James and Johanna Murphy reared a family of eight children: James, Patrick, Thomas, Anna M. (Mrs. Shaw), Nellie, wife of Edwin Utman, Alice, Mamie and John.

GEORGE FARNAM, deceased, was one of the worthy band of pioneers who paved the way for the advance of civilization on the Western frontier. As such his name is to be preserved in the annals of La Crosse county. He was born in Orange county, New York, February 24, 1823, and was the son of Stephen and Keturah (Seybolt) Farnam, natives of the Empire State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and gave the strictest attention to his vocation; he was a quiet, unobtrusive man, and was greatly respected by the entire community; he was born October 19, 1779, and died April 27, 1868; his wife was born September 6, 1787, and died December 6, 1872; they were married October 31, 1812, and lived in great harmony and happiness forty-six years; the faithful wife had not long to walk alone on earth, but was soon called to join the companion of her worldly experience. To them were born seven children: Abigail, Mary (deceased), Harriet, Matilda, George, Emily, who died July 14, 1861, aged thirty-three years, and Sarah F., who died April 27, 1844, at the age of thirteen years. George Farnam received his education in the State of New York, and was reared to the pursuit of agriculture; having an inclination to the profession of teaching he devoted some time to this calling with gratifying success.

He came from New York to Iowa in 1851, and selected La Crosse as his future home; Farnam street is named in his honor. He first embarked in the lumber business, but during the latter years of his life he gave his attention to the real-estate trade.

Mr. Farnam was united in marriage March 8, 1852, to Miss Ann M. Stover, and to them were born four children: Walter G., who died in infancy; Arthur S., manager of the Star Knitting Works, of La Crosse, married Miss Jennie Calvert, and they have one child, Margaret; Emma L., is the wife of J. H. Clark, agent of the American Express Company, at Winona; Anna is a teacher of wide experience and superior ability, employed in the Minneapolis schools; the mother of these children died October 13, 1867, aged thirty-six years. Mr. Farnam's second marriage occurred December 1, 1870, when he was united to Miss Sarah Montgomery, daughter of Abel and Sarah Montgomery. The father

of Mrs. Farman died in 1880, aged eighty-six years, and his wife passed away in 1879 at the age of seventy-five years. The children of Mr. Farman's second marriage are: George E., a type-writer in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company since his sixteenth year; he is a young man of great promise, having exceptional business qualifications; he is a member of the Congregational Church, and is an active worker in the Y. M. C. A., of this city; Roy M. was born April 13, 1873, and died May 2, 1882; Josie F. is a pupil in the La Crosse graded schools; she is also a member of the Congregational Church. The mother has been a member of this church since her twentieth year, and until her health declined, was a most zealous worker.

Mr. Farman, after a long and painful illness, died September 10, 1891, at the age of sixty-six years. He was an honored member of the I. O. O. F. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the Government, and faithfully discharged his duties as a citizen of this free and independent nation; he cast his suffrage with the Republican party, and zealously supported the principles of that body.

FERD BRAITZMAN is the proprietor of the Barre Mills and is one of the progressive and leading business men of the township. He was born in Germany and there was reared, educated and learned his trade. Being anxious to make his own way in the world and to acquire a competency, he decided that America offered the best field for the accomplishment of his desires, and in 1870 he left the old country and came to the United States. After a residence of eight years in Watertown, Wisconsin, during which time his attention was devoted to the milling business, he removed to La Crosse county and purchased the Barre Mills, which he repaired and put in good working condition. He has successfully conducted these mills up to the present time, and his large local trade is the strongest indorsement his product could have. He offers his customers the best terms, and by treating everyone who has business relations with him in a courteous and proper manner, he has met with well deserved success.

He was married in 1880, to Miss Anna Hass, daughter of Rev. William and Henrietta Hass, the former of whom was pastor of a church at Lowell, Wisconsin, for five years, and later acted in the same capacity in other localities. He died in Mormon valley, in 1890, his death being a source of deep regret, not only to his congregation but to all who knew him. In addition to his mill Mr. Braitzman owns three acres of land, which he uses as a pasture, and near his mill is a substantial two-story brick dwelling-house in which he resides with his family. He keeps a number of good horses, cattle and hogs and is an enterprising and thrifty man of business. His union has been blessed in the birth of the following children: Louisa, Lena, Emma, Edwin, Amanda and Arthur. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Bostwick valley, and in politics he is a stanch Democrat.

JOHN HASS has been before the public as a miller and farmer of La Crosse county, Wisconsin, since 1860, and during this time his career has been marked by honesty of purpose, thrift, intelligence, —in fact, all the qualities that go towards making a model citizen. He was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1841, and the same year of his

W. J. Carlyle

birth he was left fatherless, his mother's death occurring at a later period. John Haas was the youngest of their twelve children, and in March, 1866, he came to America and settled in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. Having learned the details of milling in his native land, he began following this calling in this county, and for a number of years worked for wages for other men. In 1869 he located on the Jones farm, purchasing two eighty-acre tracts, and of this valuable land he is still the fortunate owner. He soon after purchased over six acres of land on which was erected a flouring mill, and this he utilizes during the winter seasons for grinding feed, his monthly income from the same amounting to about $100. He is a thrifty and practical farmer and his land is exceptionally well cultivated and improved, his residence, which is a substantial two-story brick structure, being located on a beautiful building site. He has two large barns on his premises for sheltering stock and for storing grain, besides other convenient buildings, and an excellent wind-pump, which saves him the labor of pumping water for his stock. A good-sized creek runs through his land, thus making it a good stock-raising farm, and it is also admirably adapted for the raising of the cereals, hay, etc. That often much abused phrase "self-made man" may be applied to him, for on reaching this country his capital was very small indeed, and it is entirely owing to his own pluck and push that he is now so comfortably situated.

He was married, in 1869, to Miss Ida Connell, who came from Germany the same year as himself, in company with a sister and a brother of Mr. Haas. Her parents still reside in Germany.

Martha Haas, an adopted daughter, has been living and making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Haas for the past thirteen years, and she has found in them true and disinterested friends. Mr. and Mrs. Haas are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Bostwick valley, and have the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

WALTER JOHN CARLYLE, deceased, was born in Williamsburg, Dundas county, Ontario, June 6, 1849, the oldest of a family of eight children born to Adam and Catherine E. (Cook) Carlyle. The maternal grandparents, John and Catherine (Hess) Cook, were natives of Canada and New York respectively. Adam Carlyle was born in Scotland, February 15, 1825, and came with his parents to Canada, at the age of fourteen years. They settled near Cornwall, Ontario, but later removed to North Williamsburg, where he married Catherine E. Cook, who was born April 18, 1828. Their family was as follows: Walter J., the subject of this biographical sketch; Catherine J., wife of George Spangler; Thomas D., the first white child born in De Soto, Wisconsin; Anna E.; Mary A., wife of C. Conley; Daisy B., wife of Ed Gorry; Adam W., and George, who died at the age of seventeen. The father of this family died June 7, 1891, but the mother still survives, and is a woman of most worthy character. Adam Carlyle was a cousin of the celebrated author, Thomas Carlyle. He was a man of sterling integrity, and for many years was identified with the commercial growth of De Soto, Wisconsin, where he settled with his family in 1856.

Our subject came to Wisconsin with his father's family when a youth of seven years, and grew to maturity at De Soto, Vernon county, and there received his early education. He was employed some years in erect-

ing telegraph lines, one of these extending from La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Lansing, Iowa. He set the first telegraph pole ever put up in Lincoln, Nebraska.

April 21, 1873, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth R. Hughes, a daughter of Captain Robert and Hannah (Fairbanks) Hughes, a sketch of whom appears next after this. The young couple located at Fulton, Illinois, and Mr. Carlyle became the agent for the Diamond Joe Steamboat Company. In the spring of 1874 he embarked in the wholesale flour business at Paterson, New Jersey, in company with his father and a Mr. Wilcox, under the firm name of Wilcox & Carlyles. This business venture proved disastrous, and at the end of a year Mr. Carlyle returned to Wisconsin, and soon after located again at Fulton, and resumed business for the Diamond Joe Company, and remained in their employ several years. He settled in La Crosse in 1885, where, in company with his brother-in-law, they established the well-known La Crosse Enterprise Marble Works. Later he was interested in the La Crosse Grocery Company; he was its manager, and gave character and stability to that enterprise, which is still doing business. His death occurred at his home, November 14, 1890.

Mr. Carlyle was a man of strongly marked character, honorable, upright, self-reliant and progressive; a man of great business ability, active, energetic and pushing, doing well whatever his hands found to do. A fine type of the true American citizen, his energy was so great, and application to business so constant, that it gradually wore upon his physical strength, and when typhoid fever came upon him he became its prey while yet in the prime of early manhood. He was broad and liberal in his religious views, moral and generous, and at all times faithfully discharged his duty to his fellow-man and his family. In politics he was a Republican, as are all the members of the Carlyle family. He was a charter member of the La Crosse Lodge of Modern Woodmen, and his the first death to occur among its members.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living: Marion E., Jean O., Josie E., Fredericka E., Georgiana C. and Tomsina. Robert, Cora and Walter J. are deceased.

Mrs. Carlyle is an intelligent, cultured woman. She and her daughters are members of the Universalist Church, and their pleasant home is the abode of hospitality and happiness.

CAPTAIN ROBERT HUGHES, for whom the La Crosse camp of the Sons of Veterans is named, was born in Anglesea, Wales, in 1822, and was educated in his native country. He emigrated to America in 1842, and was successfully following his trade, that of a tailor, when the dark cloud of the Rebellion spread from the horizon to the zenith; every loyal citizen, whether by birth or adoption, had a duty to perform, and Captain Hughes responded to the call for 75,000 men to go to the front in defense of the old flag. He enlisted in the service as Second Lieutenant of the first company to leave La Crosse, Wilson Colwell being Captain, and Frank Hatch First Lieutenant. The company became a part of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the mortuary record of which shows that the "Old Iron Brigade" lost the greatest percentage of men of all brigades in the Union army. Upon the death of Captain Colwell, Lieutenant Hughes was promoted to the

position, and discharged the duties of the office with honor to himself. May 10, 1864, while gallantly leading his regiment on the sixth day of the battle, he met his death from a rebel ball in the woods of Spottsylvania, all the other officers having been killed in the first day's fight. It is said by his comrades that he voluntarily walked to his death in his attempt to succor a wounded rebel who was crying for water, saying, "I will give him a drink of water." He was an enthusiastic military man, and was recognized as a model officer. His remains were interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery, West Virginia.

He came from the New England States to La Crosse in 1858, and this county never sent out a native-born son who faced death in a noble cause more bravely. Had he lived twenty-four hours longer his term of enlistment would have expired.

In affectionate remembrance of the dead hero the La Crosse camp of Sons of Veterans was named for him. A large portrait of the Captain adorns the hall of the Sons of Veterans, a treasured gift from his children in recognition of the honor. Upon the occasion of its presentation by Mrs. W. T. Symons, comrades G. M. Woodward and Milo J. Pitkin, who were members of the same company, made addresses in well chosen words, telling of the bravery and heroism of their dead soldier brother. Letters of regret were received and read from Hon. William H. Harris and Dr. L. H. Bunnell, author of "Yosemity."

March 29, 1846, Captain Hughes was united in marriage, at East Medway (now Millis) Massachusetts, to Hannah, daughter of Leonard and Olive (Abbe) Fairbanks, natives of Massachusetts. Six children were born of this union: Elizabeth R., widow of W. J. Carlyle, a sketch of whom is just given; Eugene F., of Winona, Minnesota; Ellen, wife of C. A. Bartlett, of La Crosse; Fredericka, now Mrs. W. T. Symons, of La Crosse, and two who are deceased.

In 1868 Mrs. Hughes became the wife of William H. Stogdill, a prominent attorney of La Crosse, by whom she had a daughter, Cora, who married J. P. Jacobson, of Portland, Oregon. The death of Mr. Stogdill occurred at La Crosse, Wisconsin, October 28, 1887. Mrs. Stogdill resides with her daughter, Mrs. Carlyle.

The ancestors of the Fairbanks family emigrated to America about the beginning of the French and Indian war, and lived in the garrison at Medfield, Massachusetts, for many months. Leonard and Olive (Abbe) Fairbanks are both deceased; the former died at Medway, Massachusetts, in 1875, at the age of eighty-six, and the latter at the same place in 1845, aged fifty-five years. Mr. Fairbanks was four times married, Mrs. Stogdill being a child of the third union. Mrs. Stogdill and Leonard Fairbanks, of Milford, Massachusetts, are the only surviving members of a family of eight.

JOHN S. JONES, who has been identified with the farming interests of La Crosse county since 1868, was born in the Southern part of Wales, October 17, 1845, and is a son of David S. and Hannah (Davis) Jones, natives of the same country. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and was the owner of a large shoe store, keeping five skilled workmen to meet the demands of his trade. He was a quiet, retiring man, and a good citizen. He died March 15, 1861, aged forty-five years; his widow still survives, living in the same place, in the same house in which her children were born; she is threescore and ten years old, and is well preserved

in mind and body. Our subject is one of a family of five children; David is conducting the business established by his father, excepting on a much enlarged scale. He married Ellen Davis, and they have two children, David and John T.; John S., the subject of this biography, is the second-born; Thomas died at the age of twenty-eight years; Mary died at the age of five years, and a second daughter, also named Mary, died at the age of three years.

Mr. Jones learned the trade of shoemaking with his brother David, and followed this occupation until he emigrated to America. He set sail September 26, 1868, and landed after a voyage of eleven days. He continued his journey to La Crosse county, and located in Bangor, where he had a friend living. He was employed in various industries and worked diligently and perseveringly until he had accumulated sufficient means to purchase forty acres of land; he lived on this tract until 1881, when he bought 160 acres in Hamilton township, which is still his home; this was wild, uncultivated land, and he has cleared about seventy acres; he has a good house, two large barns, and many modern conveniences. He has given especial attention to the raising of live-stock, having a good grade of Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep; he also raises corn, wheat, oats and hay, the last being the principal crop. Mr. Jones furnishes another of the many examples of what can be accomplished in a new country where will and determination to succeed are the chief capital; he had no money when he came to America, but by close application to his duties he has accumulated a competence.

He was married December 7, 1865, to Miss Margaret Davis, a daughter of Steven and Mary Davis, of Yestrad, Wales. Their marriage was celebrated in the town church. Of this union fourteen children have been born: David, Hannah, Stephen, who died at the age of three years; Charles, Letitia, Jennie, who died at the age of one year; Stephen, who was given the name of the deceased brother; Walter, Maggie, Jane, and four children who died in infancy. Politically Mr. Jones affiliates with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of the principles of that body. Mrs. Jones is one of a family of thirteen children: Mary, Margaret, Charles, deceased; Jane, Sarah; the others died in childhood. The father died in 1885, but the mother still survives, aged eighty years.

JOHN G. KEPPEL was born in Saxony, Germany, January 2, 1835. His parents, John David and Christiana (Berryner) Keppel, were natives of that country and lived and died there; the father a farmer by occupation, and in religion a Catholic. John G. was the first-born in their family of two sons and five daughters. He attended school until he was fourteen, after which he worked on a farm for a time. Four years he spent in the German army. Then, coming to America, he was employed in a gingham factory in Massachusetts, he having learned the trade of weaver in Germany.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Keppel entered the service of the Union, enlisting in July, 1862, at the time when Lincoln called for 300,000 more, and became a member of Company K, Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was stationed for some time at New Orleans and on the Red river; was at the battle of Port

Hudson and took part in a number of other engagements. Receiving an honorable discharge in October, 1863, Mr. Keppel came West and settled in Shelby township, La Crosse county. He made his home in La Crosse valley for some three years, after which he came to his present location in Onalaska township; postoffice, Holmen. Mr. Keppel brought with him to this country that thrift and enterprise that is characteristic of the German people, and in his efforts to secure for himself and family a comfortable home and living he has been successful. He now owns 140 acres of well-improved land; has a house 16 x 20, feet, a story and a half, with a one-story L. 16 x 24 feet; barn, 84 x 62 feet; granary, 16 x 24 feet; hog shed and stable, 16 x 20 feet; ice house, other buildings, etc. His land is conveniently divided into fields for cultivation and stock purposes, and everything about the premises is kept in the best of order. Mr. Keppel keeps fourteen cows, besides horses, hogs and sheep.

He was married in Shelby township, this county, in February, 1864, to Miss Kate Schab, a native of Germany and a daughter of German parents, William and Margaret Schab. They have seven children. The oldest, Valentine S., a young man of good education, is the Assessor of Onalaska township; Paulina is the wife of Herman Pralle, of Campbell township; the names of the others are Rosa, Minnie, Emma, Clara and Willie. The youngest, Henry N., died at the age of five years and six months.

Mr. Keppel is in every respect an honorable and upright citizen. Republican in politics, he is identified with the best elements of his party, and believes in the advancement of educational and religious interests. He has served four years as a member of the school board. His religious associations are with the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM C. RICK, who is prominently identified with the commercial interests of North La Crosse, was born in Germany in 1854, and remained in his native land until 1865, when his parents emigrated to America. They settled in Jackson county, Wisconsin, and there passed the balance of their days; both died in 1875, the father aged eighty years, and the mother having attained seventy-five years. They were both possessed of many excellent traits, and were devout members of the Lutheran Church. At the age of seventeen years William C. Rick went to learn the wagon-maker's trade at North Bend, Wisconsin, where he lived four years; he then went to St. Charles, and in 1876 purchased a farm near Sparta, and for the time abandoned his trade. He found agriculture unprofitable and not at all to his taste, so he disposed of his land the next year and came to La Crosse.

For ten years he was a bridge contractor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and in 1887 he embarked in the grocery business. He is building up an excellent trade, and has one of the best locations in the city.

Mr. Rick was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Peters, a daughter of Louis Peters, of North Bend, Jackson county, Wisconsin. Mr. Peters is one of the leading farmers and politicians of Jackson county; for the past forty years he has been a member of the School Board for his township, and has also been chairman of the County Board. He is a German by birth, emigrated to this country about 1840, and is yet living in Jackson

county, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife died in 1886, at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Rick are the parents of four children: Rudolph, Eddie, Freddie and William. Rudolph and Eddie are members of the Lebbert's Jubilee Band of North La Crosse. The family all belong to the Lutheran Church. Mr. Rick takes no active interest in political questions, but casts his suffrage for the man he deems best qualified for the duties of office.

CAPTAIN CHARLES LUCE, one of the pioneer settlers of La Crosse county, was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1838, a son of Charles and Julia Luce. The father was a farmer and a master of all the details of agriculture. The Captain worked for his father and in the employ of neighboring farmers until 1858, when he removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin. He soon secured employment on the river, and faithfully performed the duties presented him until he finally reached the position of commander of a vessel. During the past ten years he has been captain of one of the boats of the Davidson Lumber Company, and has been in the employ of that company continuously since 1858, a fact showing his efficiency and the high esteem in which he is held by the company.

Mr. Luce was united in marriage, in 1866, the year of his coming to Wisconsin, to Miss Julia Jarvis, a daughter of Charles Jarvis. Her father and mother were both natives of the Dominion of Canada, but the latter is now deceased. Mr. Jarvis is now eighty-nine years of age, and is a resident of La Crosse.

Mr. and Mrs. Luce are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church. Although they have had no children of their own, they have been father and mother to the children of other parents, and have reared to honorable manhood and womanhood the helpless and dependent. Mr. Luce has always been an industrious, energetic man, and without the aid of capital or education has accumulated a competency for his declining years. He has given a loyal support to the government of his adopted country, having the highest regard for the duties of citizenship in a republic.

EUGENE J. FARNAM is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in Fond du Lac county, in 1856. His parents, Eli and Lucy H. (Hicks) Farnam, were natives of Canada. Mr. Farnam came West in 1836 and settled in Illinois, where he remained three years; at the end of that time he removed to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he was one of the first settlers. Mr. Hicks' family had come to Fond du Lac county in 1842, and Mr. Farnam and Miss Lucy H. Hicks were married in 1848. They continued their residence there until 1864, when Mr. Farnam sold his land in Fond du Lac county and purchased a farm in Lewis valley, La Crosse county; this he improved and made his home until his death, which occurred in 1891. He attained the good old age of four-score years. His wife is still living at the homestead in Lewis valley; she is now sixty-seven years old, and in excellent health.

Eugene J. Farnam enjoyed the advantages offered in the public schools of his town, and had three terms in the University at Galesville. When his school days were ended he made a trip through Dakota, and there took

up a section of land, which he improved for eight years; when a good chance to sell out presented itself he disposed of the property and returned to La Crosse. Here he engaged in the milling and teaming business, and followed both lines until January, 1892, when he was appointed janitor of the City Hall; then he abandoned the milling industry, but retains his interest in the teaming, having won a large patronage.

Mr. Farnam was united in marriage, November 24, 1881, to Miss Minnie Willey, a daughter of Henry and Janette (Gage) Willey. Her father died in 1889, aged fifty-five years; her mother is now residing at La Crosse. Mr. and Mrs. Farnam are the parents of one daughter, Lulu Belle. Mr. Farnam is a member of Gateway City Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., and holds an important office in the same.

JAMES RAWLINGSON, Jr., who is known in La Crosse as one of the most prominent contractors and builders, was born at Chester, England, a son of James and Mary (Edwards) Rawlingson, a full history of whom appears on another page of this volume. He is the youngest of a family of six children, and received his education in Jersey City and La Crosse, the family residing in the former city for nine years after coming to the United States. Afterwards they removed to Wisconsin, and James, Jr., engaged in agricultural pursuits from 1861 to 1863. Descended from ancestors who had been builders for five generations, it was but natural that he too should finally be attracted to this vocation. In 1864 he gave up tilling the soil, and began to learn the trade of building with his father and brother. He worked with them in La Crosse for a number of years, and was employed on some of the largest buildings in this city. For one season he was in Denver, Colorado, and also spent a season in St. Paul. Inheriting a decided talent for building, he has cultivated it to the fullest extent, and has centered all his forces in this direction, the result of which has been very gratifying.

Mr. Rawlingson was united in marriage in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1873, to Miss Marie Didier, a daughter of Henry and Marie Didier, natives of France, who emigrated to the United States about the year 1850. Mrs. Rawlingson's father is still living, and is now a resident of La Crosse; the mother died in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Rawlingson have been born a son and daughter, Charles Homer and Emma Marie. They have a pleasant home where they are surrounded with all the comforts of the nineteenth century. Mr. Rawlingson is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and the family all belong to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of La Crosse.

JAMES RAWLINGSON, deceased, one of the first and best known contractors and builders of La Crosse, was born in England, July 5, 1815, and was descended from four generations of builders. He emigrated to America in 1840, and settled in Jersey City, where he resided nine years. When the opportunities of the Western frontier became known in the East he removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1856, and settled in La Crosse. He and his sons engaged in contracting and building, the oldest son, William, being his partner. They erected many of the large and substantial buildings which adorn the city, and established a reputation as men of the highest

honor and strictest integrity. Their many years of experience enabled them to do their work intelligently and with the greatest economy both of time and material. Mr. Rawlingson passed from this life October 22, 1880, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of generous impulses, a loyal citizen of his adopted country, and greatly beloved by his family. He had four sons and two daughters: William, Fred C., Joseph E., Elizabeth A., Emma and James. The mother died in 1879, at the age of fifty-nine years; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years was actively engaged in the work of the church.

William Rawlingson was born in Chester, England, in 1837. He was in business with his father, and they did some of the most important work in masonry in this city. Many of the structures erected under their supervision are monuments to their honor and skill that will outlast many generations. William Rawlingson married Miss Mary Holmes, and their only son, Harry, is a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was Worshipful Master of his lodge for several years, he also belonged to the Chapter, of which he was King. Fred C. was born April 27, 1839, in Chester, England, came to this country, and was with his father and brother in business until 1858, when he went to Mississippi. When the war broke out he enlisted in a Mississippi battery, and served until the cessation of hostilities. When the war was ended he came to La Crosse again and engaged in business. He was married April 3, 1866, to Miss Sarah Cooper. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Joseph E. is a contractor, and a resident of La Crosse. He married Miss Charlotte Bernette, of Brooklyn, New York, and to them have been born three children: Mary E., James and Mattie J. Elizabeth married Joseph Stacy, and to this union one child was born, Emma E., who died at the age of one year. Mr. Stacy died January 3, 1866, aged twenty-nine years. He was a soldier in the late war, but at the end of twelve months' service he was wounded, on account of which he was discharged. Mrs. Stacy was married a second time, to Edward C. Peck, who was an engineer. During the civil war he ranked as Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and has a brilliant record as a seaman. Charles Edward, the only child of this marriage, lived to be nine years old; he was a bright and promising child, and a great comfort to his parents. Mr. Peck died in La Crosse, at the age of fifty-two years. He was one of the most skilled engineers on the river, an upright man in all his dealings, and a valued citizen. His widow was married December 25, 1890, to George H. McCumber, of Fond du Lac, a millwright by trade. He erected Coleman & Paul's mill in La Crosse, and is now in Michigan, where he has charge of a mill in process of construction. Emma, the fifth child of our subject, is the wife of F. X. De Lorie, a contractor and builder of La Crosse. James Rawlingson married Miss Marie Didier, of La Crosse, and they have two children, Charles and Emma.

HIRAM LOVEJOY, of La Crosse county, came to the frontier in 1855, and since that time has been identified with those enterprises which placed Wisconsin among the leading States of the Union. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 22, 1833, and is a son of Ransom and Mary (Bromaghin) Lovejoy, natives of Canada. The father was a successful agriculturist, and was well and favorably known in his county.

He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his wife; his death occurred September 9, 1879, at the age of eighty-three years; his wife died March 17, 1888, at the age of eighty-eight years. They were most excellent people, and their many kindly deeds render their memory dear to a wide circle of acquaintances. They had a family of six children, two of whom are living. At the age of eighteen years Hiram Lovejoy went to learn the carpenter and builder's trade, and in August, 1855, he came West, and for several years followed his trade; he also gave some attention to the mill business. For two years he lived in the city of La Crosse, and then came to his present place; he erected the Lovejoy mill, which he operated seventeen years, and as his means increased he invested in lands, adding to the first forty acres he purchased until he now owns 300 acres of good farming land. His dwelling is beautifully located on a natural building site, commanding a fine view of the fertile valley, and he has large and convenient buildings for the care and protection of his live-stock. He raises horses of the Norman breed, Poland-China hogs, Holderness cattle, and in grains corn, wheat and oats; he also harvests large crops of hay. He is one of the most progressive agriculturists of the community, and it is to men of his type that the rapid advances in this line have been made.

Mr. Lovejoy was married March 12, 1873, to Miss Sarah J. Tripp, a daughter of H. A. and Mary (Elsworth) Tripp, and of this union six children have been born: William E., Hiram D., Mary Gertrude, George Henry, Hope and Faith. Mrs. Lovejoy is a member of the Baptist Church; she is a woman of much intelligence, and that culture and refinement that comes with close contact with books and schools. The children are at home with their parents, and are a happy, well-ordered family. Mr. Lovejoy is a Republican in politics, and is an ardent supporter of the issues of his party.

H. A. Tripp, father of Mrs. Lovejoy, was a native of the State of Vermont, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a citizen of many sterling traits of character, and enjoyed the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He died January 20, 1878, aged sixty-five years; his wife passed from this life January 16, 1877, at the age of sixty-three years. They had born to them a family of six children: Adalaide, wife of J. W. Johnson; George E. married Miss Ida A. Farnsworth, and resides in Madison, Wisconsin; Sarah J., the wife of the subject of this sketch; Augusta E., who died at the age of seventeen years; A. Maria, wife of W. H. Dawdy, and M. Alice, who died aged twenty. The children were all born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and emigrated to Wisconsin in 1857, settling two miles below the present home of Mr. Lovejoy. Mrs. Tripp was a native of Connecticut, her maiden name Mary Elsworth. She married Mr. Tripp with two children: Joel Hawley, who resides in Trumbull county, Ohio, and Lavina (Mrs. L. J. Barlow), who resides in La Crosse, Wisconsin. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

EDWARD LARSON, of the firm of Larson & Jordson, proprietors of the Bangor Creamery, located on section 14, Bangor township, was born in Hamilton township, December 28, 1869. He is the son of Christian and Cornelia (Sather) Larson, natives of Norway. The father came to the United States about forty years ago, when a small boy. The parents had ten children, viz.: Ludwig, Nettie, Mattie, Benjamin,

Julia, Edward, Theresa, Oscar, John and Clara. There has never been a death in the family, and all are members of the Lutheran Church.

Edward, our subject, was reared to manhood on the old homestead in his native place, and educated in the common school. At the age of eighteen years he began working in the Salem Creamery, where he remained until the spring of 1880. In that year he formed a partnership with William Jordson and bought the Bangor Creamery, which they began running in April, 1891, and are now doing a profitable business. Mr. Larson is an enterprising and successful young man, and gives strict attention to his business.

JACOB HATZ, of section 7, Bangor township, La Crosse county, was born in Switzerland, March 6, 1832; a son of John and Anna (Ruedi) Hatz. The mother died in Switzerland in 1855, and the father lived with our subject until his death, which occurred in May, 1888. The parents had two children: Jacob and Christian, both residents of this township. The mother had four children by a former marriage, one of whom still survives, Catharine Florine, also of this township.

Jacob Hatz, our subject, came to the United States in 1850, settling in Bangor township, and the first year purchased a farm of 160 acres where he now lives. His first house was a log cabin, 20x16 feet, in which he lived until the fall of 1873, when he moved into his present fine brick residence, 36x27, feet, two stories high. He has two frame barns, one 38x44 feet with eighteen-foot posts, and the other 36x26 feet, sixteen-foot posts; also several out-buildings and wind pumps. He owns 180 acres of land, where he makes a specialty of Holstein cattle, which are full-blooded registered stock, and also has high-grade Norman horses.

Mr. Hatz was married June 2, 1866, to Rosina King, a native of Switzerland, and daughter of George King, of La Crosse county. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living, namely: Margaret, Katie, Serena, John G., Anna, Rosina and Lucy. Margaret married Fritz Schroeder, of this township, and has one son, Alfred. Politically Mr. Hatz affiliates with the Republican party.

PETER SORERSON, of section 30, Bangor township, was born in Barry township, La Crosse county, May 1, 1860, a son of Knud and Bertha (Olsen) Sorerson, natives of Norway. The father came to the United States when a young man and lived one year at Blue Mound, Wisconsin, after which he came to this county and settled on section 25, Barry township, just across the line from our subject's residence. The father died here in 1884, and the mother in 1871. They were the parents of eight children, six now living, viz.: Ole, Mary, Samuel, Peter, Edward and Olaf. Edward is now a soldier in the regular army, and is stationed in Montana; Ole now lives with his brother Peter; Mary is conducting a boarding house in La Crosse; Samuel married Clara Peterson, and is now working in Crosby's planing-mill, where he had two fingers sawed off in the fall of 1888; and Olaf is working in Hagarder's saw-mill.

Peter Sorerson, the subject of this sketch, still owns 205 acres of the old homestead, and has been a farmer all his life. He was married July 18, 1884, to Josephine Olsen,

a native of Barry township, La Crosse county, and daughter of Hogan Olsen, deceased. After the father's death the mother married Rosmus Olsen, and now lives in Hamilton township. Mrs. Sorerson's sisters and brothers are all in La Crosse: Alma married Sebastian Bonn; Minnie is the wife of John Fehig, and Anton married Anna Severson. Mr. and Mrs. Sorerson have three children: Adolph, Julius and Emma. Politically Mr. Sorerson is a Republican, and religiously a member of the Lutheran Church.

R. J. BEADLE, of Onalaska, was born in Hillsdale, Michigan, September 12, 1857, the son of John Beadle, a native of Lyons, New York, who settled about 1840 in Michigan, and was engaged in trade in Hillsdale for a number of years, and afterward moved to Sarenac, that State. Mr. Beadle's mother, whose name before marriage was Sophia Rogers, was also a native of Lyons, and died April 23, 1891.

Mr. Beadle learned the harnessmaker's trade at Lowell, Michigan, under the supervision of his brother, D. C. Beadle. Next he was employed for about eighteen months by E. A. Luckett, in Chicago, on Randolph street. He returned to Sarenac for a short time and then came to La Crosse and to Onalaska, where he has been engaged in trade in harness, etc. He built the Beadle Hotel.

At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Beadle married Miss Abbie K. Jones, daughter of Hon. Thomas E. Jones, who was once a member of the Legislature from Ionia county, Michigan. He was of Welsh ancestry. Her mother's name before marriage was Abbe Jackson, and she was born in Monroe, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Beadle have two children: Max W. and Belle. In politics Mr. Beadle is a Democrat, and in business he is a man of energy and ability.

CONRAD MILLER, farmer, Barre Mills, Wisconsin.—Foremost among the prominent business men and extensive farmers of Barre township, stands the name of Conrad Miller, who was born in Hanover, Germany, September 10, 1830. His parents, Diedrich and Elizabeth (Wares) Miller, were both natives of Germany and there passed their entire lives, the father dying in 1837, at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother when about seventy-eight years of age, and after Conrad had left for the United States. The father was a very successful agriculturist and keenly alive to the best farming interests. In 1854 Conrad Miller and family came to the United States and in the fall of that year settled on a farm one mile north of where he now lives. He remained there six years and then bought his present farm, which then consisted of 200 acres. To this he has added from time to time until he now owns 396 acres, eighty acres of which is young timber. His farm is well improved and classed among the best farms of Barre township. Mr. Miller has also bought another farm of 350 acres within the past few weeks. His fine two-story brick residence is beautifully located and he has large and commodious barns and out buildings. His principal crops are corn, oats hay, wheat and barley) and he is numbered among the best farmers in his locality. He has a fine orchard, and raises small fruit in abundance. He raises an excellent grade of stock, horses cattle and hogs.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Dora

Seidenberg, and they became the parents of three children: Mary, wife of William Stello, residing in Barre township; Deidrich, married Louisa Schrader, who bore him two children, Dora and Rose; Sophia was the wife of Louis Spraine and died September 15, 1889, leaving one child, Dora. Mrs. Miller died in 1870, when thirty-nine years of age. She was a devout member of the Lutheran Church. In 1871 Mr. Miller took for his second wife Miss Dora Brockman, a native of Germany. William is the only child born to that union. He is now with his father and assisting on the farm. Mr. Miller, his son William, and three of the neighbors own the Barre Mills Creamery, which is doing a successful business and is of great advantage to the farmers in the neighborhood. Mr. Miller and his wife and children are members of the Lutheran Church, and are esteemed and worthy citizens.

KNUD HALDORSON, of section 31, Bangor township, was born in Blue Mound, Wisconsin, August 29, 1856, a son of John and Gartru (Oldstadt) Haldorson, natives of Norway, and now of Bohemia, La Crosse county. They emigrated to the United States in 1856, settling at Blue Mound, Wisconsin, and the same fall came to this county and settled where our subject now lives. The parents had eight children, five of whom survive: Jane, of Vernon county, Wisconsin; Albert, also of Vernon county; Ole, a resident of Barnes county, South Dakota; Knud, our subject, and Peter, of Bohemia valley, this county.

Knud Haldorson, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was married, November 6, 1885, to Sophia Lang, a daughter of Henry Lang, of Washington township, La Crosse county. They have three children: John, Emma and Julius. Mr. Haldorson has held the office of School Treasurer seven or eight years, but never seeks official honors. He is a member of the Lutheran Church at Barry Mills, Bostwick valley.

DANIEL DAVIS, an old soldier and pioneer of this county, was born in Oneida county, New York, March 22, 1836, a son of James Davis, a native of Connecticut. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, and in 1854 came to this county, settling in the village of Bangor, which he has since made his home. He served in the late war, in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, four years and six days, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Black River Bridge, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Nashville, Franklin, and Mobile Bay. He was under both Generals Grant and Sherman, and endured untold hardships and privations, and now draws a pension. After the war he returned to this county, where he has since worked hard at his trade. He has never married, and is now a jolly old bachelor. During the war he was a personal friend of Sherman, and was in many battles under that great General. His family relations are mostly in New York.

JAMES STEPHENS, of section 36, Bangor township, was born in Norway, seven Norwegian miles from Christiania, March 2, 1834, a son of Stephen Thompson, a native of the same country, where he also died. In

the old country our subject worked on a farm, and at times in floating logs and cord wood for his brother on Lake Mennsa. During the winter he received eight cents a day for his work, and in the summer twenty-four cents during hay harvest and thirty-five cents a day in the drive on the lake. He came to the United States in 1866, settling in Monroe county, Wisconsin, five miles east of his present farm, and in the spring of 1872 came to his present place. After reaching this State he was without money and worked as a hired hand a few years, the first winter receiving $30 a month and his board. He now owns a farm of 200 acres, mostly ridge land, where he raises excellent crops of grass, oats, wheat and corn. He makes a specialty of graded Durham and Holstein cattle, and does a large dairy business. He has one of the finest wells in the county, it being at a depth of 250 feet, with about fifty feet of water, and cannot be pumped dry by wind pumps.

Mr. Stephens was married, February 2, 1873, to Martha Olsen, a daughter of Ole Olsen, a native of Norway, and now deceased. They have one child, Caroline, born in 1874. Mr. Stephens has been a member of the School Board several years, is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican, politically.

WILLIAM CUTHBERT, retired farmer West Salem, Wisconsin. A life-long experience in the channels of agriculture, and an intimate acquaintance with every detail of the calling have contributed to place Mr. Cuthbert among the substantial men of the county. He owes his nativity to Scotland, his birth occurring in 1847, and his parents, Alexander and Eliza M. (Ogg) Cuthbert, are natives of that country also. The father was a very successful farmer and followed that pursuit in his own country until 1871, when he and his family crossed the ocean to America. They settled in La Crosse county, Burns township, Wisconsin, where they bought and improved forty acres of land, and there remained for twelve years. From there they removed to Sioux Rapids, Iowa, and there the parents are now living, the father retired from active life.

William Cuthbert attended school until sixteen years of age, when he learned the trade of mason and stone-cutter, at which he worked until he emigrated to the United States in 1869. He settled on Lake Superior, at Marquette, Michigan, and there worked at his trade until 1871, when he joined his parents in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. He purchased 160 acres of land; has since added eighty acres, and now has a farm of 240 acres, in section 20, Burns township. On this he has erected a good two-story frame house, a basement barn and many substantial out-buildings. The place is well supplied with water, there being many springs on it, and the farm is in a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Cuthbert was married in 1870, at Marquette, Michigan, to Miss Isabella Hemstock, daughter of William and Anna (Anderson) Hemstock, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Hemstock emigrated from their native country to Canada, located on Georgian Bay, and there received their final summons, the father dying in 1867, and the mother in 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert were born eight children, six now living: James C., William R., Mamie, Frederick E., Mabel O. and Glen H., all at home with the parents, and making a happy family. Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert sadly felt the loss of their two oldest children, Charles and Annie, who died in 1882 and 1883, respectively.

Mr. Cuthbert has been honored with the

office of Justice of the Peace, of Burns township, for twelve years, and was a member of the School Board from 1871 to 1891, when he retired from the farm and built a large two-story house, of modern architecture, in West Salem, to which town he had retired for rest for himself and to better educate his children. Mr. Cuthbert and wife are people of refinement and taste, and in their pleasant home, where they are surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life, and with their host of warm friends, they expect to pass the remainder of their days.

Mr. Cuthbert is one of the progressive men of the county, and gives his hearty support to all public enterprises. He and Mrs. Cuthbert are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has by his energy and industry accumulated a good competency for himself and family while yet on the sunny side of middle age.

WILLIAM T. SMITH, liveryman. There are few features of enterprise which contribute a larger quota to the convenience of the residential or transient public than the well-appointed livery stable, and recent valuable acquisition to the town of West Salem is the livery, boarding and sale stable belonging to Mr. Smith. He was born in Onalaska, Wisconsin, September 20, 1867, to Samuel and Sarah (Smith) Smith, natives respectively of New Hampshire and New York. They came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, about 1852, and settled on Half-way creek, at which time the now flourishing town of La Crosse consisted of about three houses. Mr. Smith entered 120 acres of land, which he improved and on which he resided until 1889, when his death occurred, at the age of sixty-four years. His widow survives him and resides on the old homestead. William G. Smith attended school at Half-way creek until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the graded school of West Salem, where he attended for one year. For two years succeeding this he worked for a cousin, remained one year at home, then spent four years in the employ of G. L. Willey, a farmer. He had by this time accumulated some means and could think of no better use for it than educating himself, and he accordingly entered the University of Galesville, Wisconsin, after which he went West to visit friends and for the purpose of prospecting through Northern Minnesota and Dakota, and was absent six months. Upon his return to La Crosse he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. C. Swarthouse, but at the end of six months opened a candy store in La Crosse; but a few months later traded this for 160 acres of land. At the end of about one year he traded this for his present establishment, which he is managing with fair prospects of success. The stable is situated about the center of the town, is well appointed, and as Mr. Smith was reared on a farm he thoroughly understands the care of horses, and anyone leaving their animals in his charge can rest assured that they will be carefully attended to.

Mr. Smith is a strong Prohibitionist, the principles of which he upholds on all occasions, and he is a rising young man of the county, with a bright future before him.

CHARLES N. ATKINSON, assistant to the superintendent of the Southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, was born

in Corydon, Iowa, November 16, 1858, a son of John W. and Mary E. (Robinson) Atkinson. The father was engaged in the retail dry-goods trade at Corydon from 1854 to 1861, when he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with that regiment until it was mustered out May 3, 1865; he participated in all the battles of his regiment, and made all the long, weary marches that were a necessity in the conflict. When the war was ended, and he returned to the occupations of peaceful citizens, he re-embarked in the dry-goods business at Corydon, adding a wholesale department, and conducting both until the time of his death, which occurred June 2, 18—; the mother is still living, in Beatrice, Nebraska, aged fifty-seven years. Charles N. received his education in the public schools of his native town and at the Baptist University of Burlington, Iowa.

In 1872 he entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was in the employ of that company for seven years; at the end of that time he accepted a position in a bank at St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained two years; he then returned to the railroad business, taking a position with the Indiana, Burlington & Wabash, at Indianapolis, Indiana. In March, 1891, he was appointed secretary to the general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and in May, 1891, was sent to La Crosse, as assistant to the superintendent of the Southern Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He has made an excellent record as a railroad man, having received steady promotion since the beginning of his service to the company.

Mr. Atkinson was married October 2, 1883, to Miss Carrie Cowen, a daughter of John G. Cowen, of Newport, Holt county, Missouri, a capitalist of that place.

While a resident of Indianapolis, Mr. Atkinson became a member of the Light Infantry in 1885, and was actively interested in the work of that organization. He is now an honorary member of the Gateway City Guards, of La Crosse, organized July 6, 1889; O. N. Holway, Captain; J. J. Esch, First Lieutenant; D. S. McArthur, Second Lieutenant. March 23, 1891, the following officers were elected: J. J. Esch, Captain; Burt C. Smith, First Lieutenant; D. S. McArthur, Second Lieutenant. January 4, 1892, the election resulted as follows: Charles N. Atkinson, Captain; Burt C. Smith, First Lieutenant; J. P. Sulzer, Second Lieutenant. The company has fifty-six members, and is well equipped with arms and uniform. Mr. Atkinson is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

AUGUST KRAEMER, farmer, Sigel, Wisconsin, is one of the industrious tillers of the soil in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and a man of sound judgment and good practical sense. His parents, William and Carolina (Smith) Kraemer, were natives of Germany and came to the United States in 1866, settling in La Crosse county. There the father, who followed the occupations of a brick-maker and farmer, died in 1884. The mother is still living and makes her home in La Crosse county. August Kraemer came with his parents to the States in 1866, and three years later he purchased sixty acres of land, and he has since occupied and improved the same. He has a good, comfortable house, a large stone-basement barn and other outbuildings suitable for storing grain, keeping grain, etc. He also rents a portion of the farm of Mr. Keinholtz and his principal crops are barley, wheat, oats and corn. He keeps

about ten head of cattle, three horses, and a large number of hogs. He selected as his companion in life Miss Frederica Horgan, daughter of John Horgan, and their nuptials were celebrated in 1874. Mr. Horgan came to the United States in 1864, and here his death occurred in 1883. The mother died in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer are the parents of five children: Frederick, Oscar, August, Caroline and Herbert, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer are exemplary members of the German Reformed Church.

PROCKOP MICKSCHL belongs to that sturdy and independent class, the farmers of Wisconsin, and none are possessed of more genuine merit or a stronger character than he whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He was born in Bohemia in 1823 and emigrated to the United States in 1858, settling first in Chipmunk's Coolcy in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a tract of land on which he resided for eight years and which he greatly improved. He then sold out and purchased 120 acres of land in Shelby township, La Crosse county, on which he is still residing. He built him a roomy and substantial frame house, erected some commodious barns and sheds, has a good wind pump, and also has a large slaughterhouse on the premises and does the slaughtering for the butchers of La Crosse. He also buys considerable stock, which he fattens for the La Crosse markets, and keeps about 300 head of pigs constantly on hand, feeding and turning them off as fast as fattened. He is possessed of those advanced ideas and progressive principles regarding agricultural life which seem to be among the chief characteristics of those of his nativity, and as a result is in good circumstances, and has a comfortable home for his family.

He was married in the old country in 1857, to Christina Boenie, whose parents lived and died in Bohemia, and their marriage has been blessed in the birth of seven children: Prockop who married Christina Willing, resides in La Crosse, and is the father of two children, Prockop and Celia; Jacob, John and Frank, who are at home, and are managing the slaughterhouse; Christina, wife of Hugo Leffreys, of California, and Eva, wife of Alvin Albert, also of California, by whom she has one child, Isabel. Mary is at home with her parents. He has held a number of township offices, and all measures of morality, education, temperance, etc., find in him a strong advocate.

JACOB RENNER, a prosperous and enterprising citizen of La Crosse, is a native of the Buckeye State, born in 1848, a son of George and Mary M. Renner, who emigrated from Germany to the United States about the year 1830, and settled in Ohio; they lived on a farm until the time of Mr. Renner's death, which occurred in 1866. Jacob Renner is the eighth of a family of ten children. The year following the death of his father, he, his mother and brother, Louis, came to La Crosse. The first employment he secured was in a lumber mill, but he afterwards engaged in teaming, following this business for seven years. His next work was in a grocery store, and then he bought and kept a saloon for nine months; this occupation, however, was distasteful to him, so he sold out, and went to work in the foundry owned by the John James Foundry Company; he attended to the furnace there for about three years, and in 1884 embarked in the

Dietrich Sandman.

house-moving business. In this he has been more than ordinarily successful. He owns a tract of 129 acres in Shelby township, from which he sells quite an amount of wood and hay.

Mr. Renner was married, September 22, 1872, to Miss Catharine Jungbluth, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a daughter of Tobias and Mary Jungbluth. Mrs. Renner's parents are natives of the Fatherland, but emigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, where they lived for a few years; about 1861 they came to La Crosse, and are still residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Renner are the parents of seven children: Frederick, Louisa, Peter, Frank, Clara, George and Albert. Mr. Renner is a member of the Third Ward Aid Society, and interests himself in all the movements which tend to advance the community.

Frederick Renner, a brother of Jacob, was a member of the First Ohio Heavy Artillery, and served with distinction for nearly five years in the Army of the Cumberland.

DEDRICH (or DEITRICH) SANDMAN, late of Holland township, was an honored and highly esteemed citizen of La Crosse county for many years. He was born at Hanover, Germany, November 20, 1828, son of John Henry and Anna Sandman. His parents were natives of Hanover, passed their lives and died there, the father dying when Dedrich was sixteen years old, and the mother some years later. He was reared on a farm, and attended school until he was fourteen. While a boy he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church.

In 1846 Mr. Sandman sailed from Bremen to New York, and landed on American soil after a voyage of thirty-six days. In the same vessel in which he crossed the Atlantic was a family by the name of Sprehn, from Hanover, and Margaret Sprehn, then fourteen years old, in after years became the wife of Mr. Sandman. From New York he went to Albany, thence to Buffalo, and across the lakes to Milwaukee. There he obtained employment on a farm and worked by the month for seven years, saving his money all the while. In April, 1853, he came to La Crosse county with Fred Sprehn and Herman Sandern, and bought land in Bostwick valley. One Sunday morning the three men raised the logs for a home, and they soon had their cabin comfortably fixed. Fred Sprehn then returned to Milwaukee, making the journey on foot in six days. He came back in the fall and brought with him his family.

October 14, 1853, Mr. Sandman was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Sprehn, at the Talmage House in La Crosse. Her parents were Fred and Sophia (Dinker) Sprehn, both natives of Hanover. Her father died in Bostwick valley in September, 1867. He and his wife had six children, four sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Louis Sprehn, was a member of Co. D, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was wounded in his first battle, and died in Minnesota. Fred Sprehn died in Bostwick valley, June, 1887. Mr. Sandman and his family lived in Bostwick valley until 1878, when he sold out and came to Holland township. Here he passed the rest of his life. He owned two farms, comprising 360 acres of fine land, each well improved with good dwelling-houses, barns, and other buildings. In his farming operations he was very successful, as, indeed, he was at everything he undertook. His death occurred May 3, 1885. In politics he was a Republican. He was an enthusiastic and active worker and was always identified with the best elements of

his party. He was a man of the strictest integrity and honored and respected most by those who knew him best. He left a limitless circle of friends and a widow and eight children to mourn their loss. The names of his children are as follows: Anna, wife of Fred H. Miller; Sophia, wife of Henry F. Miller; Amelia and Adelia, twins, the former the wife of Andrew Bratberg, and the latter the wife of Henry Esmiller; Rachel, wife of F. D. Miller; Mary, wife of Herman Weingarten; and Willie D. and Robert D., who reside with their mother in Holland township. Mr. and Mrs. Sandman lost one daughter, aged twenty-four years.

MRS. RHODA ANN CRONK, widow of John W. Cronk, has successfully managed the farm of 320 acres that was left her at her husband's death, and has manifested considerable ability as a business woman. Her husband was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1825, to John and Margaret Cronk, and on a farm in his native county he was reared, his education being received in the public schools near his home. At the age of twenty-three years he was married to Miss Rhoda A. Spike, a lady of good family, who was born, reared and educated in Steuben county. She was a faithful wife and helpmate to her husband as long as he lived, and has carried on the work he so ably inaugurated, in a very efficient manner since his death. She is a daughter of Daniel and Anna (Vale) Spike, who were natives of Montgomery county, New York. John W. Cronk came to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1850, and purchased eighty acres, on which he lived for six years; then came farther west, where he could have a better opportunity of purchasing more land for his sons, and eventually became the owner of the farm on which his widow now resides. Had his life been spared he would have undoubtedly become wealthy, for he was a man of sound, practical yet enterprising views, and possessed an abundant fund of energy. His death, which occurred October 8, 1872, was felt as a great loss to the community, and was a source of deep and lasting sorrow to his own immediate family. In social life he was highly esteemed, and in the domestic circle he was a model husband and father, and loved his family with extreme devotion, and made their happiness and comfort the chief aim and object of life. He was keenly alive to the sufferings and misfortunes of others, and no one ever appealed to him in vain for consolation or succor. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The names of his children are as follows: John, who is married and has a farm near his mother, was married to Helen Ryder, by whom he has seven children; Georgiana is the wife of Warren Moore, of Onalaska; and Moses C., who resides on the homestead with his mother. The family residence is a substantial structure, two stories in height, 28 x 28 feet, and the barn is also a commodious and well-constructed building. Mrs. Cronk's many amiable qualities have endeared her to a large circle of friends, and although she has seen much sorrow, it has only served to draw her into deeper sympathy with all forms of human suffering and affliction.

THOMAS RODEN, proprietor of the Iron Bluff Dairy and Stock Farm, dealer in milk and breeder of Jersey cattle, is one of the most progressive men in his line of work in La Crosse county. He has some of the finest Jersey cattle in his

part of the State, keeps fifty head of cows, and also fifty head of other cattle. Thomas Roden was born at Belfast, Ireland, July 2, 1847, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (McKee) Roden, of the same place, and when a lad of nine years he went to work in a linen manufactory. At the age of eighteen he found himself in the city of Quebec, where he spent six months, after which he located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He then resided for a short time in Sparta, afterwards in Viroqua, Vernon county, where his uncle, David McKee, was one of the first settlers; but in 1870 he came to this county and bought some swamp land near North La Crosse for $500, which he improved and sold for $16,000. He at one time owned 350 cows, and kept the largest dairy northwest of Chicago. He located on his present farm in 1887, where he owns 760 acres of well-improved land, on which are valuable iron deposits. His residence is a good two-story structure; his barns and sheds are commodious, enabling him to stable 240 head of cattle and thirty-two head of horses, the latter animals being of the Bashaw and Hambletonian breed, and some of them very fine roadsters. Mr. Roden has been a breeder of Jersey cattle for the past eleven years, and has twenty-seven full-blooded cows. He has a stone milk-house, 18 x 40 feet, which has a twenty-four-horse steam power, and is now sole owner of a fire proof paint which he is introducing. He also keeps 240 Cotswold sheep, and everything about his place is kept in model order and indicates that Mr. Roden is a man of progressive and enterprising views, thoroughly up with the times in all particulars, and admirably fitted for the business which receives his attention.

He was married at Belfast in 1865 to Miss Rachel Ann McClerry, daughter of John McClerry and Margaret (McBride) McClerry, the former a superintendent in a linen factory in Belfast. Mr. and Mrs. Roden have a daughter, Anna, who is the wife of Mell. Smith, of Onalaska, and they are all members of a Protestant Church. Mr. Roden is a prominent citizen of the county, respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, sound judgment and broad and progressive ideas. In the fall of 1886 he made a visit to his old home in Belfast.

CHARLES A. GLOVER, farmer, Onalaska, Wisconsin. It cannot be expected, in a work of this kind, where but brief biographical sketches of prominent citizens of the county are presented, that a lengthy laudatory article should be written of each one, and yet at times there are met with some who have been so intimately and closely identified with the county, and whose names are so familiar to all, that it is only just to dwell upon what they have done, and the influence of their career on others, not in empty words of praise, but the plain statement of a still plainer truth. Mr. Glover was born in Leicestershire, England, February 15, 1848, and his parents, Charles and Martha (French) Glover were natives of the same country. About 1857 the parents crossed the ocean to the United States and located in Campbell township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where the father remained for three years and then returned to England. The mother died in La Crosse county. They were the parents of six children, viz.: George, who enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, in 1861, and died in the service of his country; Mrs. Lydia Gibbs, of Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Moss, of Campbell township, La Crosse county; Mrs. Lucy Tull, of Georgia; Charles A. (subject), and Mrs. Margaret

Totten, of Burns township, La Crosse county. Charles A. Glover was reared on a farm and received a good practical education in the common schools. On March 20, 1865, in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged, August 17, of the same year. His regiment was stationed at Benton Barracks, Missouri, and at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. Returning to La Crosse county after cessation of hostilities Mr. Glover engaged in farming, and in February, 1868, he came to his present farm, which now consists of 270 acres of rich land a short distance from Onalaska. He has a good modern residence, the bay window of which is filled with beautiful plants and flowers, and everything about the place indicates to the beholder that the owner is a man of energy and taste. His barns and out buildings are commodious and substantial, and the barn is one of the most conveniently arranged of all in the county. He feeds a great deal of stock, and is the owner of some fine Hambletonian and Clydesdale horses. "Glover Farm" is a beautiful place, and Mr. Glover has reason to be proud of it. He was married in February, 1866, to Miss Martha French, a lady of culture and refinement and of a good family. Her parents, Joseph and Charlotte (Rogers) French, are both natives of England. The father died in 1889, at the age of sixty-seven, but the mother is still living, and is a resident of Campbell township, La Crosse county. Mrs. Glover was but five or six years of age when she came with her parents to this county, and she received the rudiments of an education in Campbell township, finishing in the schools of La Crosse. She was the eldest of six children: George, Elizabeth, Oliver, Emily and Robert. To Mr. and Mrs. Glover have been born two children: Martha Ellen, at home, and George Arthur, the latter's birth occurring November 11, 1869. George Arthur was deaf and dumb and received a thorough education in the College for Mutes, at Delavan, Wisconsin. His death, which occurred in 1886, at the age of seventeen, was a sad blow to his parents. Mr. Glover is a Republican in politics, and socially he is a member of the G. A. R., John Flynn Post, No. 77. He is one of the substantial and prosperous men of La Crosse county, and is well respected by all.

M. C. EGAN, farmer, La Crosse, Wisconsin, a resident of French Island and one of the best informed men of the same, is a native of the Emerald Isle, born August 14, 1820. He was but a babe when his parents, William and Catherine (Kavanaugh) Egan, crossed the ocean to New Brunswick. They remained there a short time and then went to Nova Scotia, afterward to Washington, District of Columbia, thence to the Bay of Fundy and finally to Plattsburg, New York. The father was a merchant tailor and died when eighty-two years of age. The mother was eighty at the time of her death. Of the nine children born to this union, six sons and three daughters, M. C. was the oldest in order of birth. One sister, Mary, resides in North La Crosse. M. C. Egan grew to manhood in New York State, learned the baker's and afterward the molder's trade, which he followed many years at Ogdensburg, New York, and in different cities of Canada. He was a skilled workman and for thirteen years was in the employ of N. S. Pitkin. In 1856 he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin; followed his trade here for five years, and then came to North La Crosse, where he continued his former busi-

ness for some time. He came on his present farm April 20, 1863, and it was known as the old "Antoine La Bell Farm" for years. This fine farm, consisting of 207 acres of valuable land, is situated one and a quarter miles from North La Crosse, and the excellent buildings on the same increase its value very materially. Mr. Egan's nuptials with Miss Eliza Ann Miltimore were celebrated on September 8, 1844, and the ceremony uniting them was performed by Rev. Father McCoy, of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Egan comes of a good family and was born at Ogdensburg, New York, where she was reared and educated. Her father, John Miltimore, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and his parents were natives of Londonderry, Ireland. Mrs. Egan's mother was Catherine (Hartell) Miltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Miltimore lived for a number of years in Cornwall, Canada. She died when forty-nine years of age and he when eighty-two. They were the parents of eight children. The father was married the second time and by this union became the father of five children. Mr. and Mrs. Egan's union was blessed by the birth of eight children: William John died when thirteen months' old; Catherine was but a few days old when she died; Eliza Ann died when nine years of age; Caroline is the wife of Joseph Boucher of West La Crosse; Frances E. became the wife of Arthur Horner and resides in La Crosse; William J. married and resides in La Crosse; Eliza Ann is the wife of William Atkins, and Joseph resides on the home place with his wife. Mr. Egan is a Prohibitionist and is independent in his political views. In religion he is a Methodist. Mrs. Egan was reared an Episcopalian, but is now an active and worthy member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Egan is now seventy-one years of age, but the years have dealt leniently with him and he looks much younger. He has traveled extensively and is a well informed man. He has a patent on a very valuable seeder and five small plows attached, which is a very valuable invention.

GEORGE G. BARBER, of Mindoro, Wisconsin, is one of the old and well-known settlers of La Crosse county, arriving here in 1851. He was born in Cayuga county, New York, August 26, 1827, a son of Phineas B. Barber, who was born in Warren county, that State, and married Miss Orpha Morse, a native also of Cayuga county, and had four sons and three daughters. In 1830 the Barber family moved to Ohio, where George received a good education and became a successful teacher. Coming to La Crosse county, he settled in the Lewis valley, in 1851.

He has been married twice, first at the age of twenty-four years, to Miss Frances Cowles, by whom he had one daughter, Frances; she married a man named Martin, had two children, May Ellen and Georges and died in 1880. Mrs. Frances Barber died July 25, 1853, and Mr. Barber, December 19, 1855, married Mrs. Rachel (Ward) Jackson, and by this marriage there were three children: Charles, Willis Eugene and May A., now the wife of J. W. Cook, of La Crosse. This Mrs. Barber died May 2, 1891.

Mr. Barber has been Justice of the Peace about forty years, marrying in that time seventy-five couples. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since 1855, and of the Masonic order since 1858.

W. E. Barber, of the firm of Barber Bros., liverymen in Onalaska, was born in the Lewis valley, La Crosse country, Wisconsin, September 8, 1858, the son of George G. Barber, whose sketch precedes. He was educated at

a business college at Galesville, this State, taught school for some time, and afterward engaged in farming in Lewis valley. He commenced business with Butths & Pierce, buying and shipping live-stock. Finally, in March, 1883, he came to Onalaska and purchased the interest of William Martin, of the firm of Barber & Martin, since which time the firm name has been the Barber Bros. Previously, in December, 1881, Charles Barber had bought out T. B. Shoveon, on both sides of J street. The Barber Bros. built their barn, 40 x 76, on the corner of J and Third streets, in 1886. The posts are twenty feet in height, and the barn generally is well arranged. They keep eighteen to twenty horses, a sale and boarding stable, and make a specialty of fancy turn-outs. For the past four years the brothers have also engaged in logging. Last winter they had a force of sixty men in the woods, in two camps, superintended personally by W. E. Barber.

The subject of this sketch was married December 28, 1880, at Mindora, to Miss Aurilla Gilfillan, who was born in Hamilton township, La Crosse county, a daughter of William Gilfillan, of Onalaska. She was educated at West Salem, and afterward became a careful and popular teacher for six or seven years, in La Crosse county. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have two children: Mary A. and Newell E. They lost their first-born, Eva, in her fourth year. Mr. Barber is a Republican in his political views, and in his social relations is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen.

JOHN KUPP, banker, merchant, real-estate and insurance agent of Bangor, was born in Bohemia, Austria, May 13, 1852, the son of Franz Kupp, a native of the same place. The father brought his family to the United States in 1861, settling in Baltimore, Maryland, where he drove a team for the United States Government. He remained there until the fall of 1865, when he located in Bangor, where he has since resided. His family consisted of six boys and three girls, and all are still living, and all are married but three sons.

John, the eldest son and third child, was educated in the Bohemian, German and English languages, and also graduated at the La Crosse Business College. In 1869 he met with a sad misfortune, a white swelling causing the loss of his left leg, the amputation taking place on St. Patrick's day. In 1870 he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he secured an artificial limb, after which he returned to Kansas City, Missouri, and clerked in a grocery store three years. He next established a confectionery store at the same place, which he conducted until 1876, and in that year returned to Bangor and ran a barber shop until in July, 1885. He then accepted the appointment of Postmaster, which position he held until December, 1889, and during this time he was also made Notary Public, which honor he still holds. After retiring from the office he established the Bangor Exchange Bank, in which he has been remarkably successful. He was elected Treasurer of the School Board in 1888, and re-elected in 1891, and during the first term he assisted in establishing a free high school, and in building an addition to the school-house.

Mr. Kupp was married March 11, 1877, to Lillie E. Fletcher, a daughter of William Fletcher, deceased, an early settler of this county. At one time he owned one of the finest farms in La Crosse county. Mrs. Kupp was born on this farm September 7, 1861. They have had two children, only one of

whom survive, John, Jr., born June 2, 1879. Mr. Kupp is treasurer of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, which he has represented twice in the Grand Lodge; is banker of the M. W. of A., in which he has passed the principal chairs, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and the K. of P. of La Crosse.

DON. WILLIAM SMITH, of the firm of William & A. Smith, dealers in hardware, farm implements and furniture, Bangor, was born in Saxony, Germany, August 15, 1846. His father, Charles C. Smith, a native of Weimar, Germany, brought his family to the United States in 1854, locating in Sauk county, Wisconsin, among the Indians and wild animals. He traveled from Sauk City to Mineral Point to enter his land, and improved a farm on the prairie at the edge of the timber.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common and private schools of Germany, and in 1861 came to Bangor township, this county, where he settled on a farm. He left this place in 1865, and clerked in a store at Bangor three years, after which, in 1875, he was engaged in buying grain for some time. In the latter year he engaged in the hardware business in this county with his brother August, and they now carry a stock of $4,000 in hardware, $600 in implements, and $600 in furniture. They also have a hardware and implement store in Viroqua, where they carry a stock of $10,000. Mr. Smith was elected to the Legislature in 1889 on the Republican ticket, and served to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors for seven or eight years, and has also been a member of the Side Board about the same length of time.

He was married November 19, 1871, to Sarah J. Barber, a daughter of Daniel Barber, deceased. They have four children: Lee A., Russell D., Clyde C. and Wayne W. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic order and of the A. O. U. W.

DR. ALEXANDER B. NEWTON, a physician and surgeon of Bangor, was born in Oneida county, New York, July 3, 1842, a son of Liberty J. Newton, a native of Rutland, Vermont. He was an edge-tool maker by trade, but after coming West he worked at the blacksmith's trade. He emigrated to Lily Lake, Kane county, Illinois, in 1840, and later removed to St. Charles, same county, and in 1859 to La Crosse. Our subject's mother, *nee* Cordelia Baxter, was a daughter of the renowned Rev. B. S. Baxter, a pioneer minister of Illinois. She was one of fourteen children, and taught the first school at Lily Lake. The mother of our subject died in October, 1874, and the father in April, 1880. They were the parents of six children, only two of whom survive, Alexander and Elihu B. One daughter, Mrs. S. H. Moody, died in La Crosse, in 1880, at the age of forty-one years.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the La Crosse high school, and also graduated at the Rush Medical College, January 25, 1867. He settled in Bangor February 10, same year, where he has built up a large practice. He served in the late war as Hospital Steward, from April, 1861, to September, 1865, when he returned from the war a physical wreck. His hospital experience eminently qualified him for surgical and general practice. Dr. Newton is vice-president of the La Crosse County Medical Association, and was also made a Mason by special dis-

pensation during the war, before twenty-one years of age, when home on a leave of absence. He is now a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Baptist Church, is Health Officer, and was member of the School Board a few years.

He was married October 6, 1872, to Ida McKenzie, a daughter of Charles W. McKenzie, a pioneer of this county. They have three children, viz: Charles M., Cordelia L. and Alexander B., all born in this county. Charles graduated at the Bangor high school in June, 1891.

GOTTLIEB BOSSHARD, one of the proprietors of the Bangor Cheese Factory, was born in Switzerland, August 14, 1836, a son of Casper Bosshard, who was killed by the cars on the railroad bridge at Bangor. The parents came with their youngest son, John, to this country in July, 1855. The mother died April 6, 1863, and was the first one buried in the Bangor cemetery. The father died September 4, 1884. They were the parents of five children, two of whom died in Switzerland.

The subject of this sketch left home December 31, 1853, and came by sail-ship to the United States, encountering heavy storms en route, and two of the passengers died on board and were buried at sea. He stopped first in Honey Creek valley, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he worked for William Campfield, near Bamboo. In October, 1854, he came to this county with an uncle, John Bosshard, who had previously settled here. The next winter our subject and his brother Henry began work for themselves on land their uncle had bought for them with money their father had sent for that purpose. It was a part of section 4, where Bangor now stands, and here they made rails and fenced forty acres. They raised twenty acres of corn, potatoes, etc., a part of which they sold at a good price. Mr. Bosshard was town Treasurer and Assessor a few years, and is now agent for the Shelby Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in which he does a large business. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

He was married October 1, 1858, to Minnie Saxer, a daughter of Peter Saxer, who died in 1875. They have had nine children, six of whom still survive, viz.: Albert G., Amelia, William, Louisa, Eliza and Hulda.

WILLIAM JORDSON, of the firm of Larson & Jordson, proprietors of the Bangor Creamery, located on section 4, Bangor township, was born in Hamilton township, this county, February 18, 1865. His father, John Jordson, now of this township, is a native of Norway, and came to the United States about forty years ago, when but a small boy. Our subject was engaged in farming until 1889, when he went to West Salem and clerked in the hardware store of George Palmer until the spring of 1890, after which he worked one year in the Salem Creamery. In March, 1891, in partnership with Edward Larson, they purchased the Bangor Creamery, and began operating it the April following. They make about 1,000 pounds of butter daily, and keep from 100 to 150 head of hogs. Their churning is done by steam, in two large churns. The creamery was built in 1884 by Bordwell Bros., who ran it but a short time and then sold it to J. Starr, who conducted it about two years. Larson & Jordson ship their butter to Chicago and New York, where they receive the highest market price.

Mr. Jordson is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and is an active, energetic young man, with bright prospects for the future.

DAVID R. A. SHEPARD, a member of the army of contractors and builders residing in La Crosse, is a native of the State of New York, born in Otsego county, at Exeter Centre, July 17, 1828, and is a son of Elisha and Jerosha (Angel) Shepard. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and was a son of Caleb Shepard, of Massachusetts. The maternal grandfather was Caleb Angel, and he was a farmer by occupation. David R. A., the subject of this notice, was reared with a family of five sons and one daughter, in Otsego county, New York, where he obtained a good education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Watertown, New York, where he learned the trade he has since followed. In 1854, while Wisconsin was still on the frontier, he came to Ripon and carried on a building and contracting business until 1863; in that year he went to Winona, Minnesota, and spent seven years in that place. Twenty-one years ago he first came to La Crosse, and has been since that time closely identified with those movements which have aided very materially in the development of the county and its resources.

Mr. Shepard was married in Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1856, to Miss Ruth A. Root, a native of New York, born near New Lisbon, Otsego county, and a daughter of Truman Root. Mrs. Shepard's parents were descendants from old Puritan stock of New England. Our subject and his wife have reared a family of five sons and two daughters: De Witt B., a mason and builder, of Denver, Colorado; Charles D., of Winona, Minnesota; Wright E., a builder, of La Crosse; Jennie J., wife of George Hyde, of Montana; Ida May, Harry E. and Arthur M. The father is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the mother and two daughters belong to the Daughters of Rebekah, in which society Mrs. Hyde occupies a high official position. Mr. Shepard is a Worthy Past Grand of the I. O. O. F.

ADOLPH SIEBRECHT. Among the many successful, rising young builders and contractors of La Crosse, none have gained a superior position to that occupied by the subject of this biographical notice, Adolph Siebrecht. He was born in Pomerania, near Bergen, November 17, 1860, and is a son of Charles and Johanna (Jahn) Siebrecht. The father died in Bergen in 1881, and the following year, the mother and family crossed the sea and settled in the United States; there are three sons living: Charles, a gardener living in Winona, Minnesota; Adolph, and William, who is engaged in the same business as his brother Adolph. Our subject began the business of contracting in 1883, and rapidly made his way to the front ranks of his fellow-workmen. He is an active member of the Builders' Exchange, of the Third Ward Aid Society and of the German Soldiers' Society.

Mr. Siebrecht was united in marriage to Miss Emma Teelman, a native of Pomerania, Germany. Of the many countries that have contributed to the population of the United States, none have given to this nation a hardier, more industrious, or more honorable class of citizens than the German Empire.

Since embarking in his present business, Mr. Siebrecht has been connected with the

erection of the City Hall, the Crematory Building, Metzger's Building, Concordia Hall, Bartl's Brewery, and many others, too numerous to mention in detail.

JOHN H. SPENCELY is a member of the Builders' Exchange of La Crosse, and is one of the most successful contractors of the city. He was born in Leeds, England, May 19, 1835, and is a son of James and Hannah (Hilton) Spencely. His father was a plasterer by trade, and emigrated to America in 1840, residing for sixteen years in Philadelphia. In 1856 he came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he ended a long and useful life August 13, 1890. The mother of our subject died in England when he was an infant. He passed his boyhood and youth in Philadelphia and there learned his trade. He then spent ten years in traveling through the West and South. When the great civil war broke out in this country, he enlisted in Company E, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served eighteen months, receiving an honorable discharge at the end of that time, as First Lieutenant of his company.

After leaving the army he went to Chicago, and two years were spent in contracting and building in that city. In 1864 he came to LaCrosse, and in 1865 he returned to Chicago, where he remained seven years. In 1873 he went to Streator, Illinois, and was actively engaged in business there until 1880, when he came back to La Crosse.

Mr. Spencely was united in marriage in Caledonia, Minnesota, to Miss Amelia Hundt, a native of Westphalia, Germany, and a daughter of Joseph Hundt, deceased. They had born to them one son and a daughter: Frederick is yet in school, and Sophia is deceased; she was the wife of J. N. Blair of this city.

In early manhood our subject spent some time in Washington city, and was employed as a journeyman on the Capitol building of the United States.

MORTON MARCUS FAREWELL, one of the early settlers of La Crosse county, is a native of Massachusetts, born at Lowell, November 13, 1838, a son of Mason Spooner and Sarah (Hawkins) Farewell; the father was born in Windsor county, Vermont, and was a son of Captain Abel Farewell, a soldier in the war of 1812; the mother was a native of the same town and county as her husband, and was a daughter of Denison Hawkins; they had born to them two children: Joseph D. and Morton M. The latter was nine years old when the family emigrated to the West, coming by team to Buffalo, New York, and thence by the Great Lakes to Racine, Wisconsin. From this point they removed to Fond du Lac county, where they lived until 1851; in that year they came to La Crosse county, and resided near the town of La Crosse for three years; there the mother died March 30, 1877, aged sixty-five years, eight months and five days; the father died February 28, 1879, aged eighty-three years, seven months and seven days; he was a carpenter and wheelwright by trade; politically he affiliated with the Democratic party in his early days and later voted the Republican ticket; in his religion he was a Universalist; he was twice married, and by his first union had six children.

Morton M. Farewell passed his youth on a farm and acquired an education in the common schools. After starting out in life for himself he was occupied with various pursuits

until 1866, when he located in this county on the Caleb Roberts farm, one of the first improved tracts in the township; it contains 183 acres, has a good two-story residence, and substantial barns and sheds for the care of crops and the protection of live-stock.

Mr. Farewell was married, November 5, 1868, to Miss Abigail Seraphena Houck, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, and a daughter of Chandler Houck, of St. Lawrence county, New York, who was a son of Peter Houck; the mother's maiden name was Parmelia Bardick, and her father was Samuel Bardick. Chandler and Parmelia Houck had four sons, who served in the civil war: Harmon, Francis C., Oliver B. and Lawton K.

Mr. and Mrs. Farewell are the parents of one son, Fitz Leander, born September 30, 1884; he married Miss Maud E. Andrews, a daughter of Chester Andrews, an old soldier of the late war; of this union one child was born, May 9, 1887; her name is Bessie Marian.

Our subject is an ardent Democrat; he has held the office of township Treasurer and Overseer. He is a man of many sterling traits of character, and is deserving of the popularity he enjoys.

D. N. BARCLAY, a merchant of Stevenstown, Wisconsin, is one of the prominent, enterprising and successful business men of this place.

Mr. Barclay was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, March 17, 1856, son of James and Elizabeth (McCrindle) Barclay. His father is one of the most extensive landowners in this county, and is well-known as the proprietor of the Union Mills. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, near the birth-place of Burns, December 22, 1830, one of the five children of David and Jane (Smith) Barclay, and was reared on a farm in his native land. At the age of twenty-one years he sailed from Glasgow for this country, and after a voyage of twenty-eight days landed in New York. From New York he went to Pennsylvania and from there came to Wisconsin, arriving in La Crosse county November 4, 1851. Here he has since resided. He owns a fine farm, of 670 acres, well improved with frame house, stone-basement barn, etc. For thirty years he has owned the Union Mills. These are supplied with the roller process and manufacture as fine a quality of flour as can be found in the State. In 1855 Mr. Barclay returned to Scotland for his bride, Elizabeth McCrindle, who was born May 18, 1830, daughter of W. M. and Anna (Cleveland) McCrindle. Of the eight children born to them seven are living, viz.: David N., the subject of our sketch; Anna Casberg; William, of Minnesota; Jennie, wife of James Friend, a prosperous farmer of Minoro, this county; John and James, twins; and George, of Montana. Lizzie died at the age of eleven years.

David N. was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. When a young man he learned the miller's trade, and followed the same for some years in the Union Mills. In 1887 he bought out the store of Peter Casper at Stevenstown, or Union Mills, as it is sometimes called by the old settlers. He carries a well assorted stock of general merchandise—dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions, etc. and is doing a thriving business, which averages some $12,000 per annum.

Mr. Barclay was married, at the age of twenty-two, to Mary Friend, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hodge) Friend. Her father is a prominent early settler and an old soldier. To Mr. and Mrs. Barclay four children

have been born, two of whom, James and Helen, are living. David died at the age of five months and Bessie at the age of eight years.

Politically Mr. Barclay is a Republican; socially, a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 318 of Minden. June 14, 1887, Mr. Barclay was appointed Postmaster of Stevenstown, and is still filling that position most acceptably. He is a successful business man and a popular citizen.

WILLIAM N. NORTH, is the proprietor of the Campbell dairy, which is located one mile from North La Crosse, in one of the most picturesque parts of the county. Mr. North is well known to be a good business man, a law abiding and enterprising citizen and an accommodating and reasonable neighbor. On his dairy farm he keeps thirty or forty cows, and sells their milk on his farm; but at one time he kept seventy-three cows and a number of delivery wagons. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 31, 1854, to Henry W. North, a native of county Galway, Ireland; and Mary (Boulger) North, who was born on the Cape of Good Hope. Her father was an officer of the English army, and held the rank of Major, in the Ninety-third Highlanders, of the Queen's Own. He was a native of Scotland, but his wife was born in Ireland.

William N. North received a good education, in Dublin college, and in 1864 came with his parents to America and in 1865 settled with them at Onalaska, where the mother died, in August, 1888. She bore her husband two children: Anna, wife of Rufus P. White, residing in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, and William N. The father resides with his daughter in New York, and is a well-read gentleman, having descended from Irish land owners and gentlemen. In religion he is an Episcopalian. William N. North was eleven years of age when his parents located in New York, and twelve years of age when they took up their abode in Wisconsin. He located on his present farm December 16, 1879, which was then known as the old Couch farm. It comprises 120 acres and is one of the most fertile farms in the neighborhood. On it is a nice frame house, which is furnished in a manner showing a refined and cultivated tastes. This home is beautifully situated, is surrounded by handsome trees and flowering shrubs, and has become noted for the hospitality which is extended to all who enter its portals. One barn is 32 x 80 feet in dimensions; another is 28 x 48; and both are furnished with tracks for cars to carry feed down the center. He also has a horse power for cutting feed and a large windmill for drawing water, which during the winter time is warmed by a tank heater.

On the 20th of March, 1880, Mr. North was married to Miss Henrietta T. McCarty, who was born, reared, educated and married in La Crosse county. She is a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Davis) McCarty, the latter of whom died on the 24th of April, 1867. The father is still living, at the age of seventy-six years, and makes his home with Mrs. North. He came to this section in 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. North have the following children: Eugene N., born June 30, 1882, and Villa Anna, born November 19, 1886.

Mr. North is independent in politics, and socially is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Catholic Church, is an intelligent and well informed man of business, and is popular with

all classes, for he is of a genial, social temperament and the soul of honesty in his business transactions.

CHESTER ANDREWS, a well-known and highly respected citizen of La Crosse county, residing near Stevenstown, has made his home here since 1871.

Mr. Andrews was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, at the head of the Allegheny river, on May 5, 1836. His father, Chester Andrews, Sr., was born in Hartford, Connecticut, son of Levi Andrews, who was of Welsh ancestry and who served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Andrews' mother was before her marriage Miss Susan Chandler. She was born in Connecticut, daughter of Abram Chandler, who came of an old line of English extraction. Chester and Susan Andrews had a family of six sons and one daughter. Two of the sons, Abram and Chester, did good service in the late war. The Andrews family came West and were among the early settlers of Fillmore county, Minnesota. The father died there in 1863, at the age of sixty-three years. He had been a farmer all his life; was, politically, a Republican; religiously, a Baptist. The mother died in Allegan county, Michigan, in 1877.

Chester Andrews was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He was twenty years of age when the family emigrated to Minnesota. When the war broke out he was among the first to enter the service of the Union. Early in 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Minnesota Infantry, and was actively engaged in the war four years and four months. He was first under fire at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and afterward took part in a number of important engagements; was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, and was at the Grand Review at Washington. He was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Minnesota, remaining there until 1871 when he came to his present location.

Mr. Andrews was married July 26, 1865, to Mrs. Sarah Frances McNeal, widow of Hiram McNeal, who was a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and who died in the service of his country. Mrs. Andrews is a daughter of James Sykes, a prominent early settler and an old soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have one daughter and three sons, namely: Emma, wife of F. Farewell; Benjamin G., of Burr Oak, this county; and James C. and Willie L., at home. They lost an infant daughter, Eunice, aged seven weeks.

Politically Mr. Andrews is a Republican. He is a charter member of Nelson Quiggle Post, G. A. R., of Mindoro; and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in Minnesota, in 1868. He is a prosperous and well-to-do citizen of this vicinity, and owns a fine farm of 160 acres.

JOHN JOHNSON, of West Salem, has been a resident of La Crosse county since 1869, and has been a prominent factor in developing its best interests. He is one of the many enterprising and successful men who have come from Norway to this country and have made Wisconsin their home.

Mr. Johnson was born in Norway, July 31, 1841, son of Michael and Malina Johnson, natives of that country. The Johnson family bade farewell to friends and native land on the fifth of May, 1859, and sailed for America, landing in Quebec after a voyage of six weeks. They came by the lakes to Detroit,

thence by rail to Prairie du Chien, and up the river to La Crosse, arriving here on July 1. The father purchased land in Farmington township, and lived here two years, then moved to the town of Holland, where he lived until near the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-six years of age. The mother died at Half-way creek. The subject of our sketch is one of a family of ten children, whose names are as follows: Marie Olson, a widow, residing at Half-way Creek; Tonette Christison, of the same place; Ellen Larson, living near West Salem; John; Michael, who was born February 5, 1844, and who was a member of Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Eagle Regiment, contracted disease while in the army, and died in 1867; Jennie Johnson, of West Salem; Martha, deceased; Thomas, a prominent citizen of Holland township, this county; J. K., a well known merchant of West Salem; Alexander, the Postmaster and a druggist of West Salem.

John Johnson was eighteen years of age when he began life in this county. He had attended school in Norway until he was fifteen and had received a fair education. After he came here he spent three winters in the woods and on the river, engaged in the lumber business. In 1864 he settled on a farm in Farmington township, where he lived until the fall of 1891. At that time he sold his land, a fine farm of 200 acres, and moved to West Salem.

He was married in the spring of 1864 to Pauline Lewis, a daughter of the widow Lewis and a native of Norway. She was six years old when she came to this country, and in Wisconsin she grew up and was educated. She died April 6, 1890. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson four daughters have been born, three of whom are living, namely: Matilda L., a popular and successful teacher for four years; Julia H. and Ida P., who are now attending the Salem high school. Laura J., a bright and amiable young lady, died at the age of twenty-four. She was loved by all who knew her, and her untimely death was a sad blow to the family and her many friends.

In his political views Mr. Johnson is a Republican. For twelve years he has served as a member of the board of Supervisors of Farmington township, and has been chairman of the board eight years. He was active in helping to organize the Scandinavian Mutual Insurance Company, and has been its secretary and treasurer seventeen years. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has been a trustee of the church six years. He takes an advanced ground on all educational and religious matters, and his influence is ever given on the side of truth and right. At the present writing he is retired from active business.

HARMON SACIA, was born in Holland township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, on the farm on which he now lives, February 18, 1855. His father, H. B. Sacia, a prominent pioneer of this county and a veteran of the late war, is now an honored resident of Galesville, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin. He was born in Schenectady, New York, his paternal ancestors being French, and his mother's people German. In 1851 he came to Wisconsin and settled in La Crosse county, where he lived until a few years ago, when he moved to Galesville. The mother of Mr. Sacia was born in Vermont, of an old New England family, and was, before her marriage, Miss Cordelia Packard. This worthy couple had a family of ten children, Harmon being the seventh-born. He was reared at the old homestead, and received his

education in the district schools of the neighborhood. He is now the owner of 115 acres of valuable farming land, which is improved with cottage and other good buildings. One of the best springs in the county is located on his place.

Mr. Sacia was married April 6, 1881, to Lena Halter. She was born in Norway, but has lived in this county since she was a child. They have six children: Howard Marvin, Pearl Cordelia, Lizzy, Lilly, Harrison and an infant son.

Mr. Sacia is a Republican. Although a young man, he is ranked socially and financially among the representative citizens of the township.

STEPHEN LAMBERT.—This gentleman has long been identified with the best interests of Holland township, La Crosse county, and is well and favorably known here, he having settled in this county in 1858.

Stephen Lambert was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1844. His father, John Lambert, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was a descendant of German ancestry. His mother, *nee* Catherine Brockem, was born in that State, the daughter of Pennsylvania-Dutch people. Grandfather Brockem served in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. One son, John Tobias, was confined in Libby Prison, and was starved to death. He weighed 210 pounds at the time he was taken prisoner, and at the time of his release was reduced to 100 pounds. He died a short time afterward, aged twenty-seven years. John Lambert was by occupation a charcoal burner. In politics he was a Jackson Democrat. His death occurred when the subject of our sketch was three years old. His mother came to La Crosse county, and passed the residue of her life here, dying in 1876, at the age of sixty-seven years. She was a devoted Christian woman, and a member of the Methodist Church.

At the age of fourteen years Stephen Lambert came to La Crosse county. For several years he was variously employed, working on the farm, in the woods and at sawmilling. He gained what schooling he has at Philadelphia, previous to his coming West. When the war came on he enlisted, in February, 1862, in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. He took an active part in many of the important engagements of the war; was with his regiment at Shiloh, when they covered themselves with glory and honor by capturing a New Orleans battery. One of the guns, a twelve-pound Parrot gun, is now at Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. Lambert was also in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Black River Bridge, at the siege of Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition, at Champion Hills and Nashville. From the latter place he went to Cairo, Illinois, where he was honorably discharged, after a service of three years.

Mr. Lambert owns a farm of 180 acres of well improved land, which he purchased in 1870. His house is 16 x 24 feet, two stories, with a one-story L, 16 x 24 feet, and is located on a good building site. His commodious barn is 52 x 54 feet, and his other farm improvements are all first-class. A modern wind pump supplies water for his stock.

Mr. Lambert was married, April 7, 1878, to Dora Grassma, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of Bowker and Clara (Turkler) Grassma, natives of Holland. Her father died in this county in 1875, aged sixty one years. Her mother is still living. Mr. and

Mrs. Grassma had a family of nine children. Mr. Grassma served in the late war as a member of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, being one year in the regiment with Mr. Lambert. While they were on the Red River expedition he received a sun-stroke, from the effects of which he never recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have five sons: John, Jacob, Benjamin F., Stephen G. and Harry E.

Socially, Mr. Lambert is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Acadia Lodge, No. 41. He is also a member of the John Flynn Post, G. A. R., of North La Crosse.

THEODORE T. WIDVEY, attorney at law. Of the many prominent names which make up the strength of Wisconsin bar is that of Theodore T. Widvey, who is to the manor born, and is a true type of the conservative, yet progressive and cultured Norwegian. He was born on October 17, 1835, to John and Anna (Peterson) Widvey, natives of Norway, the former of whom was a sea captain and the owner of vessels. He followed this calling in the fisheries for a livelihood, but was also engaged in the lumber business. Of seven children born to this union, only three are living, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The other brothers, P. A. and O. Smith (twins) reside in Round valley, Custer county, Nebraska, the former a minister of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. O. Smith Widvey is a farmer in that locality. Theodore T. Widvey received a thorough education, being an attendant of some of the higher schools of his native land. In the spring of 1851 he came to America and settled in Rock county, Wisconsin, where he did editorial work on the Norwegian paper called the *Emigrant*, which was published by the Scandinavian Press Association, with which paper he continued until the spring of 1856. He then began the study of law with the firm of Crawford, Wakely & Tenney; the former a late member of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1857, and at once entered upon his practice in Madison, being associated with J. T. Knapp and Levi Booth. This partnership continued until the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men in the month of April, 1861.

At this time Mr. Widvey offered his services in defense of his adopted country, but he was notified by Governor Randall of the State not to respond to the first call for troops as he had other work for him to do, which afterwards proved to be the recruiting of a company, which became Company K of the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Although he was chosen its Captain he would not accept the office, but finally accepted the First Lieutenancy, being promoted Captain in the latter part of 1862. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Buckton Station, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, and other engagements; and was in the Pope campaign in the Army of Virginia, and in the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, Burnside and later under General Joseph Hooker. He was Aid-de-camp and Adjutant of General C. S. Hamilton's command from August, 1861, until relieved at Fortress Monroe in 1862. At the battle of Cedar Mountain, it should be mentioned, he was in command of a battalion of his regiment on the extreme right of the line of battle. During the third and last charge in that battle, he was severely wounded, and left on the field a prisoner, and was sent to old Libby, where he was confined for about forty days, then was exchanged, and was sent to Annapolis to take command of the Fourth Battalion of exchanged prisoners

Yours Truly
A. Myrick

of war. December 10 he was in charge of that battalion at the battle of Fredericksburg. About December 13 he reported to General Williams, commander of the division to which his regiment belonged, and was told by the latter to remain at his headquarters as additional aid until the regiment en route from Harper's Ferry should arrive. About December 25 he reported to his regiment at Fairfax Station, and resumed his position as Captain of Company E. Owing to a wound which he had received he could not march, and also owing to this wound his voice was very weak, so that upon tendering his resignation in March, 1863, it was accepted. He had devoted about two years of his life to the service of Uncle Sam and prior to responding to the call for troops he had served some three years in the Governor's guard of Madison, Wisconsin. He did noble service, and was well-known as a brave, capable and zealous officer.

After the close of the war he spent several years in Europe at different sanitariums trying to restore his shattered health. In 1869 Governor Fairchild appointed him Fish Inspector for the State, which position occupied his attention for three years. He then returned to his law practice and since 1882 much of his attention has been given to editorial work in La Crosse, but at the present time he is principally engaged in the practice of law, and is a well-read and able attorney and a ripe scholar. He was admitted an attorney to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1862, and has held the office of Court Commissioner since 1881.

He was married, in 1870, to Miss Andrea C. Joys, a native of Norway, who came to this country with her parents at an early age. They have two children: Edward John, who is studying pharmacy, and Valborg. Both Mr. and Mrs. Widvey are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and the former is a member of the F. & A. M., of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion of the United States. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He has become a prominent citizen of the county, respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, his broad intelligence and liberal and progressive ideas.

MYRICK.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY TIMES.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, January 28, 1892.

HON. F. A. COPELAND, *Mayor*,
La Crosse, Wisconsin.

My Dear Mayor:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of January 22, 1892, enclosing and officially transmitting to me an engrossed preamble and resolution passed by the Common Council of the city of La Crosse, wherein a kind invitation is extended to me to be present on the 10th of February, 1892, the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of La Crosse, and also requesting me to permit a portrait of myself to be placed in the new City Hall, or in the Public Library.

I cannot express in words the great pleasure which this most marked and distinguished invitation and request has brought to me. The deepest feelings of respect for the city of La Crosse, which now seem in volume doubled by this distinguished act of kindness, are, at this moment, so mingled with all my own reminiscences of the settlement of La Crosse that it is now almost impossible for me to set in phrase my appreciation of the high consideration thus paid me.

To explain to you briefly these feelings, go back with me fifty years, and stand, with

a few companions, in an uncivilized and unsettled place on the bank of the Mississippi river. While standing there in such a desolate spot, contemplate and imagine, if possible, that within fifty years, out from the sands of the echoing shore there shall arise a populous and modern metropolis, from whose center the eagle engines hourly scream their flight to all the distant seas; whose hills shall be dotted with churches, dedicated to the ever-living God; upon whose slopes and plains permanent institutions of education, science and learning shall be erected, and upon whose tributary waters the commerce of a hundred-millioned republic shall be carried. This may seem possible. You may dream this: so did many of the first settlers of the republic dream. But imagine, if you can, that even under the lofty policy of this republic, before your own humble career shall be entered, that there will be found the high magnanimity and thoughtful consideration, under whose tender influences the great business interests of such metropolis shall pause in the exercise of their infinite energies to remember the young and unlettered trader who first erected a cabin on the site of the city of La Crosse. I therefore feel all the respect and humility which this confusing train of thought engenders, and I cannot write these down in words.

I most heartily desire that the 10th of February next shall be a glorious holiday to the good citizens of La Crosse, on which all the old settlers may again join hands with the new, pledging to each other alike, with the unanimity ever necessary to metropolitan advance, a loyal devotion to the liberties, civilization, security and peace of the city of La Crosse.

It is with the deepest regret that I am compelled to inform you, that both my health and the emergencies of my business will require that I shall be, upon February 10, in the distant State of California, but my heart will be with you on that day, as my affections and my hopes are with you ever. It seems strange that the city of La Crosse, which is, in the single consideration of early settlement, somewhat of a child of mine, should, by its own graceful act, make me a child of itself.

My dear Mayor, in your letter you asked me, in case it should not be convenient for me to be with you on the fiftieth anniversary, that I send you a brief account of my life and reminiscenses in relation to the settlement of La Crosse. This I have concluded to do, not in any spirit of vain-glory, but by an effort, overcoming a modesty with which I think your people are familiar. And, prompted by a sense of duty, and from the pleasure of doing, so far as in my power, whatever may be requested of me by the city of La Crosse, I will herein give you the modest circumstances of my life, and, so far as I can, complete the chain of reminiscences which have already been put on record in relation to the settlement of La Crosse.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day forwarded to the City of La Crosse, in your care as Mayor, a portrait of myself. It is my desire, dear Mayor, if it shall so please the city, that this portrait be placed in the Public Library.

Permit me to relate to you the events of my life as follows:

I am the son of Barnabas Myrick and Lavina Higelow, who were married about 1818. I was born at Westport, Essex county, New York, on July 7, 1823. My father had removed from Middlebury, Vermont, to Essex county about 1818, and continued to reside at Westport until his death in 1844. During his life in New York he was actively engaged in business in various forms; part of the time

Loan Commissioner of the State of New York, and served in the House of Representatives of that State about 1834. I was one of eight children, five of whom lived past their majority. These were Ira Myrick, now living at Elysian, Minnesota; Louisa Myrick, now married to Hiram Buckland, of Brandon, Vermont; the late Andrew Jackson Myrick, who removed to Minnesota in 1853, and was murdered by Indians at the Sioux Agency near Redwood, in August, 1862; Abigail Myrick, who was married during the '40s to Stephen Goodall, who afterwards removed to Minnesota and lived at Elysian, and died in 1874. The other children were Hiram, Charles and Martin Van Buren Myrick.

My mother lived in Brandon the last few years of her life, and died in 1857. I was with her at the time of her death, and took her remains to Westport, New York, where they were buried by the side of my father. My paternal grandfather was Brazilla Myrick, who was born in Vermont, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was a pensioner of the Government at the time of his death in 1841, at Westport, where he was buried. His wife survived him until 1842, and was buried by the side of her husband in the cemetery at Westport.

I went to the district school until about ten years of age, and was then entered in the academy at Westport, which was founded largely through the efforts of my father. I remained there about three years, and at the expiration of that term was employed by my father in his country at Westport, going to school in the winter. Afterwards I was employed in a general store owned by my father in Westport, and remained there until 1843. At about this time I went [illegible] years of age, and [illegible] for the [illegible] in a short time [illegible]

We both became enthusiastic over the great West, at that time an almost unknown country. The railroads were not then built, and the travel to the West was by canal boat to Lake Erie, and by steamboat to Chicago.

My father was an earnest man, thoroughly engrossed by many enterprises other than those heretofore mentioned,—owning and operating canal boats and sail boats on Lake Champlain, lumber mills and lumber yards at Albany, sawmills at Westport, iron forges and other enterprises. One evening I went over to Mr. Hatch's store, and the West was discussed and talked about. I returned to my father's store, and as we were about to close the store for the night I asked my father if he would give me my time. He almost flew into a passion and said, "You have already had too much of your time." He soon got over the excitement which he was thrown into by the curiosity I had in asking for my time, and said if I could do better for myself than he could for me I could have my time. That ended the conversation, and we went home to the house. I made up my mind then to seek my fortune in the West. This was mid-winter, and there were [illegible] of spring before navigation opened on the lakes and canal, consequently I had to remain there [illegible] about the [illegible] May. By that time [illegible] ready to [illegible] application on one of the [illegible] boats [illegible] friends [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

earnest desire to go West by actually making a start from home without seeking pecuniary assistance from my father, he seemed struck with the seriousness of my purpose; and by letter, which he forwarded by my brother to intercept me, offered to restock the tannery at home and make me a present of the plant, or, if I would be better pleased to stop at the hotel in Albany and remain there until he came, he would start me in a lumber-yard at Albany, or some other congenial business.

But I had that sense of independence and desire for personal achievement that I declined my father's very tempting offer and continued on my western journey. My brother traveled on the packet boat with me until we met the packet boat going north, on which he took return passage to Whitehall and home, he all the time trying to persuade me to return home. I told him that I had started for the West and could not return home, as many of my friends said that I would return to stay the first night. I went by canal boat to Troy, and rail to Albany and to Schenectady, and then by packet boat on the canal to Buffalo, where I took the steamer Chesapeake to Chicago. I left Chicago, which had then about 5,000 inhabitants, by stage, and went to Galena, Illinois, arriving there June 3d, there being no boats or stage running to Prairie du Chien. I hired a team and went from there directly to Prairie du Chien, where I arrived June 5th. My immediate object in going to Prairie du Chien was to visit some former acquaintances from Westport, who were then living at the former place. I had with me a letter of introduction from General Hunter, of Westport, who had visited Prairie du Chien some years before, to D. L. Dowsman, then in charge of the American Fur Company, Alexander McGregor and Judge Lockwood. Upon presenting these letters, I was very kindly received by the gentlemen named, but they declined to employ me in any services on account of my inability to speak Indian and my inexperience in Indian trading. I remained at the hotel until my funds were nearly exhausted, being unable in the mean time to secure employment. Among other efforts in that direction, I applied to the proprietor of a tannery which had just been started in the north part of Prairie du Chien. This tannery was not enclosed, the vats being out in the open air. The proprietor, notwithstanding my representations of knowledge of the business, would not offer me more than $15 a month, which I declined, and said to him that I had left a good home to get rid of working in a tannery, of which fact, however, I never informed my father.

My first adventure was with one H. J. B. Miller, who was at that time engaged in the butcher's business at Prairie du Chien. Business being rather dull, he was desirous of making a trip to Cedar river, about 100 miles west of Prairie du Chien, into an uncivilized country, occupied only by Indians. Mr. Miller happened to mention in my presence that if he could secure some one to go with him he would like to make this trip for the purpose of seeing the country and doing a little shooting if any profitable hunting could be found. I promptly offered to accompany Mr. Miller, and we set out in a single covered wagon, with tent and supplies, for Cedar river, having obtained permission from General Brooks, in command of Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, and afterward from the commanding officer at Fort Atchison, near the Turkey River Agency. It was necessary to get permission from the military authorities in order to go into the Indian country. We were informed at Fort Atchison that there had been a fight between two tribes of Indians a few days before at Cedar

river, and that it was dangerous to go any farther; that the troops had been out to quiet the trouble, and had just returned. We paid no attention to what they told us, and proceeded on our journey. We did not see much game nor any Indians on our trip. We camped on the banks of the Cedar river two or three days, shot a few fish, and then returned to the fort and to Prairie du Chien, where we were again about two weeks. It was during this trip that Mr. Miller and myself became thoroughly acquainted with each other, and commenced the friendship which finally led to our entering into co-partnership.

After our return from this Cedar river trip, I was employed in the postoffice at Prairie du Chien, receiving only my board for my services. I had only worked there a few weeks when I was taken sick. It had been arranged between Mr. Miller and myself that we should make a trading trip to the Turkey River Agency, permission having been granted upon our application, and the arrangements almost completed; but my illness prevented my joining this adventure, Mr. Miller going out alone. Mr. David Clark, an acquaintance of mine, was very attentive to me during my illness, but his attention was in a characteristic Western way, and may be appropriately referred to here. Mr. Clark was satisfied that I was taken with a fever, and informed me that he would either cure me or kill me, and proceeded to pour ice-water upon the back of my head as long as I could endure it, keeping up this operation for about an hour, very nearly accomplishing the alternative of killing the patient, but very fortunately killing the fever as intended. Upon my recovery I returned to the postoffice, where I remained a few weeks; and, having two trunks, I sold one for $40, and gave Mr. Clark $20, which left me quite a little stake. About this time I formed the acquaintance of Eben Weld, who had made a trip up the Mississippi river on horseback, as far as Fountain city, and who reported in a conversation with me, on the occasion of his calling at the office for his mail, that there were a number of good points up the river to trade with the Indians, and particularly at Prairie La Crosse, distant about eight miles from Prairie du Chien. The Postmaster at this time was J. B. Brisboys, who had maintained a number of Indian trading posts on the Mississippi river, and who was well acquainted with the points along the river. Mr. Brisboys told me that the American Fur Company had at one time had some rails cut, and had started to make a claim at Prairie La Crosse, but that the steamers had burned up the rails, and the claim had never been perfected. Mr. Brisboys' advice was favorable to the establishment of a trading-post at La Crosse. I made arrangements with Mr. Weld to establish a trading post there, if we could secure a stock of goods and conveyance for the same up the river. I obtained from General Brooks, in command of Fort Crawford, the loan of a Government keel-boat, partially decked over, which would carry about forty tons. It was the nicest keel-boat I ever saw. It had standards along the sides, about six feet high, with an arch roof or deck, open on the sides; this extended to within about ten feet of each end of the boat; was sharp at both ends, had running-boards on each side the whole length to walk back and forth, for the purpose of poling the boat, with a rudder. I cut a hole through the upper deck, or roof, put a mast in, and made a square sail of bed-ticking and rigged it to the mast, for the purpose of sailing when the wind was in the right direction. I purchased some lumber to floor the bottom of the boat, and some clapboards, twelve feet long, and made a cabin, by siding up the

standards at the stern end of the boat; made some berths to sleep in, put a sheet-iron stove in to cook on, and prepared to enclose the whole boat with lumber and live in it through the winter in case we were frozen in on the way up the river. We loaded with a stock of goods obtained from every merchant in Prairie du Chien, except H. L. Dousman, of the American Fur Company, who was under contract with an Indian trader living about four miles from where I intended to go. While I was getting ready to leave, Mr. Kurls, a Mormon from Nauvoo, came up on a steamboat with some goods which he wished to carry up on the Black river. I had his goods loaded on our boat, and Mr. Kurls and two or three men in his employ assisted to pole the craft up to Prairie La Crosse, where it was unloaded. These goods were unloaded where the public landing now is, and sent up Black river. The last money which I had was expended in the purchase of crackers from the late Louis Roberts, afterward one of the founders of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was at that time engaged in closing up his business, in the expectation of removing to the Upper Mississippi. After this purchase there remained the sum of ten cents, which I told Mr. Roberts I was going to keep for seed. The weather was pleasant, and leaving Prairie du Chien on November 4 we reached our destination on November 9. We went ashore and looked around, and found that there was no timber there to build with, nothing but a few oak shrubs. I then told the boys to shove the boat over to the island. On the island we built a double cabin of logs and puncheons, and prepared for our trade with the Indians.

At the time of our arrival there was not a man, either white or Indian, in sight, or in the vicinity of Prairie La Crosse. The Indians had all gone to the Turkey River Agency to draw their money and supplies. There was not a habitation of any kind about the place. There was a dispute at one time as to who was the founder of La Crosse. We had quite a controversy over it, looked up the record, and it was finally decided that I was the first settler. If there was any one near there at the time I came, they must have settled some miles farther down the river. We put up our cabin, and after waiting perhaps ten days the Indians returned with plenty of money, and we had a pretty good trade. On the 18th of December, I started for Prairie du Chien for more goods. I took some provisions and blankets with me, and about $100 in silver. I did not know how to carry money, so I put some in one pocket and some in another, crossed the Mississippi river in a canoe, and took the Indian trail along under the bluffs. It commenced raining soon after I started. I found it difficult to cross Coon creek, but finally found a tree felled toward me across the river. This was my only chance: so I threw my pack over and jumped for the tree top. I sank into the water up to my neck, but caught hold of the limbs and fortunately got out. After I had crossed Coon creek, it commenced to snow. I was following the Indian trail down, and met a squaw. I tried to speak to her and find out where I could get shelter, but she seemed afraid and turned off the trail. I followed her track through the snow, and came upon quite a camp of Indians on an island formed by the Bad Axe river and a slough; the latter I had to wade through to get to the camp after dark. The Indians were all drunk and were having a dance. The squaw came out, and she could speak a little English: she told me they were good Indians. I dried my clothes the best I could, and tried to sleep in a wigwam. I lay in such a position that an Indian could

not get in or out of the wigwam without stumbling over me. They kept up their dancing all night, and kept coming in and out of the wigwam, so I didn't get much sleep. I didn't know what those drunken Indians might do, although the squaw told me they were good Indians. It turned very cold that night and the river closed with ice. I took a severe cold during the night, and was so lame and sore the next morning I could scarcely get up. The squaw made me some coffee and gave me refreshments such as they had. After partaking, I resumed my journey. I crossed the Red Axe river on a fallen tree with the aid of a long pole; I was so lame and stiff that, when I came to a log or pole lying across the Indian trail, I had to stoop and pick up one leg and get it over, and then the other. After walking an hour or two I got limbered up a little. About noon I arrived at a place called Winoshick, a trading post kept by a Frenchman, about seven miles from the Indian camp where I staid all night; being very tired, I concluded not to go any farther that day. After drinking about a pint of hot water, whisky and common brown sugar to sweeten it, and eating a hearty dinner, I felt very much revived. A Frenchman was there with a large pack, and was about ready to start for Prairie du Chien, and asked me if I would go on with him that afternoon. I said to him that I would not be able to keep up with him, and he said he would travel slowly. So I made up my mind to make the effort and started with him. Some of the time I was in sight of him and some of the time not, for he was a pretty good traveler.

We put up at a deserted cabin that night, and before I went to sleep I took off all my clothes and went out and rolled in the snow, and rubbed myself with it. I had heard that that was good for a man who was as stiff and tired as I was, and it worked very well in my case. I rested very well that night, and felt quite fresh the next morning, and after we ate our breakfast, such as we had, we started on our journey. About ten miles above Prairie du Chien I found Alexis Baylie, with a flat-boat load of goods frozen up in the ice. I had known him the summer previous, and staid with him the balance of that day and night, going on to Prairie du Chien the next day, where I remained about a week, waiting for the ice to become strong so I could return with loads of goods on the ice. After disbursing what little money I had, I hired six or eight Frenchmen at Prairie du Chien, with their teams—one-horse teams—and loaded them up with goods and provisions, and drove up on the ice to the island opposite to Prairie La Crosse, taking three days to make the trip. The first night out I slept in the snow. It was the first experience of the kind, and I enjoyed it first-rate. When I got back we had quite a little experience with the Indians. One Sunday morning, just as we were finishing breakfast, two Indians came in and we asked them to sit down and eat breakfast, which they did. They then went away. Being Sunday morning, I thought I would look over my school-books a little, and I took from my trunk the "Life of Washington," in French, and was sitting straddle of a four-legged bench, my back against the log wall, reading the book. In about half an hour one of the Indians returned; he asked for a number of little things, which we gave him, but finally refused to give him any more. Then he went away and came back with a gun. I saw that his gun was loaded, and he let me take it, and I went out and fired it at random across the river and returned the gun to him. He went out and reloaded his gun, and commenced to act in a threatening manner. I

got up and took hold of the gun and passed the muzzle past my side, and, it being an old-fashioned flint-lock shotgun, opened the pan and turned the gun over and knocked the priming out. About that time a squaw came to get him to go away, and I went out with them, keeping the muzzle past my side, he having hold of the gun too, until we got about 100 feet from the door. I then let go and started for the house, and just before I got to the house looked round and saw him aiming the gun at me. The gun snapped, as the priming had been knocked out; I sprang into the house in haste, closed the door, and above the door was a half-window. I rolled a barrel up, looked out of the window, and saw the Indian reprime the gun and fire it; but it simply threw the ball out. I watched him and saw him reload with a bullet. I then said to Mr. Weld that we were going to have trouble and to load up some guns; and he replied that he would make a noise and that would be sufficient. "No," I told him,—that the Indian had loaded up his gun and that we must defend ourselves, and to load up some guns. So we went to work and each loaded up a gun. About that time the Indian came to the door, and in a word or two of English said, "Me got no gun." To satisfy myself, I got up on the barrel and looked out of the window; he had got away about twenty-five or fifty feet, turned and saw me at the window, and quick as a flash leveled his gun at me and fired before I had time to get down, the ball passing through the window. I got down, rolled the barrel away, opened the door, and Mr. Weld rushed out and fired at an Indian who had got behind a big oak tree. I attempted to fire at another Indian, who was running away, his blanket flying almost straight behind him, but my gun snapped and did not go off. We both retreated to the house and commenced barricading the door with barrels of flour and beans, and loaded up several guns, with the intention of giving them a good fight, should they attempt to break in.

There was quite a large camp of Indians on the island, some fifteen or twenty camps, and when they heard the firing they rushed out and joined with the one who had commenced the row. While we were loading up our guns and getting ready for a battle or to protect ourselves, a bullet came through the door, passed close by my head and through a tin kettle which was hanging on a nail in the shelf. We then saw the danger we were in by standing up in range of the door, and took a position, one on each side of the door, with our loaded guns and axes, calculating to give the Indians the best we had if they attempted to force open the door. The Indians continued to fire through the door and windows for about half an hour. The door was completely riddled with bullet holes. Soon after the Indians ceased firing, a rap at the door was heard, and I asked who was there, white man or Indian. The reply was, "Part white." I rolled the barrels away, opened the door and let him in, and, lo and behold! it was Alexis Baylie, a mixed blood, whose boat-load of goods was frozen in about ten miles above Prairie du Chien, and with whom I had staid over night on my way to Prairie du Chien. He had been up the river with two or three loads of goods, and was on his return when he heard the firing, while yet some distance from the island. When the Indians saw him coming they stopped firing; the Indians all knew Mr. Baylie, and they all flopped around the trading post. I asked Mr. Baylie to ask the Indians why they had made the attack on us. They told him that we had commenced firing first. Baylie went on to a trader's cabin further down the river. He saw the Indian who had commenced the

trouble going ahead of him down to this cabin. The Indian, when he saw him, turned out of the trail and let him go by. After he had passed, the Indian fired at him, and Baylie heard the bullet whistle past his head.

When he got down to the trader's cabin the Indian soon came in. He asked the Indian why he had fired at him, and the Indian said that he had fired at a lump of ice alongside of the track; Mr. Baylie told him to leave and not come in the trading house while he was there; and he did so. I thought at the time that perhaps this trader did not like the idea of having us so close to his business, and tried to make trouble for us with the Indians.

We told the Indians that if this Indian ever came back we were going to kill him. This trouble hurt our trade for a few days. One day, after quite a while, this same Indian came into the cabin with several others one evening. I went and told Mr. Weld that this Indian was there, and asked him what we had better do about it. We made up our minds that we had better not pay any attention to him, and pretend not to recognize him. He staid around there some time. He always was an ugly Indian and inclined to make trouble. I have often thought since that if we had shot any of the Indians both of us would have been killed, as there were two or three hundred Indians around there; but I didn't think of that at all at the time of the excitement. The gun which I had was a very long-barreled gun; the gun must have been six feet long!

After the excitement was over I found that I had loaded the gun nearly to the muzzle! Every time I heard a shot I must have put in a load. I was afraid to shoot the gun off, and I couldn't get any of the Indians to shoot it off, so I took the barrel from the stock breech-pin, put it against an oak stump, and fired it off with a slow match. I expected that it would blow the gun to pieces, but it did not.

There was another instance that I recollect. I was sitting on the counter in the store when an Indian came in and sat down on the counter beside me. He put his left arm around me and pulled out his knife with his right hand and drew back to stab me. I shook his arm off and threw him off the counter. Then I jumped behind the counter and put my hand under it as if I had a pistol. He thought I had and ran away. I never knew what was the cause of his wanting to kill me. He acted as if he was in earnest, and I think he was.

We had about one hundred cords of white-ash wood cut during the winter, and I hauled it with a hand sled and sold it to the steamboats in the spring for $1.25 per cord. We got out logs to build a cabin on the main land at Prairie La Crosse, and put one end on a hand-sled and hauled them across the river on the ice. H. J. B. Miller (or Scouts Miller, as he was generally called) on his return from his Turkey river trading expedition, came up to the foot of Coon slough and established a trading post. H. L. Dowsman, of Prairie du Chien, in charge of the American Fur Company's business, hired Mr. Miller to haul some Indian provisions from Prairie du Chien up to Black river, where Onalaska is now situated, to be distributed to the Indians. On his return I hired him to haul my logs, that we had hauled across the Mississippi river on a hand-sled and left on the shore, up to the prairie where I wanted to build, and he remained one or two days to assist in erecting the cabin. It consisted of hewn logs, about 16 x 20 feet in size, with a crotch in the ground at each end and a ridge-pole across from one to the other, to support the board

roof. The logs were put up by being notched down at the corners, chinked and mudded up after the weather became warmer. The roof was made mostly with boards running up from the top log to the ridge-pole in the center, and nailed to the ridge-pole and logs. I recollect vividly the first night I slept in the new cabin, which was the first one built where now stands the flourishing and second city in the State of Wisconsin. The cabin was built near the south side of State on Front street. We were anxious to get the roof on so we could sleep under cover that night, and worked until after dark. We had a sheet-iron stove, with no oven, a hole on top to put on a frying-pan, or to let a pot or kettle hang down in it when cooking. The stove was put up and a hole cut in the roof for the pipe to go through. We cooked our supper, and afterward prepared for bed. Our bed consisted of a straw tick, filled with swamp-grass, and blankets, and was spread down on the ground alongside the sheet-iron stove. The weather was cold, and that night a northwest blizzard sprang up which thoroughly tested our cabin. On the south side of the ridge-pole the boards extended two or three feet above the ridge-pole, and they were not then nailed down on top. I lay in bed listening to the wind, and feeling it sensibly, too, and occasionally the part of the roof which extended above the ridge-pole would rise up two or three inches and fall back on the pole again. The wind kept on rising until finally a gust of wind came, stronger than any of the others, and off went the roof with it. It left the little stove sticking up about six feet high. I got up and pulled the pipe apart and set the stove down on the ground, and lay down again, but there was no more sleep for me that night, as the wind howled and the snow was flying in all directions, and when morning came about six inches of snow were in the cabin, and we were nearly frozen. We got up, cleared out the snow, picked up the scattered boards and put the roof on again, and nailed it down. It was the bluest morning I ever experienced; I was sick, and homesick, too, and it was the only time I wished myself back home in the East.

When the weather got warmer we built a shed addition on the east end, covered with split puncheons and covered with dirt, which was shelved and a counter put across, and a space left between the counter and the end of the main building for the Indians to stand while trading. They had to come in through the main building to get to the store part. We made three double sleeping-bunks or berths, one over the other, in the front cabin by putting up poles and cross-pieces and boards across, put our straw ticks and blankets on them. We were then in clover. The trade had been good while on the island, and continued good during the spring. Prairie La Crosse was a central point for the Indians. A number of small rivers emptied into the Mississippi river within a radius of fifteen or twenty miles. Black river, Trempealeau river, La Crosse, Root, Coon and Bad Axe rivers, where the Indians used to hunt and trap, and Prairie La Crosse was their most central point to trade after a trading post was established there.

Some time in March, Mr. Weld, my partner, imagined he could do better farther up the river, and became dissatisfied and wanted to draw out; so I purchased his interest and he went up to Fort Snelling on the first steam boat and was hired as superintendent of the Indian farm. In the summer of 1842 I went up to Fort Snelling on the steamboat "Rock River," and saw him there, and we went from Fort Snelling on horseback to see the Falls of St. Anthony, where the city of

Minneapolis is now located, with a population of 170,000. At that time there was not a soul living there on either side of the Mississippi river. There was a small corn-mill there, erected by the Government to grind feed for the animals at the fort when wanted.

In April I loaded my furs on the Government keel-boat, which General Brooks had so kindly loaned me, and started down the river to Prairie du Chien to sell my furs and purchase goods, and to return the keel-boat. On my way down, and below Coon slough, I overtook H. J. B. Miller, in a large canoe loaded with furs, on his way to Prairie du Chien. I took his whole outfit on board of the boat, and we went on down to Prairie du Chien together. We sold our furs to the American Fur Company, at fair prices. I had formed a very favorable opinion of Mr. Miller, and desired to have him return with me to Prairie La Crosse. I made him a proposition in which I told him I had a claim there, a cabin, such as it was, and a few goods on hand, and if he would return and go in partnership with me, I would give him a half interest in all I had. He asked for time to consider, and to hear from his brother in Illinois, and if favorable he would accept the proposition. In a few days he received a letter which was favorable, and we entered into partnership on the above basis. We jointly purchased goods, and loaded up his big canoe, which carried three or four tons. In our stock we purchased a small cast-iron cooking stove, which was a big improvement on the sheet-iron one I had, with no oven. We paddled and poled this big canoe, loaded to its full capacity, to La Crosse in four or five days, and it was not boys' play, either.

We unloaded our canoe and commenced trading jointly, both feeling satisfied with the arrangements and location. Having no horses or oxen to do work with, Mr. Miller soon left for Rockford, Illinois, and returned in two or three weeks with five yoke of oxen. During Mr. Miller's absence, I spaded up about two acres of land for a garden, and planted it. It embraced parts of blocks 7 and 10. With the oxen we plowed and enlarged the garden patch, and plowed a furrow around our claim, which was the original plat of La Crosse, containing nearly 100 acres. We then plowed around a claim made out at the bluffs, now known as the Miller farm, and also a claim at the lower end of the prairie. After this work was completed, Mr. Miller went to Prairie du Chien with the oxen, and put them on the road hauling Government freight out to Fort Atchison and Turkey River Agency. When through hauling freight, he returned to La Crosse with the outfit. In the early summer men were sent up Black river for the purpose of getting hewn pine logs for a new house, which were rafted and floated down to La Crosse, and a house 20 x 30 was erected, one and one-half stories high, chinked and pointed up with lime mortar, inside and outside, lathed and plastered and weather-boarded outside, with a shingle roof and brick chimney. We purchased bricks in Galena, which were brought up on a steamboat, and I built the chimney, which was the first one in La Crosse, and the only mason-work I ever did. The chimney remained there until the building was torn down in the 70s or 80s. There was a cellar under the house, about ten feet square, walled up with round logs. We looked upon this house as the best one at that time between Prairie du Chien and St. Peter or Fort Snelling. While constructing the house a little incident happened which I will relate. One day as we came out from dinner and went to the new house, we saw a large snake lying on the door-sill in the sun, sunning itself. On seeing us approaching,

it crawled into the house and out of sight. We went back to the cabin and remained awhile to see if the snake would return; after awhile it returned, and one of the men, with gun in hand, went out, and the snake again crawled into the house; the man followed and fired at the snake; it filled the room so full of smoke that we could not see around for two or three minutes; when the smoke cleared off no snake could be seen, but we saw the track of the snake in the sand down in the cellar. The floor was only partly laid below, but the upper floor was laid, and a short ladder, almost perpendicular, was our only means of getting up into the upper part of the house. I had some boards laid from a cross tie or timber in the center of the building to the end log, on which I had my bed, and slept there. I recollect having some hesitancy in retiring that night, as I always dream of snakes after killing or having an encounter with one. Well, I went to bed and took the chances. When I got to sleep I began to dream there was a snake in the bed. I woke up, got out of bed and felt and looked around for the snake, but found none, and so went back to bed. This was repeated during the night two or three times. In the morning I got up and went out to the cabin to get breakfast, and after breakfast one of the men said he would like to have a smoke. I told him to go up in the new house and in back of my bed, in the corner, he would find an Indian tomahawk and some stone pipes. He went up and was reaching over, and had just taken hold of a tomahawk pipe when he discovered a snake on the top log behind the bed. It drew back its head and hissed at him; he jumped back, threw the pipe, hitting the snake, cutting it partly in two, and then "hollered" to me to hand him up a gun, which I did; he shot the snake and threw it out of the window. The snake was between five and six feet long, and supposed to be a house-snake. I never could understand how the snake was able to come up from the cellar and into the attic, and get around behind my bed, there being no stairway, only a very steep ladder. I have not the least doubt but that the snake was there when I was dreaming of it.

During the summer an Indian challenged me to run a foot-race. It happened that there was no one around there but the Indian and myself. Of course he had no money, and we put up a lot of silver ear-bobs, about $3 worth. We put them on a stake, about 100 yards off, and the first one there was to take them. It so happened that I won the race, though I think he would have beaten me if we had run a few yards farther, as he was gaining on me when the race ended. I afterward learned that he was the fastest runner and the best hunter in the Winnebago nation. After that a number of other Indians challenged me to run. They thought I must be a good runner because I had beaten this man, but I had made my reputation as a fast runner and I refused to hazard it again.

In the summer of that year, 1842, I went down to Prairie du Chien and hired Ira Brunson, who was a surveyor, to come up and survey out a town site at Prairie La Crosse. His survey embraced the land that is now in the original plat of La Crosse; a plat was made of it, but not recorded, as the land had not been surveyed by the Government, and we had no title to the same. The buildings which were erected from that year to 1850 or 1851 were located on lots and blocks as designated by that plat.

In 1842 the steamboat "Rock River," commanded by Count Heresta, was the first steamboat that made regular trips from Galena to Fort Snelling, once in two weeks. Before that time there were two or three

boats, each of which made a trip, loaded with supplies for Fort Snelling, the American Fur Company at St. Peter, as it was then called, and now Mendota, and for the St. Croix Falls Lumber Company.

In August of that year I made a trip on the steamboat "Rock River" to where St. Paul now is, and to Fort Snelling; and there were then only about half a dozen houses there. The main settlement was at Pig's Eye, about one mile below St. Paul, containing twenty or thirty log houses, and occupied mostly by French and half-breeds. A few days before making this trip, the Sioux and Chippewa Indians had a severe battle on the St. Croix river, and many were killed on both sides, and the Sioux Indians at Crow's village and at Kapozie were painted in black, mourning for their lost friends in battle, and dancing around the scalps taken from their enemies. The sight was something new to me, and their whooping and dancing was hideous in the extreme. At that time there were only a few landings between La Crosse and Fort Snelling—Reed's Landing, twenty miles above; Home's Landing; Pratt's, where Wabashaw now is, at the Indian village; Mission and Indian farm, now Red Wing, mouth of the St. Croix river; Pig's Eye, St. Paul landing and Fort Snelling.

Colonel Mills came up from Dubuque to La Crosse, and liked the location very much, and I told him that I would give him a contract to deed him a lot, when the title was obtained from the Government, if he would build a house. He accepted the offer, and selected a lot on the corner of Pearl and Front streets, where now stands the International Hotel. The house was built of hewn pine logs, one and one-half stories high, shingled roof. Colonel Mills lived in it about a year and then sold the house and contract for the deed to Jacob Spaulding, of Black River Falls, and returned to Dubuque. Mr. Kounts and Scott came up, I think, from Potosi, Wisconsin, and made a claim adjoining ours to the south, embracing what is now known as Dunn, Dowsman & Cameron's addition. They went away and left the claim.

William Bunnell came up that year and located at Mountain de Trempealeau, about twenty-eight miles up the Mississippi river. Peter Cameron came in the fall, and seeing the claim made by Kounts and Scott apparently abandoned, took possession and built a log house and stable, and commenced trading with the Indians.

I recollect an incident that happened in the winter of 1842-'43. Wats Hatakaw or Blind Decorah, the head chief of the Winnebago nation, had a son who was a great hunter. He was out hunting deer on Root river, and had wounded one and was following him, and had thrown his blanket away so as not to be encumbered. The deer crossed Root river, and the Indian after him. He broke through the ice, but succeeded in getting out, and being without a blanket was frozen to death! He was found where he had apparently walked around a tree for the purpose of getting warmed up and keeping from freezing, but was compelled to succumb to the severe cold. He was found partially in a sitting position, frozen stiff. The remains were carried to my house, and at the request of the old chief I had a coffin made to bury him in, which was nearly square, as he had frozen in a sitting position. A large number of Indians came to attend the Indian burial services, as the Indian had many friends. Some of his friends claimed that his blanket had been stolen, or taken from him, and that was the cause of his freezing to death. They, in consequence of this difference of opinion, got up quite a fight among themselves, an

in the course of the row the coffin was broken open and the corpse was thrown out on the floor. I finally succeeded in getting them quieted down, and laid the corpse back into the box or coffin, and nailed it up again. At the request of the chief, I had a grave dug between State and Main on Front street, on quite a high place near the river, and buried him in it, put up a picket fence around the grave and erected a cross and painted it white. When the chief and his family would come there, they would put tin pans filled with food, tea and coffee on the head of the grave for him to feed on, on his way to the happy hunting grounds. The grave remained there until the street was graded in 1851 or 1852.

I have heard it claimed that La Crosse derived its name from that cross, which was put up at this Indian grave. At one time we had quite a lengthy controversy as to the origin of the name, in which I maintained the theory that it was given to the place because the Indians used to assemble there to play la crosse, a game of ball, and after much argument and discussion it was decided that my version was correct.

In the winter of 1842 and 1843 Peter Cameron and myself made a trip jointly with goods up the river on the ice to Fort Snelling with three or four teams. We had to make a portage near the mouth of the Zumbro river, below Lake Pepin, to above what is now known as Read's Landing. The portage alongside of the foot of Lake Pepin was a difficult and dangerous one along the hillside, there being some danger of sliding down into the lake, and we let our teams down with the aid of a rope tied to the sleds and around a tree; crossed Lake Pepin, and went on to where Red Wing now is, and camped with a missionary. The next day we went up to the mouth of St. Croix river, now Prescott, and from there to Pig's Eye, St. Paul and Fort Snelling. At Red Wing, Count Herasta, Captain of the steamboat Rock River, overtook us and went up in company with us. His boat was frozen the fall before just below St. Paul, and he was on his way up to look after his boat when the river opened, and to take her down the river. We sold out our stock of goods and had quite a lot of furs in a few days, and shortly after started on our return trip. The second night we got to Mr. Weld's place, near the head of Lake Pepin; we sold him one of our horses, and took our pay in furs, which made the loads pretty heavy for the other horses, having to haul an extra sleigh. The distance from Mr. Weld's place to the foot of Lake Pepin, where Wabashaw now is, is fifteen or eighteen miles, and we had the hardest trip I ever experienced for so short a distance. The snow was deep on the ice, and a crust over the snow which would bear a man for a few steps and then he would go down through the snow two or three feet. The distance being short, we did not take any food for ourselves or horses, expecting to get through in good season. We soon became tired, and our horses also; we tried to cut a hole through the ice for water, also to cut steps down in the ice with a long-handled ax, and had to give it up. We tried it at several places during the day, with the same result. Some time after dark, our horses as well as ourselves being nearly exhausted, we stopped, and Mr. Cameron suggested that we camp on the ice, and one of us go on to Mr. Cratt's, who was the Government blacksmith for the Indians, and get something to eat, and return with food for our horses. I said to him, we had better not separate; if we camped, to camp together. After being rested awhile and talking the matter over, we concluded to go on. About twelve o'clock at night we succeeded in getting through to Cratt's place,

where we fared sumptuously. I never was so glad to get to a place as I was that night. The next morning we resumed our journey, and got to La Crosse in three or four days, arriving there on the 2d day of April, 1843. On the 4th we started on the ice for Prairie du Chien, for the purpose of purchasing more goods; and after we got down four or five miles I became snow-blind, which was very painful, and returned home, but the teams were sent down and returned with loads of goods on the ice. That winter was the coldest I have ever experienced in this country: the ice did not go out of Lake Pepin until the first days of May. I think it was in the winter of 1843-'44. Mr. Philip Jacobs had a trading cabin up Black River Lake, near where Onalaska is now situated. One day the Indians came into his cabin and scared him or drove him out; he came down to my place and told his story, and wanted some assistance. I returned with him on foot on the ice; when we arrived at his cabin we found it in possession of a big strapping Indian, who was deaf and dumb; nothing had been taken or disturbed. The Indian finally made us understand that he would go to the Indian camps which were on the islands above, and get some Indians and return and take possession of the cabin or burn it. I gave him to understand that we would defend it; he went away; I remained there all night, and no Indians came. The next morning I returned home. In this way we would expose ourselves sometimes in protecting each other, even though we were trading in opposition to each other.

In 1843 Dr. Snaugh, or "Dutch Doctor" as we called him, came up and built near Jay street and traded with the Indians. Asa White came and worked for Mr. Cameron that fall and winter, and boarded with us part of the time. Mr. White made a claim adjoining Mr. Cameron's on the south, now known as Stoddars & Levy's addition, built a house and traded with the Indians, and had a small piece of land under cultivation. This year we broke up some land back near the bluffs, where the Miller farm now is, and also down near the south end of the prairie, and got out rails from the islands and bottom lands to fence the land; corn, barley and wheat were planted, which was the first farming done in what is now La Crosse county. Two or three years after, when a mill was built at Prairie du Chien, the only means of getting wheat manufactured into flour was by taking it to Prairie du Chien on the ice, and I remember hauling it there and returning with flour, ninety miles over the ice. Dr. Snaugh, or "Dutch Doc," made a claim on what is now known as the State Road Cooley, and farmed it some, and years afterward sold the land to J. C. Ramsey, of St. Paul.

In 1843 I made a visit home, to fulfill a promise I had made some three years before, and to purchase goods in New York. I went by steamer to St. Louis, and thence to Cairo and up the Ohio river to Pittsburg, and took the stage at the Monongahela Hotel and traveled over the Alleghany mountains to Cumberland, and thence by rail to Baltimore, and by rail and steamboat to New York city, up the Hudson river to Albany, and by rail to Saratoga Springs, where I stopped for three or four days, not feeling very well, and by steamer from Whitehall to Westport, my former home. My people were very glad to see me, as well as I was them; and I recollect that my mother (God bless her memory!) asked me if I had come home to remain, and I replied that I was glad to come and see them, but would not remain if the whole of Essex county was given to me. In a few days I was taken sick, and was confined

to my bed for three weeks or more. Soon after I recovered I went to New York to purchase some goods for the Indian trade. My father, and two or three of his business friends, accompanied me, he having some business there, wanting to form a company to put an opposition steamer on Lake Champlain, and to see what kind of goods I purchased for the Indian trade. We went by steamboat to Whitehall, packet boat on canal and steamboat to New York, and we stopped at the Lovejoy House, across from the park and opposite the Astor House. Mr. Lovejoy having once kept a hotel or store in Westport, but was burned out and moved to New York. The next day I hunted up stores that kept Indian goods, and found only two of them, Grant & Barton and Sydam, Dorquans & Nixon.

At this place something occurred which might be of interest to the reader. While selecting goods (my father was with me) I saw a piece of light-colored fancy silk, which I thought would make a nice wedding-dress, and expecting it to be put to use very soon told the clerk to cut me off a pattern, which he did, and that I wished to pay for it and not have it put on the bill with the other goods, put my hand in my pocket for the money to pay for it, and to my great astonishment there was no money or pocket-book there. I then remembered that I had put my money under my pillow the night before and had left it there. I told my father about it and asked him to go with me to the hotel, he being acquainted with the landlord, to see if we could find the money. He said there was not one chance in 100 that I would find it. However, we went up to the hotel, and direct to our room. As we entered the room the chambermaid came out; father stood at the door while I went in and examined the room; the chambermaid remained in the hall near the door till I came out. I asked her if she found some money under the pillow, and she said she did, and took it to the office and gave it to the clerk. I hurried to the office and asked the clerk if anything had been given him by the chambermaid from such a room, and he said there had, and I described it and my money was returned. No one can imagine the relief it gave me to get possession of it again. I went upstairs and gave the maid $5, and have always been sorry that I did not give her more, as she deserved it for her honesty.

We went back to the store, paid for the wedding dress, and completed my purchases and made arrangements for future purchases. Terms were one-fourth cash, and the balance in six and eight months' time, note payable at bank, with my father's endorsement. The goods were shipped to Troy and stored there until I went West in October. We went home and on the 17th of August I was married to Miss Rebecca E. Ismon, at Charlotte, Vermont. Soon after our arrival at my father's house, he gave us a second-day wedding, and invited his acquaintances and friends from the entire county. He was so well known and had such a number of acquaintances that it was the largest affair of the kind that had ever been given at Westport. About the last of September I was ready to start on my return trip West. My money had given out and I went to General Hunter and borrowed $500 with my father's endorsement. Our parents on both sides had given us some household goods, which were packed in boxes, and we took them along with us. We shipped on a fast freight boat, which was towed by steamer to Whitehall, and to Troy by canal, stopped and took on board the goods which I had purchased in New York, and thence to Buffalo, arriving there in a week or ten days. We took passage on a steamer for Chicago.

with our goods all on board, arriving in Chicago in due time. We had with us on this trip a young lady by the name of Louisa Pearson, who wished to visit some friends in Illinois. I told her that I would pay all of her expenses if she would go through with us and spend the winter, and visit her friends in the spring. This she did, and was company for Mrs. Myrick the first winter at La Crosse. There were no railroads at that time running out of Chicago, but there were stages running to Galena, where we wanted to go; but I wanted to make sure of getting the goods across to Galena, on the Mississippi river. I finally hired three or four schooner wagons and loaded them up, one of which was loaded lightly, and on which we took passage. The roads were not in the best of order, and our progress was pretty slow, and when we got to Rockford we abandoned the wagon and took the stage for Galena. In three or four days the teams got through with our goods. Our trip was a slow one, but on the whole pleasant, and we enjoyed ourselves very well. We had to remain in Galena eight days waiting for a steamboat to go to La Crosse, and finally arrived there with our goods, being almost four weeks making the journey. We were made welcome on our arrival by the few who were there, and the women were almost a curiosity, and they were the first white women who settled in the embryo now flourishing city of La Crosse. The news went far and near among the Indians that the tall trader, "Wonk-se-reek," as that was my name among the Indians, had returned with two white women, one his wife, and they came flocking in to greet us, and see the curiosities, "white women."

We passed the winter quite comfortably in our house, although somewhat crowded for room, one end of the building being occupied as a store. In the spring we built on an addition or "L" part, 12 x 16, making a kitchen, bedroom and pantry, which gave us considerable more room. We also built on the north end of the house an addition, with a stone chimney and fireplace, called the "Indian room," where they could cook their food and sleep, when coming in from their hunts. We opened our new stock of goods, and when the Indians returned from the payment of their annuities at Turkey river, we had a good trade. Just before the river closed with ice, we sent what fall furs we had taken in to the American Fur Company at Prairie du Chien, and in December I made my second trip to Prairie du Chien on the Indian trail under the bluffs, but on horseback this time, as we were now the owners of two or three horses. My object in going was to provide for the payment of my note given in New York. I had almost $1,000 in silver in saddle-bags on the horse under me, which made a pretty good load for the horse I was riding. Nothing occurred of any consequence until I came to the creek about ten miles north of Prairie du Chien, a little after dark. The weather was cold; in crossing the creek the saddle-girth broke, and let my saddle, money and myself into the creek. I fished around and got the money and saddle out on the other side, put the saddle on the horse and saddle-bags across, and walked the balance of the way into town, my clothes being frozen stiff. I got in about eight o'clock, tired, wet and hungry. The next day I went on to the American Fur Company's store, in charge of H. L. Dousman. I sold the furs which were sent down to him from La Crosse, and gave him the money I had, and he sent to St. Louis and ordered a draft sent to my father of the amount sufficient to take up my notes that my father had endorsed. There were no steamboats running at that time, and no rail-

road, and mails were carried by stages, and it took nearly six weeks to get the draft around where I wanted it. This was the only way that I could remit at that time, there being no banks at Prairie du Chien. This was the first remittance made for goods purchased for La Crosse. On my return trip to La Crosse I went part of the way on the ice; I recollect following up a trail on a slough, which ended in a round pocket about fifteen or twenty feet across it, and when reaching it my horse broke through the ice and I had all I could do to keep from being pawed under. I finally succeeded in getting out, and also the horse. It was only a few rods to the main channel of the river, which was frozen, and I got my horse upon it, and walked about three miles after dark without a road or track to a house near the foot of Coon slough. My clothes were soon frozen. I met there General Stewart, paymaster of the army, who was returning from Fort Snelling, where he had been to pay the troops. The next day I arrived at La Crosse, and glad to get home.

We had men cutting steamboat wood on the bottom and islands about two miles above La Crosse, the most of which I hauled with one horse, crossing at the foot of Black River Lake, and coming down the slough and over La Crosse river, and banked it on the steamboat landing, which met with ready sale to steamboats the next summer. The summer while I was East, Miller built an old fashioned barn, 30 x 40 feet, about where the Cameron House now stands, and also a warehouse, situated on the corner of Front and State streets, where the Bellview House now is, and a blacksmith shop on Front, between State and Main streets. These were about all the improvements made in 1843.

In 1842 or 1843, quite a colony of Mormons came up from Nauvoo, in charge of Miller and Wight, who rented Mr. Spaulding's sawmill at Black River Falls to get out lumber to use at Nauvoo. They got short of provisions and goods, and we furnished them with what they wanted during the winter, and took our pay in sawed lumber, to be delivered at La Crosse in the spring. The lumber was delivered as per agreement, all rafted. Jacob Spaulding got a raft of lumber out at the same time, and we coupled our rafts together and ran it to St. Louis, which was the first raft of lumber ever run from La Crosse or Black river to St. Louis. The river was high and we made a very quick trip, tying up to the shore only three or four times all the way down to St. Louis. We had a good deal of trouble in landing our rafts below the steamboats where we wanted to haul the lumber out, the water being so high and current so swift. We however succeeded, hauled our lumber out, and by the time we got the last lumber out the first taken out was afloat, the river rising so fast. We went to work and put the lumber on higher ground, handling it all over twice, and then it had to be moved the third time, and could not be sold as long as the river was rising so fast. I went up into the city and rented two lots, and got teams and hauled all the lumber upon them, and then began to sell the lumber. Mr. Spaulding was taken sick, and I attended to selling his lumber also. I worked in the water up to my waist nearly two weeks. It was said that the river had never been so high before or since. It is known as the high water of 1844. After our lumber was sold and supplies and goods purchased, we chartered the steamboat Potosi to bring our supplies and men to La Crosse, and she returned from there. The Mormons who were located at Black River Falls rafted up their lumber and went to Nauvoo in the summer. In October of that year quite a

colony of Mormons came up from Nauvoo and landed at La Crosse, and camped there several days, and finally settled in what is now called Mormon Coolcy, some four or five miles south of La Crosse. They built twenty-five or thirty log houses and made themselves quite comfortable. We hired quite a number of the men, some cutting cordwood and getting out rails on the islands, and some of them were sent up the Black river to make shingles. The pay was drawn by the elders in provisions to support the families in the settlement. Just as the river opened in the spring, the men all came down from Black river, and the men stopped cutting cordwood, and they had just at that time completed a flat or wood-boat for us. In the meantime they had built some flat-boats down on the slough near the settlement. News got out that they were all going to leave. I went down to the settlement to see the elders and adjust matters. They came up to the store and I got a settlement by taking some oxen and horses for the amount they owed us. That night they set fire to most of their houses and embarked in their flat-boats, and left by the light of their burning houses for Nauvoo.

Jacob Spaulding went to Black River Falls in 1839 and built a sawmill, in partnership with Andrew Wood, I think, of Quincy, Illinois. Horatio Curts, from Nauvoo, came up in 1841, and went up Black river. Jonathan Nichols and family, James O'Neil, H. McCollom and some others went up Black river in 1842. John Morrison, William and John Levis, Andrew Shepard, Vallantine Thomas and William Douglas arrived and went up Black river in 1843, and engaged in the lumber business. In 1844 Thomas and Peter Hall arrived, also William Pauley and Andrew Ferguson; they all went up Black river. In the spring of 1844 Miss Pearson went to Illinois to see her friends, and in the fall Mr. Miller, my partner, went down and married her, and returned to La Crosse. We put up another addition to our house a bedroom for their accommodation.

Lafayette Bunnell arrived in 1843 or '44, and made a claim adjoining Asa White on the south, and made a field and put in crops, which claim I afterwards purchased of him. Dr. Bunnell and family, consisting of wife and two daughters, one a widow lady and the other single, and a young son, arrived from Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Bunnell was the first physician who settled in La Crosse. Shortly after their arrival the eldest daughter told me that we would have a railroad at La Crosse, either from Milwaukee or Green Bay. She was the first person that I ever heard speaking of a railroad coming to La Crosse. Her prophecy more than came to pass, for La Crosse has a railroad both from Milwaukee and Green Bay. If I remember correctly, the family all died at La Crosse, with the exception of Lafayette, who now lives at Homer, Minnesota, and is known as Dr. Bunnell. Newell Houghton came to La Crosse this year and made his headquarters at Asa White's; he was a great hunter, and was killed at New Ulm, Minnesota, while defending the city during the time of the great massacre by the Sioux Indians in 1862.

John and Charles Naigle came to La Crosse this year, and worked for us, getting out rails and cord wood more or less for two years. They made a claim south of the State Road Cooley, and made a farm, and I think it has been occupied by some member of the family ever since. The Naigles used to cut oak logs on top of the bluffs, roll them down and split them up into rails, which were used to fence in their land and mine at the south end of the prairie.

In 1844 or '45 a Swiss or French colony

came over from the old country and landed at La Crosse, camping on the banks of the river below Pearl street for some time. It was quite a sickly season, and some of them died; one or two families settled under the bluffs and the others left, some going up the river to the St. Croix country, and others returned South or East. If I remember correctly, Charles Naigle married the widow of one of the Swiss families who had settled under the bluffs.

In 1843 I was appointed Postmaster, under President Tyler's administration, and it was at my suggestion to the Postmaster-General that the "Prairie" be left off and the office be called La Crosse, which was adopted. I resigned the office in 1845 or '46 in favor of, and recommended, the late Major E. A. C. Hatch, who was clerking for me, and he was appointed; when he left La Crosse, in 1848, he resigned in favor of H. J. B. Miller, who held the office until Henry Hubbel was appointed in 1851 or '52, if I remember correctly. In 1841, and for some prior years, and for several years after, the mail was carried to Fort Snelling once in two weeks, in the summer in a canoe, and in the winter by dog-train, and occasionally by a one-horse train. The man leaving with the mail at Prairie du Chien would take it as far as Lake Pepin, and another mail-carrier would meet him and exchange mail, and both would return to their starting-place.

In those years the postage on letters was 6¼, 12½, 18¾ and 25 cents, according to distance, and letters could be sent without prepaying the postage, and postmasters could receive and send their mail free as part consideration for their services. While I was performing the duties of the office, my free postage was worth more to me than my commissions, as the most of my letters were 25-cent letter postage. The work of the post-office was much more laborious and complicated than it is now; then we had to mark the postage on each letter according to distance, enter every letter on a way-bill, with the amount of postage paid and unpaid footed up in columns, and a way-bill on every package, and a record of every way-bill had to be kept in a book made for that purpose, and to make quarterly returns from. From La Crosse, packages going East had to be sent to Chicago, to the distributing office, and those South to St. Louis. Now a postage stamp must be put on every letter before putting it in the office, the letters counted and the date stamped on them, and can then be put into the mail-bag and sent off.

As I said before, the steamboat Rock River was the first steamboat that commenced running regularly from Galena in 1842, and was the only regular boat for that year, although there were three or four transient ones on Government business. In 1843 the steamboat Otter was put in the trade from Galena to Fort Snelling, commanded by Scribe Harris. In 1844 the Argo was put in the same trade, under Captain Sedgwick, and Captain Blakely was clerk, and in later years became captain and commanded some of the best boats on the Upper Mississippi river.

In 1845 H. L. Dousman had a boat built and named it the Lynx, and I think was commanded by Captain Hooper, who was once a member of the firm of Hooper, Peck & Scales, of Galena, and also clerk of the steamboat Otter. Mr. Hooper afterwards started for California, in 1848 or '49, during the gold excitement; he got as far as Salt Lake City, where he remained and joined the Mormons; he became a prominent banker, and was afterwards elected delegate to Congress. I have met him since several times in Washington.

The boat met with a serious accident on

the return of the first trip. The night was very dark, and while passing Wabashaw village, now called Winona, the pilot saw an opening up the valley near the lower end of the prairie, and, taking it for the river, steered the boat for the opening and *ran* with full speed on the lower point of the prairie, with but little water on it; she ran clear out of the water nearly to her 'midships, and they had to take everything off the boat; a low-river boat came up and tried nearly a whole day to pull her off, but had to give it up. They still continued to lighten the boat. Finally another boat more powerful than the other came along and hitched on to her, and succeeded in pulling the boat off; she was detained there over a week before she was liberated. Afterward the Dr. Franklin, the Senator and the Yankee Nominee, occasional transient boats, would make trips from Pittsburg or St. Louis. The names of those transient steamboats were: Amaranth, Ohio, General Brooks, Highland Mary, and some others, whose names I do not now remember.

In the spring of 1844, after selling our furs to H. L. Dowsman, he said he would like to furnish us goods, as Mr. Labath, whom he had supplied with goods and traded about four miles below La Crosse, opposite the mouth of Root river, and whose contract of five years had expired, and said Mr. Labath told him that he did not want to trade there any longer, as that tall trader could sell goods cheaper than he could. I replied that I had made satisfactory arrangements for goods in New York. Mr. Dowsman said to me that I could look at their invoices, and he would furnish imported or sterling goods at seventy-two per cent. from original cost or invoice price, New York goods at thirty per cent., and St. Louis goods at fifteen per cent., and could return all goods unsold, and would furnish us money whenever we wanted it, and would not sell goods to any one else near by. After thinking the matter all over we concluded it was best to accept the proposition, and did so. We got our sterling Indian goods mostly imported of Mr. Dowsman, so long as he was in charge of the American Fur Company, and when he sold out in 1846 to H. M. Rice and Gokie Brisbois, purchased goods from them under the same arrangements until 1848, when the Indians were removed to Long Prairie, Minnesota, and the American Fur Establishment was abandoned at Prairie du Chien.

In the year 1845-'46 H. L. Dowsman and a man living out in the country some ten miles, whose name I cannot recall to memory, and myself were nominated for County Commissioners for Crawford county on one ticket, and three others on an opposition ticket; our ticket was elected, and I served as one of the County Commissioners until I went to Minnesota in 1848. I had to go to Prairie du Chien whenever the County Commissioners met. Crawford county was then a very large county; it commenced at the mouth of the Wisconsin river and ran up North and included all the country through to Lake Superior, and, if I remember correctly, several counties have been organized out of it since and are well populated. The Government surveyed the lands in 1845 or 1846, but they were not put in the market until January, 1848. I supposed that we had the right to pre-empt the lands, but we had not complied with the pre-emption laws, which I think were passed in 1841; consequently we had to take our chances in bidding in our land. When the land was advertised for sale on the 17th of January, 1848, at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, Peter Cameron, Asa White, Dr. Snaugh, J. M. Levy and myself went there to secure title to our lands. Not knowing what might happen, I thought it best to

go prepared to protect myself, in case there were bidders on the land. I took with me about all the money we had, which amounted to $760 or $800; on my way stopped at Prairie du Chien to see H. L. Dousman, and from him received a letter of introduction and also of credit to Mr. Parish, the Receiver of the Land Office, in which he requested him to accept my bid for any amount that I saw fit to bid on the land, and that he would be responsible, in case there was any competition, which Mr. Parish consented to do. The sale was adjourned one day to give us time to fix up some little matters between us. The sale came off the next day; we had no trouble, as there was no one who dared to bid against us; so we got our land at $1.25 per acre. I secured the original town-site of about 160 acres, eighty or 160 acres on what was called the Miller farm, 160 acres near the lower end of the prairie, and seventy acres of the Bunnell claim, what is now Burns' addition to La Crosse. In the early winter the late Major Hatch, who first talked with me about going West and could not come with me on account of his mother's sickness, came out in June, 1843, when I was on my way East, and came to Prairie du Chien and remained there until December or January, and then came to La Crosse and clerked for me until 1848, when he left for St. Paul. He was a courageous man, and was not afraid of man, Indian or the devil. I will here relate a little incident that took place. Hatch was down near the river, where the public landing now is, when an Indian crawled up behind him with a club in hand raised to strike him. Lafayette Bunnell, who was standing up near the house, saw the action of the Indian and "hollered" to Hatch; Hatch turned and dodged the Indian's blow; a club happened to be near by, which he picked up and struck the Indian on the head, and the Indian was taken away in a canoe by his friends in a seriously wounded condition. In the afternoon an Indian came down from the camp, where North La Crosse is now situated, and told Hatch that the Indian would die, and advised him to leave, as the Indian had many friends and they would certainly kill him. I advised Hatch to take a canoe and go to Prairie du Chien; after we all got through talking and advising Mr. Hatch, he told the Indian to go back to the camp and tell the Indians that he intended to kill him, and that if he lived and he ever saw him again, he would certainly kill him. Well, we were all frightened, fearing the results. The Indian recovered, and was always after that a very warm friend of Mr. Hatch. The Indian was afterwards shot and killed at South Rapids, Minnesota, in 1849, by Calvin Potter, which caused quite an excitement, and the troops and volunteers went up from St. Paul to quiet the disturbance.

There was another instance where Mr. Hatch figured with the Indians. Mr. Pauley was running a shingle camp for us up on Cunningham creek, and he came down with a team of horses to get some supplies, and while coming down Black River Lake the horses broke through the ice; the water was not very deep, but they perished from the cold. The Indians assisted in getting them out of the water on to the ice. The harness and sleigh were left there, and Mr. Pauley came on down to the house and told us of it. The next morning we sent up for the harness and sleigh, but there were no horses or harness there. The Indians had cut the horses to pieces and packed them off with the harness. Their camp was where Onalaska now is. I sent Mr. Hatch up with blankets and food, and told him not to return without the harness. The Indians all denied having the harness; Mr. Hatch told them that the "tall trader" had told him not to re-

turn without the harness, and he prepared to camp with them. After being there a day or two, or more, the Indians became satisfied that he meant what he said and would execute my orders; they held a council, and concluded to bring in the harness. It was returned in pieces, it having been distributed in several camps. Hatch returned with the harness. The Indians all became very much attached to Mr. Hatch, as he never manifested any fear, and was always truthful with them.

At another time when Mr. Hatch was trading for us at Holm's Landing, now Fountain City, he again displayed his courage. He, in course of trade, had given some credits to Indians; he went out to the Indian camp one day with a horse loaded with goods, for the purpose of trading and collecting his credits given the Indians. He unloaded his horse when he got to the camp and entered it. He soon asked the Indians to pay their credits; they had some talk among themselves, concluded they would not pay them, and so informed Mr. Hatch. He very coolly took out from one of the sacks containing goods, a small keg of powder and put it on the fire, and then sat down. The Indians with consternation and fright immediately vacated the camp and left Hatch in full possession. As soon as the Indians got out of the camp or wigwam, which was in a moment, Mr. Hatch kicked the keg out of the fire. In about an hour the Indians ventured up and peeked into the wigwam, and saw Hatch sitting there smoking his pipe. They counseled among themselves, and came to the conclusion that there was some great spirit about the man,—that they had better go in and pay what they owed him. They went in and opened their sacks of furs, paid all they owed, and sold him all they had left. In this and other ways Mr. Hatch gained a reputation with the Sioux Indians for bravery and honesty that continued up to the time of his death.

In the year 1843 J. C. Davis, W. T. Price, William Hilds, Henry O'Neil, O. H. Dibble, Wm. Gilligen, Calvin Potter, Wm. Horan, John Perry, Joel Lemon, Mr. Stickney, Joseph Claney and others arrived and went on up Black river. John M. Levy came up and purchased from Jacob Spaulding the building put up by Colonel Mills, on the corner of Pearl and Front streets. Mr. Levy and Dr. Snaugh formed a co-partnership and erected a two-story frame building, which was the first frame building erected in La Crosse. That year, or the next, we put a two story front with a ball alley running back one story, on the lots now occupied by a brick building, near the cold-storage provision house on Front street. One ball was made out of a pine knot, which was used in the alley until a full set came from St. Louis. In after years the building was turned into a broom factory and burned down a year or two after. In the winter of 1844 or '45 Miller went up to Holmes' Landing, now Fountain City, and traded with the Sioux Indians, and returned in the spring. Mr. Hatch took his place and traded the following winter. In the spring the house was torn down, rafted and floated to La Crosse, and put up where the cold-storage house now stands, and was used in connection with another building as a trading house or store, which relieved the house we lived in, and gave us more room, and we were not annoyed with the Indians so much.

Our first child was born at Prairie du Chien in 1844, and was named Andrew Jackson, and died at La Crosse in 1845. It was the first white child which died in La Crosse; it was buried on the old burying-ground on a knoll on Third street, since graded down, where Barclay's plow factory is now located.

The remains were removed to the Oak Grove Cemetery. The date of the slab or tombstone is the oldest in the cemetery. In 1840 Hon. Daniel Cameron, brother of Peter Cameron, and Henry Atkinson, James Day, John Ebler, Mr. Brockwas, Amos Elliott, Robert Garrett and some others arrived and went up Black river. Fetherline and wife came and remained in La Crosse, and lived near Jay street. When O. H. Dibble returned from Black river in 1845, he reported to me that *he had found* a good mill-site on the West Fork of Black river, about a mile up, and persuaded us to go in partnership and put up a sawmill. I went down to St. Louis and purchased the machinery and iron for it, and sent men and supplies up, and Mr. Dibble went up in charge of the outfit. A double sash sawmill was built, and got to running in the summer of 1846.

In the fall of 1845 myself and wife went East, and spent the winter with our friends; left La Crosse on steamboat for Galena, and from there on stage to Chicago, and through Michigan to Detroit, and from there by steamer to Buffalo, from Buffalo by canal, railroad and steamboat to Westport, New New York. After spending a very pleasant time in visiting with our friends, we started on our return to our Western home in March; traveled by stage to Troy, New York, and by steamer down the Hudson river to New York city, from there by rail and steamer to Baltimore, and by rail from there to Cumberland, where we took the stage route over the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg; from there by steamboat to St. Louis, there changed on to another boat for Galena, and from there to La Crosse, arriving some time in April, and were nearly three weeks making the trip.

While absent, the erection of the sawmill on Black river, under the supervision of Mr. Dibble, progressed very slowly, and soon after my return I went up to the mill to see how they were getting along, as there was some dissatisfaction in the manner in which the work was being done. Mr. Dibble drew out of the concern, I paid him for his services and he left the country. In two or three months the mill was completed and commenced to saw lumber. The river being low, no lumber was run out that season. A stock of logs was cut in the vicinity of the mill, hauled and rolled upon the ice in the mill-pond, and some on the bank. In the spring the mill was started to sawing; about 300 M. feet of lumber was rafted, but there was not a sufficient rise of water to run it out of the then unimproved river, and it lay tied up to the bank a little way below the mill. Mr. Miller and wife were living there at this time, and had charge of the mill and a stock of goods. In the latter part of June I went up to the mill on horseback to see how things were getting along; I found the lumber rafted as above stated, and between 300 and 400 M. feet piled up fifteen to twenty feet high along the bank of the river, and everything was going on satisfactorily. After remaining there three or four days, I started back to La Crosse. The river was very low at that time, and one could, in places above the forks, cross the river by stepping from one stone to another. The first night I staid at Mr. Nicholas' mill, several miles below the falls. I noticed that evening a dark cloud up the river, and there was a light rain that night there. The next morning was clear and bright and I resumed my journey home to La Crosse, and arrived there that evening. The next afternoon a man came down from Black River Falls on horseback, and reported to me that there had been a very heavy freshet and carried away nearly everything on Black river, and that he was sent down to have me take men and

go up to the mouth of the river above Black River Lake and boom the river, to stop the logs and lumber from running into the lake. After hearing his story I told him that I had just come down from up the river, and the river was very low, and could not credit his story, and did not for some time. I finally concluded to do as requested, got tools, rope, etc., and some men; paddled up in a canoe above the head of the lake into the river a little way, and found to my satisfaction that the report was too true, as the river had boomed itself with logs, lumber, shingles and mill timber for a distance of nearly eighteen miles. We returned to La Crosse, and the next day got full reports of the disaster. It was reported that there must have been a cloud-burst with the storm on the upper river, as in a very few hours there was an eighteen-foot rise on the swift rapids where our mill was located, and much higher in other places. There was not a boom on the river that withstood the raging waters, not a mill but what was more or less damaged. It took away our main and wing dams, all the logs and lumber rafted, the lumber that was piled up and one corner-post of the mill. It was said that those high piles of lumber went down over the dam and falls, and the reaction and force of the water then and there tore them to pieces. Jacob Spaulding's mill at the falls was taken out, but the dam stood the test. In three or four days there were about 100 men at work, breaking the jam, and each owner of logs getting them out and separating them, according to their marks. The men worked there about six weeks, myself with them, and all of us slept in our wet clothes nights. Every Saturday night I would go home and return Monday morning. When we got through Myrick & Miller had three Mississippi log-rafts, and Mr. Spaulding seven. Mr. Spaulding went to St. Louis and hired about 100 men to come up and man the rafts to run them down the river. When he returned from St. Louis with the men the river was very low, and there was no cash market for the logs above the rapids and as I did not want store pay for the logs, concluded to sell our logs, and did sell them to Mr. Spaulding and entered into co-partnership with him to rebuild the mill at Black River Falls, and turned in the three rafts of logs, cattle and horse teams we had up Black river as part payment. Mr. Spaulding started down the river with his ten log-rafts. The river being very low his rafts were stranded on the sand-bars at divers times on the way down the river.

In the latter part of the month of October Mr. Spaulding returned with his rafting-tools and foreman, and about twenty barrels of provisions, on all of which I had to pay the freight and passage. I asked Mr. Spaulding if this was all he had to go on with to rebuild and stock the mill, and he said it was; said he had had luck in getting his rafts down the river, and was taken sick himself, and had to depend on others to attend to his business. I replied it looked as though he was "broke," and I knew I was to a certain extent, and that I thought two broken concerns could not get along well together, and asked what he would take and cancel our contract; he said $250, and I gave him credit for $250 on the logs and took his note for the balance. However, Mr. Spaulding, with his indomitable pluck and courage, went on and erected a mill on the site of the old one, and on a more extensive scale got in a stock of logs during the winter. I sold the remains of our mill and plant to Mr. W. K. Levis and retired from the lumber business. In consequence of working in the water so long during the warm weather, rafting out logs and

lumber, many of the men were taken sick, some of whom died. I was also taken sick, with the typhus fever. A steamboat was up the river, and on its return I was carried on board of the steamboat by H. M. Rice, Captain Harris and others, and taken to Prairie du Chien, and was carried off the boat by the same men, up and into Mr. John Folsom's house, which stood near the American Fur Company's store, and I recollect hearing one of the men remark: "When he comes out of here, he will come out feet foremost." Mrs. Myrick accompanied me, and with the services of a good physician, Dr. Day, and my wife's good nursing, I came out all right and returned to La Crosse.

Desiring to know how we stood financially, it was necessary for us to have a settlement with the man with whom we had been dealing on Black river. In December of that year Mr. Miller and myself started up Black river on foot, for the purpose of having a general settlement with everybody. I packed the books with a blanket and Miller had the bottle of whisky. When we got to La Crosse river, out some three or four miles, we found it not frozen over. We took off our boots and pants and forded the river, dressed and took a drink and went on, and when we got to the Half-way creek did the same thing. Mr. Miller got his clothes on sooner than I did and started on, and I never saw him again until we got through to Mr. Douglas' sawmill. When the little stimulant that I had drank became exhausted, I became weak and faint and could not walk more than a mile without stopping to rest. I recollect that I felt very indignant towards Mr. Miller because he went off with the bottle of whisky and left me alone, and when I got through after dark, some two hours after Mr. Miller, I gave him a piece of my mind; he laughed, thinking it a very good joke he had played on me. We went and made settlements as far as O'Neil's creek, and settled with all parties and took their notes; on our return we dissolved partnership.

In October, 1847, Mrs. Myrick and myself went down to Prairie du Chien, where soon after a pair of twins were born. About a month after I purchased a pair of horses and double wagon with spring seats, and got ready to start home overland to La Crosse. We secured a nurse-girl to go with us, and fixed ourselves as comfortable as we could, and started. The roads were not in good condition, being frozen and very rough. The first or second night a snowstorm came on, and when we got up in the morning found we could go no farther with the wagon. I succeeded in getting a two-horse sleigh, and started on our journey. The day was bitter cold, the wind blowing from the northwest, and we had to face it nearly all the time. I was afraid we would freeze before we could get to a sheltered place where we could stop and build a fire to warm ourselves by. There was no habitation or settlement the last thirty or forty miles, until we reached way down in Mormon Cooley. We drove as fast as we could until we reached the head of Mormon Cooley, and when we got down about two miles found a sheltered spot from the wind, stopped, made a good, big fire, thawed ourselves out, rested a little and then resumed our journey. The road being almost no road at all, we had to drive very slowly. We made out to get to Mr. Coonley's farm some time after dark, who lived at the old Mormon settlement. How glad we all were to get into a house again, where we could get warm and something to eat! We were about six miles from home, where we arrived the next day about eleven o'clock, glad to see our home again, even ever so humble. The twins came through all right, but they seemed to suffer

some from the cold and the rough ride. In two or three days I returned with the driver to take back the sleigh and get the wagon, and took the trail down Coon river to the Mississippi, a distance of ten or fifteen miles, and came up to La Crosse on the ice.

In May, 1848, Hon. H. M. Rice had the contract to remove the Winnebago Indians to their new reservation at Long Prairie, Minnesota, and requested me to give him my assistance and to accompany him up the river to look up the new home or agency for the Indians. Mr. Rice embarked on board steamboat at Prairie du Chien with his horse, and on arrival of the boat at La Crosse Asa White and myself took passage with our horses to accompany Mr. Rice on his trip North. On arriving at St. Paul we saddled our horses and started. On our way up Mr. Rice made me some propositions in regard to business enterprises which I thought best to accept, having suffered severe losses by the great freshet the year before, and knowing that if I remained at La Crosse and continued in the lumber business I would be sick more or less, as I had been before. We went up to Sauk Rapids, Mr. Rice going on to Long Prairie, and I returned to La Crosse to prepare to carry out my engagements with Mr. Rice. After my return to La Crosse deeds were made out between Mr. White, Peter Cameron and myself, according to our original claim lines. I also executed deeds to Mr. Miller of half interest in the land embraced in the original town site of La Crosse and a deed in full to the Miller farm at the bluffs. Deeds were also executed to those who had built on lots under an agreement that deeds should be given them after title was obtained from the Government. The plat made from the survey in 1842 was never recorded, I suppose because there was no register office at La Crosse, and having no title to the lands. In 1851 and '52 a new survey was made by William Hood, which was recorded, but there was no particular change made from the first survey.

I settled up my affairs in La Crosse and up Black river as well as I could, and prepared to leave La Crosse; I think it was the first week in June I shipped my family, household goods and merchandise on board steamboat for St. Paul, left my family there, and with men and teams went up the Mississippi river to Crewig river to get out timber and lumber for some buildings to be put up at Sauk Rapids. While at work there I met with the misfortune to cut my foot, and was taken down to Menilota and St. Paul in a canoe. I was on crutches from June until the following January. The lumber was rafted and run down the river; it broke all to pieces in running over little falls, but enough was caught just above Sauk Rapids to put up two big buildings, by hauling some sawed lumber from Stillwater. After one of the buildings was partially built I moved my family up there and remained through the winter.

Up to 1848, when I left La Crosse, we kept a hotel on a small scale, and for some years it was the only place where the hungry and weary could get accommodations, and up to the time I got married did most of the cooking myself. Soon after Mrs. J. M. Levy arrived; Mrs. Myrick called upon her and found her at the wash-tub, washing. That summer they would occasionally go to the La Crosse river, about where Medary's tannery is now situated, and picnicking all alone, by a little spring that ran out of the sand-bank into the La Crosse river. Our neighbors were not very near; on the north, up the river, Wm. Bunnell lived, near Mount Trempealeau, about twenty miles from La Crosse, where we went with a one-horse

train up on the ice on a visit, and remained two or three days; on the south, or down the river, Prairie du Chien was the nearest place. The sawmills on Black river were owned and situated as follows: The first mill, owned by Wm. and Thomas Douglass, about twenty-five or thirty miles up Black river, on the west side; the next was Jonathan Nichols, on the west side, on a creek by the same name; the next was Shepard & Valentine's, some three miles below the falls; and just above and on the other side of the river was James O'Neil's, and then Jacob Spaulding's at Black River Falls; the next above the falls was John Levy's mill, on Levy's creek, and next was Thomas and Peter Hall's mill, on Hall's creek; then John Morrison's mill, on Morrison's creek; then Myrick & Miller's mill, on West Fork, about a mile from the fork; then Mr. H. McCollin's and James O'Neil's mill, on Cunningham's and O'Neil's creeks. Before spring I sold out my interest, and returned to St. Paul in the spring, where I remained most of the time ever since.

In 1851 Timothy Burns, Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin, came to St. Paul with a letter of introduction from H. L. Dowsman, and wanted to buy my interest in La Crosse. I sold him my half interest in the original town-site, and other property which I held there. I sold it for part cash, and the balance in two years. The first payment was made, and for the second payment I took back one-fourth interest in the original town-site of La Crosse. I have been selling lots off and on ever since, and still hold a number of lots in La Crosse. Although I made no improvements in buildings in La Crosse, I find from my books that I have paid out over $70,000 in taxes, assessments, etc., on property there.

Since arriving in Minnesota I established trading posts and stores at Sauk Rapids, Itasca, Sauk Center, Trover Dessionox, St. Peter, Winnebago Agency, Yellow Medicine, Red Wood Agency, Big Stone Lake, Fort Ransom, Fort Seward, now Jamestown, Big Bend, at Pembina and other places, and they were in charge of clerks or some one interested in them. I attended supplying the goods and paying for them.

My business with the Sioux Indians was closed at the time of the outbreak in August, 1862, when my brother Andrew, who was in charge of the different trading posts in the Sioux country, was killed, together with four other clerks. The goods were taken by the Indians, and all the buildings burned, sustaining a loss of $100,000, which was partially paid by the Government, it being in some way interested in them. But my trading at points in Dakota were continued until 1876, when I retired from the business.

In connection with my business in those years, I have been interested in mining enterprises in Nevada Mountain and Vermillion Lake; in oil and coal mines in Pennsylvania; copper on Lake Superior and Black Hills, in Dakota and West Virginia, with the usual chance of ninety-nine in a hundred of losing everything I put in, which amounts to about $100,000.

Since that time I have been engaged chiefly in attending to my real-estate business. Notwithstanding my many losses, I have paid all my debts, and if I do not enter into any wild-cat speculations and do not live too long, have enough left to keep the wolf from the door.

I have now, dear Mayor, performed as well as lies within my power the things requested of me by the city of La Crosse, and with the deepest gratitude for the kindness exhibited toward me, and expressing again the great affection for the city and its people, which I

assure you will continue with me as long as I shall live. I have the honor to subscribe myself, with great consideration,

Your most obedient servant,

N. Myrick.

N. D. HITCHCOCK, one of the representative citizens of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and manager of the R. G. Dun & Co. Mercantile Agency, with office in the Batavian building, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, January 21, 1858. He was the youngest of a family of eight children born to J. R. and Lois (Cobb) Hitchcock. Jason R. Hitchcock was one of the successful and intelligent farmers of the county in which he resided, was quite a popular man, was thoroughly honest and eminently practical in all his business relations, and had the unbounded confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He held local public positions much of his time during life, and was a devout and earnest worker in, as well as liberal contributor to, the Baptist Church. His death occurred in 1867, when fifty-four years of age. His wife, who was also a worthy member of the Baptist Church, was a devoted wife and a noble woman of rare ability in her sphere. She died in 1871, at the age of fifty-four.

Mr. N. D. Hitchcock had the advantages of a common-school education in his native State, and subsequently rounded up his education at the South Berkshire Institute at New Marlborough, Massachusetts, after which he learned the drug business, and followed it for eight years in Massachusetts and Vermont. After this he spent one year as commercial traveler for a wholesale firm in Chicago, and in 1884 he became city reporter for R. G. Dun & Co., at Milwaukee, holding that position four years. In 1888 was sent to La Crosse to assume management of that district. Two years later Winona (Minnesota) district was added to his territory, giving him seven counties to look after. He has been quite successful in his business relations and has an easy and pleasant adaptability for his work.

In January, 1883, he wedded Miss Ida Colvin, only child of Elwin and Martha (Barry) Colvin. Mr. Colvin was one of the early settlers of Chicago and located there when it would have required but a few dollars to have purchased many acres on the west side of the city. For forty years he was an esteemed citizen of Racine, Wisconsin, and now spending his declining years in La Crosse, Wisconsin. He is eighty-four years of age, but time has dealt leniently with him and he is quite active and vigorous for his years. Mrs. Colvin died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock's marriage has been blessed by the birth of three children: Roy N., Irena and Robert E. Politically Mr. Hitchcock affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of intelligence and natural business acumen, an energetic, liberal minded citizen.

JOHN E. THORNBURY, manager of the Trade Palace, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Canada in 1850, and is the fourth son in a family of thirteen children born to John and Eliza (Ashman) Thornbury, both natives of Ireland. The parents came from their native land to Canada in 1829 and the father is still living, healthy and hearty, at the age of seventy-five. He followed farming and was quite successful. He took part in the McKenzie rebellion. His wife died in 1881, when sixty-five years of age.

Mr. Thornbury was educated in Ontario, Canada; when sixteen years of age, began

clerking in a dry-goods establishment, and handling dry goods has been his chief business in life. He was for some time at Lindsay, Canada, two years in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was on the road for John Wanamaker of Philadelphia for four years. He came to his present responsible position in February, 1890, where he has the oversight of over thirty clerks. He has a remarkable aptness for this business, has few equals in his line of work, and is the right person in the right place.

In 1874 he selected for his wife Miss Minnie Cook, a lady prominent in musical and social circles and an excellent alto singer. Mr. Thornbury is equally good in his part, the first bass, and they are two of the best singers in the city. Mrs. Thornbury's parents, William and Lucy Cook, were natives of Montreal, Canada. Her father died July 4, 1880, at the age of seventy. The mother lives with her son, Francis Cook, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and she has reached the allotted age of three-score years and ten. She is well preserved in both body and mind. To Mr. and Mrs. Thornbury have been born three children: Edgar Woods; Ada Clark and Kathleen May. Mr. Thornbury has held the office of trustee in his church and is one of the prominent members. Like his father, he is a member of the Masonic order and in politics a Democrat.

HENRY OTTEN, a member of the firm of Otten & Hammer, contractors, painters and decorators, was born at Waupun, Wisconsin, March 14, 1857, and is a son of John H. and Jeanette (Garrison) Otten. The father was a native of Germany and a painter by occupation. He emigrated to America about the year 1854, and after spending some time in Milwaukee settled in Waupun, where he passed the remainder of his days; his death occurred in 1887. He was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence and was a superior workman. His wife died in 1886; they were both consistent members of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Otten was a native of Holland, and was married in her native country to the father of our subject. Henry Otten passed his childhood and youth in Waupun, where he received his education; he was instructed by his father in the business which he is now carrying on so successfully. He spent a few years as a journeyman, working in various places in the West. In 1881 he came to La Crosse, and five years later embarked in the business of contracting in addition to his other occupation. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and has won a reputation as an honorable and reliable business man.

Mr. Otten was married in La Crosse to Miss Magdaline Mary Springer, who was born in this city, a daughter of John and Rena Springer. To Mr. and Mrs. Otten have been born one son and one daughter: John Springer and Verena Gertrude.

OLE P. LARSEN, a member of the firm of Larsen & Selund, contractors, painters and decorators, La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Christiania, Norway, December 18, 1858, and is a son of Louis and Bertha (Christiansen) Larsen. The mother died in 1865. Ole P. received his education in his native city, being graduated from the Polytechnic School of Christiania in 1879. He learned his trade in early manhood, and worked as a journeyman in Germany, Denmark and Sweden until 1882. In

that year he crossed the sea to America, and spent two years in traveling through the Canadian cities and those of the Eastern States. In the summer of 1884 he came West and located permanently in the city of La Crosse, where he has since carried on the business of contracting, painting and decorating. In March, 1885, he formed a partnership with Berndt Selund, and they have conducted a successful business. They have been engaged on many of the best residences of the city, among which may be mentioned those of Henry Esperson, Samuel Anderson, M. Funk, W. H. Parker and J. C. Enston.

Mr. Larsen is an active member of the Builders' Exchange; he also belongs to the I. O. O. F., to the Norwegian Workingmen's Society, and to the Normanna Singing Society. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and has established an enviable reputation as a contractor and builder. He is a skilled painter and decorator, and conducts this branch of the business with equally satisfactory results.

FRED RING, secretary and treasurer for the Madison Elevator Company at La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in London, England, April 24, 1835, is a son of Fred and Jane (Owen) Ring, both of whom were born in England. The father was a solicitor and followed this calling all his life, following it after his arrival in America, which occurred in the year 1857. He settled in North Prairie, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he afterward became Chairman of the Town Board of Supervisors, which position he filled for one term. He proved himself to be a man of sound and practical views, and his easy, cordial and sincere manners were of material benefit to him in social and business life. His death occurred in 1882, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow survives him, at the age of eighty-three years, an honored and highly esteemed resident of Milwaukee. They became the parents of two children: Fred and Mrs. Benjamin Skidmore, the latter a pioneer of Milwaukee, where she has resided for many years.

Fred Ring was educated in the city of London, and graduated from a college in 1854, from which time until 1857 he worked on a railroad as booking clerk until he came to America. Upon his arrival in this country he began working on the Milwaukee & Mississippi, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with which he remained for twenty-nine years in various capacities, closing his career as a railroad man in 1887 as a ticket agent at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He was then elected the first Comptroller of La Crosse, and during the four years that he served in this capacity he rendered an excellent account of himself and discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Since then he has filled his present position, the headquarters of which company are in La Crosse, Wisconsin. J. B. Cauterbury is President; W. J. Diehl, Vice-President, and Mr. Ring, Secretary and Treasurer. While a resident of Waukesha, in 1859, he was the village Clerk for some time, and in that, as well as in every other position in life, his record was a very commendable one. He has taken some interest in politics and usually votes with the Republican party.

On May 9, 1860, he was married to Miss Reguhilda Gunbjornsen, daughter of Reier and Christie Gunbjornsen, natives of Norway, from which country they came to America in 1840. To Mr. and Mrs. Ring one child was born, but it died in infancy. Mrs. Ring is a member of the Baptist Church.

and Mr. Ring belongs to the A. F. & A. M., in which he has attained to the commandery. He is the present Deputy Grand Master of the State. He is one of the highly esteemed citizens of La Crosse, for, besides being public-spirited and charitable, he is courteous and accommodating and possesses excellent business qualifications.

JAY PETTINGILL is a member of one of the pioneer families of La Crosse county. He was born in Otsego county, New York, March 22, 1837, the son of Alonzo Pettingill, Esq., now one of the honored old citizens of La Crosse. The senior Mr. Pettingill was born in Massachusetts, and his wife, *nee* Lucy Davis, was a native of Rhode Island and a descendant of Welsh ancestry. They had a family of five sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the fourth-born. The mother died in this county, in February, 1880, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Jay Pettingill was reared on a farm at Butternut, Otsego county, New York, and received his education in the common schools near his old home, and at the South New Berlin high school. In 1856 the Pettingill family came West and located in La Crosse county, near Minidoro, where they lived for a number of years. The father owned a fine farm there, a portion of which his son Jay purchased and improved with good buildings, making it a valuable property. Jay Pettingill sold his farm in 1880, and bought the W. L. Matthewson place. The latter he sold to Peter Gullickson. His present farm, near Stevenstown, Farmington township, consists of 140 acres; has good improvements, and is under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Pettingill has been twice married. He first wedded Adaline Sage, daughter of Simeon and Debora (Homes) Sage, natives of New York. This union was blessed by the birth of three children: Fred G., who died in his sixth year; Gertrude, who died at the age of fifteen months; and Stella, wife of J. T. Attwater. She has one daughter, Millie. Mrs. Pettingill died in February, 1888. She was a woman of many amiable traits of character, and was loved by all who knew her. She was an earnest Christian and a member of the Second Adventist Church. October 14, 1891, Mr. Pettingill married Jennie Erickson, widow of Evan Erickson, late of La Crosse county. Mr. Erickson was for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Farmington township. He and his wife were the parents of four children, namely: Willie, who died at the age of five months; John N., who died when a year old; Robert A., who died when six years old; and Bessie, who is still living. Mrs. Pettingill was born in Scotland, the daughter of Robert Hogg, who kept a store at Union Mills, Wisconsin, for a number of years, and died December 15, 1883, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife died when Mrs. Pettingill was a babe.

Mr. Pettingill is a man of broad and progressive views; is industrious, enterprising and successful. In politics he is Republican. He has served the public three years as a member of the town board; seven years on the side board; and twelve years on the school board. For the past twenty years he has been associated with the Masonic fraternity.

FRANK SACIA, who has been a resident of Holland township, La Crosse county, since 1852, was born in Jefferson coun-

R. R. LaFleur

ty, Wisconsin, July 8, 1846. He is a son of Harmon Sacia, a prominent pioneer of this State and a veteran of the late war, who is now a resident of Galesville, Trempealeau county. The senior Mr. Sacia was born in Schenectady county, New York, the descendant of French and German ancestors. He wedded Cordelia Packard, who was born in Vermont, of an old New England family, and he and his wife were among the early settlers of Milwaukee. They afterward went to Lake View, where Mr. Sacia Still owns property. From there they moved to Jefferson county, this State, and their next move was to Galena, Illinois, where he was engaged in lead-mining two years. After that they came to La Crosse county and settled in the neighborhood of Holmen. Here he developed a fine farm and reared his children. Since 1886 he has been a resident of Galesville, Trempealeau county. He and his wife had a family of four daughters and six sons. One of the sons, Marion, served five years in the regular army.

Frank Sacia grew up on the farm and received a common-school education. He spent two winters working in the woods. During the civil war he enlisted, September 4, 1864, in Company I, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Eagle Regiment, and served until the war closed. He was wounded at the battle of Nashville, a fragment of shell striking his left arm and leaving the bone exposed. He was at the siege of Spanish Fort thirteen days, and was with his regiment at Uniontown, Alabama, when General Lee surrendered. After receiving an honorable discharge he returned to his home in La Crosse county. He has lived on his present farm for nineteen years. This place consists of 120 acres of valuable land, and is well improved with a story-and-a-half cottage, located on a natural building site; good barn, stable, fences, etc.—everything kept in good order. Here he is successfully engaged in general farming, stock-raising and dairying.

Mr. Sacia was united in marriage, October 2, 1872, to Miss Rosalie Costly, who, before her marriage, was a popular and successful teacher. She was born in Steuben county, New York, and was reared in Pennsylvania and Iowa. Her father, Cleveland Costly, died in 1886, and her mother, *nee* Alvira Jackson, a native of New York. She has six children. Mr. and Mrs. Sacia have three sons, viz.: Frederick Laverne, who is engaged in teaching; Percy Dore, and Cleveland. They have an adopted daughter, Myrtle Morrow, a niece of Mr. Sacia.

Mr. Sacia is a Republican, and a member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 233, G. A. R., of Minidoro. He has served as Supervisor and as a member of the school board.

RINNERD R. LA FLEUR, who resides on his beautiful farm, Fairview, near New Amsterdam, La Crosse county, is one of the most prominent men and early settlers of the township of Holland. Mr. La Fleur was born at Firdgum, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, June 17, 1820, a son of Rinnerd D. and Antji J. (Bakker) La Fleur, both of whom were natives of that country. The name is derived from one of the ancestors, who changed his name at the time of the French Revolution, to enable him to hold his land.

R. D. La Fleur was a mechanic, and for several years was a strandmaster of the department of the five divisions of interior sea dykes, and for some years previous to his death received a pension from the government. His death occurred in his native land in 1860, and his wife's death in 1870. Their

remains were interred in the beautiful cemetery in the town of Firdgum, where in September, 1882, their son, R. R., the subject of this sketch, had a handsome monument erected to their memory.

R. R. La Fleur was the seventh-born in a family of three sons and five daughters, and is the only one now living. Of this family but two others came to America; Daniel, who came to La Crosse county in 1856, engaged in farming in Holland township, and died at his home in 1871; and Ranke R., who was a widow Van Laan, but after her arrival married William Haag, and died about 1861. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native land, and there received a liberal education. He learned the trade of baker, at which he was employed some time. In 1841 he was married to Miss Michia Y. Swart, who was born, reared and educated in the Netherlands. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1845, he returned to his father's home, where he lived for about ten years. In 1855 he embarked for the United States, landing at New York June 20, after a voyage of thirty-six days. Since that year he has made his home in La Crosse county, and since 1874 has lived on the farm he now occupies. His home property is one of the best farms in the neighborhood. It consists of 275 acres, well improved, with good buildings, etc. His cottage is situated on a natural building site, and is surrounded with evergreens and other shade-trees. Besides this he owns other land in the county, amounting in all to 1,100 acres.

In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and has always taken a commendable interest in the affairs of the town and county. In 1862 he served as Supervisor of the town of Holland, and was Treasurer of the same about four years. He has made four visits to his native land since he located in this country, in 1857, 1869, 1873, and again in 1874. On his return in 1873, he brought with him several valuable and rare specimens of old silverware, that have descended to him from his Dutch ancestors. They consist of trays, cups, spoons, etc., of various peculiar and and unique designs, some of them bearing the dates of 1645 and 1688. Such a collection would be an acquisition to any museum in the land, but as heirlooms they are of special value and interest to their possessor.

Mr. La Fleur is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and contributes liberally to its support. He has passed his three-score years and ten, and is still active and in the enjoyment of good health. If he has a large share of this world's goods he has earned them; if he enjoys the confidence and respect of the community he deserves it, for the life of this good old man has been useful and deserving of emulation.

LOWELL M. GODDARD is the efficient secretary of the Goddard Lumber Mill Company of North La Crosse; has occupied his present position for the past two years, during which time he has been most active in promoting the development of the business, and is justly entitled to rank among the leading business men of the city. Although his career has been a somewhat varied one, he has proven that the old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," is not true in his case, for he has accumulated a fair competency, and is rich in the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances to whom he has endeared himself by his upright methods of conducting business, by his kindness of heart and by his liberality to those who have been less fortunate than himself. He was born in Massachusetts, December 17, 1833, and in his

youth was made familiar with the details of farming. In September, 1857, he came West with his brother Hiram, and has since followed various occupations. He was in the real-estate business for some years, after which he invested his means in a machine shop and foundry, which, at the end of a few years, caught fire and burned to the ground. He is thoroughly competent, is faithful in the discharge of his duties, and has the interests of the establishment at heart. He was married in 1862 to Miss Carrie Bennett, daughter of Joel Bennett of Pennsylvania, who moved with his family to Wisconsin about the time of his daughter's marriage. She has borne her husband three children: Stella is the wife of George H. Gordon, of La Crosse, who was the District Attorney for some three terms, and is now a successful attorney of the county and the counsel for the Building and Loan Association. They have four children: Robert; Stanley M; Fred L., who is a clerk in Moss & Burr's shoe store on Main street, and Ernest Adelbert, who died at the age of eleven years. Mr. Goddard is a member of the Presbyterian Church and he is a Republican politically, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, discharging the duties of the last mentioned position for seven years, with efficiency and faithfulness.

GILBERT IRWIN, superintendent of the Southern Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, is a native Pennsylvanian, born in Lycoming county, March 19, 1849. His parents are Ira P. and Anna M. (Mears) Irwin, both natives of Pennsylvania, now living in Northumberland county. The father is engaged in merchandising, keeping a general store at Watsontown, Pennsylvania, and is one of the reliable and successful citizens. He is sixty-seven and his wife sixty-five years of age at the present writing (1891). They reared five children, all still living and all residents of the Keystone State except our subject, who is the oldest.

The latter was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and when thirteen years of age began learning telegraphy. Since then he has been connected with railroads. He first engaged with the Pennsylvania railroad, with which he remained sixteen years in the capacity of telegraph operator, chief train-dispatcher, superintendent of telegraph, etc. In 1880 he left the service of this railroad company and went to Texas, where he was superintendent of the Southern Pacific railroad until 1886, after which he went to Philadelphia as superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and in 1887 to Dubuque, Iowa, as superintendent of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad. There he remained until 1888, when he began for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and has been with this company ever since. In 1888 he went to Minneapolis as the superintendent of the Iowa and Minnesota division of said company, and in 1890 he went to Austin, Minnesota, as superintendent of the Southern Minnesota division. In May of the same year the office was moved to La Crosse, where he now resides. He has had quite a varied experience but a very successful one as well. While a resident of Renovo, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, he was town Auditor for one term.

Mr. Irwin was married June 9, 1866, to Miss Amelia E. Nightwine, they being seventeen and sixteen years old respectively, at the time of their marriage, and to them have been born two children: Wilbert Irwin, Jr., who is roadmaster at Horicon, Wisconsin. He

graduated from the high school at Houston, Texas, and afterwards entered the engineering department of the Southern Pacific railroad, in the Lone Star State, remaining with them until 1886, when he accompanied his parents to Philadelphia and occupied the same position on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. When his father left the Baltimore & Ohio, Willert, Jr., held the same position on the Pennsylvania Company, and remained with them until a year ago (1891), when he became roadmaster as above stated. He is now twenty-four years of age and has had an extended experience. His services are ever in demand, and he never spends time hunting for a position, as the position seeks the man. The other child born to Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Josie Wells, is a ripe scholar, a lover of books and music, and very proficient in the latter. She has attended school in Houston, Texas; Philadelphia, Austin (Minnesota), Dubuque and Minneapolis. She is a member of the Episcopal Church of La Crosse. Mr. Irwin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding the position of Past Master of Renovo Lodge, No. 496, and he is a member of the LaCrosse Club. In politics he has ever been a Republican, though not officious in public affairs.

HIRAM GODDARD, proprietor of the Goddard Lumber Mill of North La Crosse, Wisconsin. In the commercial centers of the country the manufacture of lumber is the most important in volume and value, next to the manufacture of iron; and as La Crosse is in easy reach by rail of the pineries of Wisconsin and Michigan, and as large quantities are sent down the Mississippi river annually from Northern Wisconsin the city of La Crosse is recognized as a leading market, by reason of its proximity to the most important sources of supply. Among the most active and enterprising firms in the manufacture of lumber is the Goddard Lumber Mill Company, of which Hiram Goddard is the efficient proprietor and head.

He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 8, 1836, to David and Sallie (Goddard) Goddard, also natives of the Bay State, the former of whom was a farmer and contractor, and lived and died in the State of his birth. He was called from life in 1873, at the age of seventy-two years, his career throughout life having been a useful and honorable one. His widow still survives him, and resides in the State of her birth. She bore her husband six children, of whom Hiram was the third in order of birth. He was brought up to the monotonous duties of farm life, but, this calling not being congenial to his tastes, he decided to turn his attention to some other business, and in August, 1857, came to La Crosse, Wisconsin, and embarked in the milling business, which with river work has engaged his attention ever since. He possesses business ability of a high order, and that persevering and enterprising spirit that overcomes all obstacles, and has met with the success commensurate with the abilities he has displayed and the high principles and moral business methods which have formed the corner-stone of his business career. In addition to his sawmill he owns a farm of 500 acres; about 400 acres of this is rich bottom land, on which he cut over 700 tons of hay in 1891. His mill is located in North La Crosse, and has a capacity of about 12,000,000 feet of lumber annually. He has about 1,000,000 feet at his yards at the present time. He rafts most of his lumber down the river as far as St. Louis, and gets his logs from the Black river pineries of Wisconsin. He has quite a cattle ranch and

farm, supplied with water by a fine artesian well; a three-fourths-inch pipe supplies his entire farm and house—the Goddard House.

Mr. Goddard is one of a large class of citizens who came West with little means, but with indomitable push and perseverance he bent the force of circumstances to his will, and his efforts have resulted in the accumulation of a handsome fortune. He is a reliable and influential citizen, and among his fellow-citizens he bears a high reputation for uprightness and integrity of character. He is a representative man in every sense of the word, and has always been ready to aid any undertaking tending to redound to the general good of the city and county, and has identified himself with many of the leading enterprises. He is a director in the State Bank of La Crosse, and owns stock in the Building Association and in the Black River Improvement Company, to each and all of which he has added prestige and stability.

In 1868 Miss Maryett, daughter of Henry Harlow, of Vermont, became his wife, and eventually the mother of his two children: Myrtie Mildred, aged eleven years, and Roland H., aged eight. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard are members of the Congregational Church, in which he is a trustee, and politically he supports the men and measures of the Republican party.

OLE NYHUS has been a resident of La Crosse since 1860, and has rendered that city such service as to entitle him to the following space in the history of La Crosse county. He is a native of Norway, born at Lille-hammer, July 5, 1834, and is a son of Peter Nyhus by his marriage to Carrie Aisberg. In 1848 the father emigrated to America and settled in Madison, Wisconsin, where he died, in 1852; the mother passed from this life in her native country. Ole Nyhus learned the trade of plasterer and bricklayer in his native land, and worked as a journeyman in different parts of Norway until 1860. During this time he also did four years of military service for his country. Believing that America would afford him better opportunities than the crowded European continent he bade farewell to the scenes of childhood, and sailed away to the United States. He located in La Crosse, and was soon actively engaged in the building and contracting business. He has been connected with the erection of many of the largest and most expensive buildings in the city, including the county jail, many of the churches, and some of the handsomest private residences in the place.

Mr. Nyhus was married in Lille-hammer, Norway, to Miss Tonetta B. Hostmellingen, a daughter of H. Hostmellingen. One son has been born of this union, Edward H. Nyhus, who has been well reared and educated; he is now a traveling salesman of exceptional ability. He married Miss Louisa Petersen, a native of La Crosse, and they have had born to them one daughter, Helen. Mrs. Nyhus is a daughter of Alexander Petersen.

The subject of this notice, Ole Nyhus, is an honored member of the Norden Society, and of the I. O. O. F. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and enjoys the respect of the entire community.

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK KLEIN, merchant and proprietor of The Market, of La Crosse, was born in Württemburg, Germany, September 14, 1844. His parents, Johan Heinrich and Mary Magdalena (Kelle) Klein, were of old Württemburg families, and

both the paternal and maternal ancestors of fine, robust constitutions and were generally long-lived; they were for two or three generations just preceding the present one an agricultural people, and the records beyond that time show them to be proficient in the profession of medicine, and skillful military men. In 1856, Johan H. Klein emigrated with his family to America and settled in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he still resides; the family consists of three sons: Christof Gottlieb, a resident of Cross, Buffalo county; Göttfried, of Belvidere, Buffalo county and Christian Frederick, the subject of this brief biography. He passed his boyhood in Buffalo county, and at the age of nineteen years secured a position as clerk in a general mercantile establishment in Buffalo city, Wisconsin; there he spent six months, coming at the end of that time to La Crosse, as a general salesman for a mercantile house.

In 1866 he purchased the store of Charles Schaettle, of Buffalo city, his first employer, and conducted a thriving business there until 1869. He then returned to La Crosse, and joined Jacob Rau in business, the firm name being Rau and Klein; this relationship continued until 1878, when they dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Klein continuing the business. In 1881 the firm of Klein and Lemming was established and continued until September 15, 1891, when the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Mr. Klein moved his business into his newly erected three story brick building on the corner of Fourth and Jay streets, where he has won a large patronage from La Crosse and the surrounding country, and is deserving of the confidence he has won.

Mr. Klein was married in Buffalo city, Wisconsin, to Miss Carolina Lachemmaier, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Gottfried and Frederika (Klein) Lachemmaier, who crossed the sea to America and settled in Cross, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, in 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Klein have been born four sons and two daughters: John Frederick, Charles Henry, Herman Otto, Bertha, Louisa and Arthur Cleveland.

During Mr. Klein's residence in Buffalo city, he served that municipality as Postmaster, as Police Judge and as School Director; since coming to La Crosse he has represented his ward in the City Council for two terms, in 1876 and in 1885. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the I. O. O. F., of the Sons of Hermann, the Deutsche Verein, and of the Liederkranz. He has served as president of the Board of Trade from 1888 to 1891, and is a most efficient officer; he has been a member of the board since 1870. He was one of the active promoters of the Inter-State Fair Association, and aided in its organization. He is a stock-holder of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, and holds several official positions in the different societies to which he belongs. He is a man of broad, public spirit, and has given encouragement and liberal financial support to those enterprises which have had for their object the elevation of the moral and intellectual standard of the community.

ERVIN W. CHAMBERLAIN, cashier of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at La Crosse, Wisconsin, was born in Foxcroft, Maine, June 9, 1844. His parents were Timothy Hardin, born in Foxcroft, May 17, 1811, and Maria, *nee* Wentworth, born in South Berwick, Maine, April 20, 1816. The father was a contractor and builder, well and favorably known; was a member of the Legislature for some years, and held various offices of trust.

He was one of the best known men of his day in his portion of the State. Although not a member of any church, he was a constant attendant at public worship. His death occurred September 7, 1850, when he was aged forty-eight years. His wife died October 25, 1857, at the age of forty-one years. They were married January 6, 1839, at South Berwick, Maine, and lived an exemplary life. They had eight children, namely: Emma F., Ann D., Ervin W., Oscar, Samuel W., Fred A., Charles E. and Frank S. Ervin W. is the only one now living. The eldest daughter, Emma F., came to Chicago in 1860, where she was a prominent teacher in the Washington School, and in 1862 married the principal, Benjamin R. Cutter, who was a leading educator of that city and continued to be the principal of that school until his death in 1875. Mrs. Cutter died in Chicago, March 14, 1864, at the age of twenty-four years.

Mr. Chamberlain was educated in the common schools of his native State, and after the war completed a scientific course at Foxcroft (Maine) Academy. After school days he taught in Maine, then came West, arriving at La Crosse April 5, 1869, and began as clerk in the same office where he now is, and where he has served in various capacities; he has been the cashier since 1885. He has been Alderman of the Eighth Ward of the city one term—1881-'83.

July 15, 1862, is the date of his enlistment in Company E, Eighteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was afterward changed to the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and he served until January 20, 1865, when he was discharged on account of wounds. This regiment sustained the greatest loss of all in the Union army: out of a total enrollment of 2,002, 400 enlisted men and twenty-three officers were killed or died of wounds, and 800 men besides were wounded, many of them several times! Out of a total enrollment of 184 in Company E, forty-two were killed outright and died of wounds, seventy-seven were wounded, four were missing in battle, fifteen died of disease, and one in a rebel prison: total deaths, fifty-eight! It is probable that this record is without a parallel in the whole United States service. Mr. Chamberlain himself was wounded twice, one time in the flesh of the thigh, and one time in his left wrist, the marks of which he will carry to his grave. These were received at the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia, and at the same battle he received five other bullet-holes through his clothing. The Union army lost about 18,000 men in this battle! Mr. Chamberlain was never taken prisoner, but had some narrow escapes. He remained as private all through the war. He had a furlough of twenty days in March, 1864, the only time he was absent from his command. He was never absent on account of sickness except when he was confined in the hospital on account of his wound,—from May 19, 1864, to January 20, 1865.

February 9, 1868, Mr. Chamberlain was married to Miss Martha R. Hammond, daughter of Elias and Jane (Clark) Hammond, of Garland, Maine, and they have had six children, namely: Frank O., now a practical bookkeeper, who, June 3, 1891, married Alice M. Symons, daughter of Alderman Symons, president of the City Council; and he is a graduate of the commercial college under the late Professor Wallace. The next child is Eugene H., now clerking in the railroad office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The remaining children are Emma E., Hattie M., Abby M. and Edith M. Both parents and the three eldest children are members of the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Chamberlain is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veteran League.

Mr. Chamberlain comes from a family of New England stock. Nathaniel Chamberlain, born in Dudley, Massachusetts, May 19, 1786, the grandfather of Erwin W., was a noted man for his time among the earliest settlers. He built the first house in Dover, Maine; was a very prominent mechanic, being a master hand in wood and iron. He died in 1866, aged eighty years; and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Streeter, died some years before. Their family consisted of Timothy H., Chester, Caroline, Anna, Martha, Ruth and Nathaniel. Mr. Chamberlain's mother's father, Samuel Wentworth, was a farmer of South Berwick, Maine, born May 24, 1772; was for many years a Justice of the Peace, and January 18, 1796, married Sally Yeaton, and their large family comprised Thomas, Jacob, Lavina, Phebe, Edmund H., Nancy E., Bartholomew, Samuel, Sarah, Maria and Timothy.

GOTTHELF WENZEL, a resident of Farmington township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, a German by birth, has proved himself true to the country of his adoption, and is regarded as one of the best citizens of the community in which he resides.

He was born in Germany, December 30, 1825, son of Henry Nicholas and Madaline (Knower) Wenzel, both natives of the same town in which the subject of this sketch was born. Many years ago they went to Brazil, South America, where they died. Gotthelf was reared in his native land and attended school there until he was fourteen years of age. He then learned the trade of weaver and worked at it for a number of years in Germany. In 1858 he came to America and located in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, settling at Bangor, July 16, 1858. He was engaged in farming until the war broke out. In 1861 he enlisted in the Second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, Light Guards, at La Crosse, and remained in the service four years and seven months. He was in some of the hotly contested battles of the war, among which were both battles of Bull Run. The flash from a cannon injured his face so that he had to be confined in a hospital for some time, and was at Fort Schuyler, New York. Later he was assigned to the invalid corps, and was stationed at Washington, District of Columbia, and at Albany, New York. He was honorably discharged November 18, 1865, and returned to La Crosse county, Wisconsin. While in the army he contracted disease, is now considerably broken in health, and receives a small pension from the Government. He came to his present farm (120 acres) in 1883, and has since resided here.

April 5, 1866, Mr. Wenzel married Jane Darling, who was born in Madison, Wisconsin, daughter of Chester and Hester (Cooley) Darling. Her father resides near Bangor. Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel have twelve children, viz.: Grace, Hester, Ada, Maggie, Ida, William, Emil, Albert, Claude, George, Irene and Charley. Mr. Wenzel is a staunch Republican, and a member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 283, G. A. R., of Mindoro. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, while his wife was brought up in a Baptist family.

THOMAS JOHNSON, who has been prominently identified with the best interests of La Crosse county for a number of years, has resided here since 1859.

B Needham

He dates his birth in Norway, March 10, 1834, and was five years old when he came with his parents to this country. His father's name was John Michelson, and his mother's given name was Malinda. She died in the town of Onalaska, November 26, 1891. They had a family of five sons and five daughters. One of the former, Michael, was a soldier in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, the Eagle Regiment. He subsequently died in Hamilton township, this county. One daughter, Martha, died in Iowa. Eight of the children are still living. John, a resident of Salem, is secretary and treasurer of the Scandinavian Mutual Insurance Company; J. K. is a merchant of Salem, and Alexander is the Postmaster of that place. The father died in Hamilton township, this county, December 30, 1888. He was a shoemaker by trade, but for a number of years had been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a Republican in politics and a Lutheran in religion.

Thomas Johnson spent his youth in assisting his father in the farm work and in attending the district schools of the neighborhood. His early education has been supplemented by study and reading at home and by practical business experience. The winter of 1873–74 he spent in working in the woods. From his youth up he has been industrious and enterprising, and he is now in good circumstances. He owns a farm of 228 acres of land, has it well improved with good buildings, etc., and divided into fields of convenient size for cultivation and for stock purposes. At this writing he has thirteen cows and eighty-five sheep. His residence is 16 x 24, two stories, with an L 18 x 20 feet, a story and a half, and is beautifully located on a natural building site.

Mr. Johnson was married February 18, 1882, to Maria P. Hanson, who was born, reared and educated in La Crosse county. Her parents, Peter and Elizabeth Hanson, were among the pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have four children, namely: Julius P., Amelia, Marvin and Tilda Mabel.

Mr. Johnson's political views are in harmony with Republican principles. He is always found identified with the best elements of his party, and is one of its wheel horses in this county. He served as Assessor four years; has been chairman of the Board of Supervisors for nine years; has been Clerk of the school board for six years; and has been a member of the finance committee of the county board for several years. He is president of the Farmers' Alliance organization here. Religiously, he is a member of the Lutheran church; Mr. Johnson is well posted on all matters of public interest, and is broad and progressive in his views. He favors all movements that have for their object the advancement of educational, moral and religious interests. Few men of this vicinity are more popular or are held in higher esteem than he.

DAVID NEEDHAM, of the town of Holland, is one of the well-known pioneers and respected citizens of La Crosse county. He was born in Erie county, New York, June 26, 1828, the fourth in a family of five sons, born to Oliver and Lodica (Green) Needham, both of whom were natives of Wales, Hampden county, Massachusetts.

The Needhams are descendants of English ancestors, who settled in Massachusetts in early colonial days, a number of whom took part in the Revolutionary war. Oliver Needham and his wife came to Erie county, New York, in 1819, and resided there the remainder of their lives. He was a school teacher for

some years, and later became a successful farmer. His sons all received a good education, and three of them were popular teachers.

David Needham was early taught the duties of farm life, and also learned the trade of shoemaker, at which he employed his time during the winters. He first came to Wisconsin in September, 1848, stopping at White Water, Walworth county, where he worked at his trade until the following spring.

He then, in company with his brother, A. G. Needham, bought land in Dane county, where his brother engaged in improving the land. In July of that year, our subject returned to Erie county New York, and assisted his father on the farm in summer and worked at his trade during the winter months.

On the 27th of February, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Field, an educated and refined woman, who is also a native of Erie county, New York. She comes of a good old family, and was a popular teacher for some years in her native county. She was a daughter of William Field, and the granddaughter of Solomon Field, who was a prominent man, and one of the first settlers of Concord, Erie county, New York. Mrs. Needham's mother, whose maiden name was Elvira Briggs, was the daughter of Captain Allen Briggs.

In 1851 Mr. Needham came to Wisconsin, locating in Dane county, where he resided three years, and again returned to the Empire State, where he remained until 1856. In September of that year (1856) he and his wife started from Concord, Erie county, with a horse and buggy, and drove through to Wisconsin, arriving in La Crosse county after a journey of six weeks; and since that time they have resided continuously in this county. For about five years after his arrival he kept a boot and shoe shop in New Amsterdam, and Mrs. Needham taught the district school during the summer months for several years. He pre-empted 160 acres of his present farm soon after coming to the county, and subsequently bought forty-four acres more. In the fall of 1862 he made a permanent settlement on his farm, which consists of 204 acres of splendid land, all improved. In 1863 he was appointed Postmaster, and kept the New Amsterdam post office for three years.

In politics he was formerly a member of the Know-nothing party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has never sought nor desired public preferment, but has served as chairman of the town board for two years and as side Supervisor one year, and as a member of the school board. He is a man of intelligence, broad and liberal in his views, and keeps himself well informed on the public questions of the day. He and his wife are both zealous workers in the cause of temperance, and take a lively interest in educational matters. They are honest, industrious, frugal people, and now live in the enjoyment of a competence. To them has been born two children: Ella Lodica, who died in 1864, when not quite four years of age; and Oliver, who was born October 15, 1867, and is a school-teacher.

TIMOTHY JARVIS, who for many years has followed the life of mate and pilot on the Mississippi river, although born in America, is a citizen of the United States by adoption, the Dominion of Canada being his birth-place; the date, October, 1855. His parents, Charles and Aggie Jarvis, were also natives of Canada, of Irish extraction; the father was a farmer by occupation, and in early days emigrated to the United States, settling near Dubuque, Iowa. Twenty-eight years ago he removed to La Crosse, where he became identified with the

best elements of the business portion of the community; he is now in feeble health, having reached the advanced age of eighty-nine years; his wife died in 1887. To them were born twelve children, nine sons and three daughters: Charles, a blacksmith by trade, died from the effects of a kick received from a fractious horse that he was shoeing; Matilda, John, Frank, deceased; George, Louie, Joseph, Isaiah, Timothy, Julia, Valory and Emma.

Mr. Jarvis learned the trade of a painter in his youth, and became master of this vocation in many of its branches; for a long period of his life he was engaged in painting houses, carriages and signs, each of which requires a special skill and training.

The river offering many inducements, he gave up his business, and now for many years he has been engaged either as pilot or mate on the boats plying the Mississippi. In this capacity he has labored with the same zeal and energy that characterized his efforts in younger days, and has rendered a service that will always reflect honor upon his name.

Mr. Jarvis was united in marriage in October, 1891, to Miss Anna Moore, a daughter of John Moore, who was formerly a resident of Minnesota. Our subject and all his family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

FRANK P. ROBERTS, of section 7, Bangor township, was born in Bostwick valley, Barry township, this county, April 24, 1866, a son of Evan R. Roberts, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Our subject was reared to farm life, and educated in the common schools of Bangor Village, and when but fourteen years of age ran the engine in his father's elevator and transacted all the business connected with the elevator, stock-buying, etc., for three years. When seventeen years of age he took charge of the farm for three years, after which he bought it for $5,000, going in debt for the whole, but he now has it over half paid and stock enough to pay the remainder. He is now engaged in dairying and stock-raising, and his fine farm is known as the Hillside Stock Farm. He also owns a hay-press, which he runs during the winter, and during the winter of 1890-'91 he bought over $2,000 worth of hay, which he shipped mostly to LaCrosse on contract. He has forty-one head of cattle, twenty of which are milch cows, graded Durhams, Holstein, and also two imported stallions, one a Clyde and the other a French coach. He has also two fine brood mares, a Norman and a Clyde. In March, 1892, he purchased a Percheron of Leonard Johnson, of Northfield, Minnesota, and also in October, 1891, bought the "Morris farm," at $3,160. Henry Anderson is now in his fifth year in the employ of Mr. Roberts. During the winter of 1891-'92 Mr. Roberts baled 250 tons of hay.

Mr. Roberts was married October 27, 1886, to Sarah A. Davis, a native of Oneida county, New York, who came with her widowed mother to this county in November, 1885. They have one daughter, Ethn Mary. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Welsh Methodist Church, and politically is a Republican.

FELIX MEYER, a retired farmer of Bangor, was born in Bulach, Switzerland, September 26, 1827, a son of Henry Meyer, a native of the same country. The father brought his family to the United States in 1854, settling in Dutch Valley,

where they were among the early settlers. They were the parents of four children, two of whom survive, namely: the subject of this sketch and Jacob, who lives in Bangor. A sister, Regula, died in Dutch valley. The parents both died in 1866, and were buried in the Bangor Cemetery.

Felix Meyer, our subject, was engaged in farming until 1867, when he came to Bangor and engaged in raising hops for twelve or fourteen years. When he first settled in Dutch valley the Indians and wild animals were numerous, and he has frequently seen wolves in packs playing on the prairie like dogs. He was married in 1860, to Margaret Lehnertz, a daughter of Nicholas Lehnertz. She was a native of Luxembourg, Germany, but came with her parents to Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1855. Both her parents are now deceased, the mother dying in Sauk county, and the father in Winona county, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have had five children, three of whom are now living, namely: Mary, born February 18, 1861, married Christian Wolf, of Bangor, Wisconsin, and settled in Beadle county, South Dakota; Emilie, born August 29, 1865, married Hermann Bosshard, of Lake Mills, Jefferson county, Wisconsin; and Edwin, born December 7, 1874, is a graduate of the Bangor high school, and is now engaged in teaching school.

Mr. Meyer has been Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, Town Treasurer and Assessor, and in his political views is independent. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Bangor Concordia Society.

EVAN G. JONES, of section 7, Bangor township, was born in North Wales, March 8, 1821, a son of John Jones, deceased, a native of the same country. Our subject was reared to farm life, and received but a limited education, as there was no schools in his neighborhood. He came to the United States in 1849, settling in Oneida county, New York, with his brother Hugh G. Jones, who had preceded him ten or twelve years. There he farmed until 1865, when he came to this county and lived one year on Fish creek, and then settled on the farm adjoining his present place on the west, just across the line in Hamilton township. He settled on his present farm in 1873, where he makes the raising of sheep and hogs his principal business, and where he owns 355 acres.

Mr. Jones was married in Oneida county, New York, March 9, 1853, to Catharine, daughter of Evan Thomas, deceased. She was born in North Wales, also, and came to the United States in 1851. They have six children: John J., Elizabeth, William O., Richard M., Henry G. and Jennie C. Elizabeth married Thomas Jones, of Leon, Monroe county, Wisconsin, and has two children: Archie M. and Walter O.; William married Cora Carlyle, lives in Aberdeen, Brown county, South Dakota, and has one child, Lloyd C. The three youngest are single and at home. John was married but lost his wife by death, and now lives in Aberdeen, South Dakota. The family are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

REV. HUGH M. PUGH, D. D., pastor of the Bangor Welsh Presbyterian Church, and also of the churches at Fish Creek and Mound Prairie, was born in Dolgelly, Merionethshire, North Wales, March 1, 1839. He attended school in London, Oswestry and Bala, England, and his first pastorate was at Wolverhampton and Bilston, Staffordshire,

England, where he was ordained into the work of the gospel ministry in June, 1860. He passed a critical examination in biblical criticisms and interpretations, systematic and historical, and in ecclesiastical history. His examiners were the eminent Welsh divines Rev. Owen Thomas, D. D., and Hugh Jones, D. D., of Liverpool, and he now holds the certificate they gave him. Mr. Pugh emigrated to America in 1872, and first preached in Pennsylvania and New York, and also in Chicago three months. He was called to his present pastorate in 1873, where his influence and ability are recognized in the Welsh Presbyterian Synod of this State. He has been Moderator of the State Synod, is vice-president of the Board of Education, and a member of the Board of Examiners. At the session of the Synod in June, 1891, held at Columbus, Wisconsin, he delivered an able address with great power at the ordination services of one of their young ministers. The title of D. D. was conferred upon him at Galesville University, at Galesville, Wisconsin, June 24, 1891, and is the third Welshman upon whom this university has conferred the honor.

The Doctor was married October 28, 1874, to Jennie E. Davis, a daughter of Thomas Davis, now deceased. She was born in Wales, but was brought to the United States when an infant and reared in Oneida county, New York. She is an educated and cultured lady.

A. P. McMILLAN, superintendent of the Brush Electric Light & Power Company, of La Crosse, was born in Canada, February 1, 1846, a son of Daniel and Isabella (Sutherland) McMillan, natives of the Dominion, of Scotch descent. The father was a millwright by trade and also followed agricultural pursuits; he came to La Crosse county in 1867 and opened a farm in Campbell township. Scarcely a year had passed when he met with death by drowning; alighting from a train of cars he was knocked senseless, and fell into a pool, suffocating before consciousness returned. This sad accident occurred April 8, 1868.

A. P. McMillan is one of a family of eight sons and four daughters. He received a common-school education, in Canada, and came West with his parents in January, 1867; worked in the pinery twelve winters, the first two summers of that time on the farm, and four summers spent in Clark county. He also worked four or five summers for the La Crosse Gas Light Company; afterward engaged by Mac, Ritchie & Nichol, of Chicago, as raiker on the first contract of water pipe laid in La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1870, also the following year; the spring of 1879, went to Mankato, Minnesota, to work on the first water pipe laid there; November 1, 1879, he went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, having charge of the pipe work there until it was finished; December 1, 1879, he went to New Orleans, to work on the main line, until March 1, 1880; then took charge of the standpipe connection, also the setting of the hydrants; got through with the work May 10, 1880, came to La Crosse for a week's vacation, then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, to pump for puddling purposes, in the construction of the reservoirs; remained in St. Joseph until the latter part of September, when he was obliged to quit on account of fever and ague, coming back to La Crosse. The latter part of October, 1880, he went to work for Mr. James Manchester, to lay the suction pipe and make connections with the pumps. Then he went to his native home, during the winters of 1880-'81, and returned to La Crosse in April, 1881, and worked on the drawbridge for several months; he then went to

the round-house at Tracy, Minnesota, and after two months journeyed to New Mexico. He returned to La Crosse in 1884, and in partnership with John D. Galliford, contracted for and laid two miles of gas-pipe in La Crosse; 1885 was spent in work on the water-works. He began his present business in 1885, a position which he is well fitted to fill. He has made seven return trips to La Crosse, since first leaving, and since 1885 has been a settled resident of the city.

Mr. McMillan was married in 1885, to Miss Katie Hoffman, a daughter of John J. and Margaret Hoffman, natives of Germany. Mrs. McMillan is one of a family of eight children, four of whom are living: Anna, wife of Alf. Hart; Henry, and Lizzie; the oldest son, Joseph, was drowned in the Mississippi, at the age of sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan are the parents of two promising children: Isabella Margaret and Marion Elizabeth.

The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McMillan is an honored member of the I. O. O. F., and in his politics adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

HENRY H. SLYE, a well-known early settler of the Lewis valley and a highly respected citizen of Mindoro, Wisconsin, is eminently deserving of appropriate mention in the pages of this work. Indeed, a history of La Crosse county would be incomplete did it not contain a biography of him.

Henry H. Slye was born in Livingston county, New York, July 16, 1821. His father, Benjamin Slye, was born in Jefferson county, New York; was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for services rendered received a pension during the latter years of his life. Benjamin Slye was a son of Joshua Slye, a native of Canada. The mother of our subject was before her marriage Miss Mary Reed. She was a native of Maine and a daughter of John Reed, who was a son of English parents. Henry H. was sixteen years of age when his parents moved to Oakland county, Michigan, and settled near Pontiac, where they lived for a number of years. In 1848 they moved to Scott county, Iowa, locating near Le Claire, and lived there six years. At the end of that time they moved to Lewis valley, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, and here the parents spent the residue of their lives and died, the mother passing away May 6, 1863, and the father April 23, 1885, the latter at the age of eighty-nine years. He had been a farmer all his life, and in politics was a Democrat. He and his wife were the parents of seven sons and five daughters.

Henry H. learned the carpenter's trade in Scott county, Iowa, and worked at it for some time. Of later years, however, he has been engaged in milling. In this business he has had an extensive experience. He owns a good mill on Fleming creek in Lewis valley, and during the many years of his residence here he has done a flourishing business and has won a large circle of friends. His modern and artistic cottage home was built by himself. It is 26 x 26 feet, with an L 13 x 22 feet; is one story with cupola, and is located half a mile from Mindoro. He owns twenty acres of rich bottom land near the mill.

Mr. Slye has been married twice. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage with Lucinda C. Butler, who was born in Wayne county, New York, daughter of Orman and Lydia Butler. To them were given three children, namely: Earnest H., who was

born August 7, 1851, is now a resident of Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and is a carpenter by trade; Frank M., born January 31, 1859, married Nora Robinson and now lives at Bridgeport, Alabama; and Nettie E., born February 6, 1860, is the wife of C. N. Herried, of McPherson county, South Dakota, and has two children: Grace May and Roscoe C. Mrs. Slye died in May, 1861. June 29, 1867, Mr. Slye was married to his present companion. Her maiden name was Sarah A. Albright and the date of her birth was July 15, 1844, Ohio being her native State. She was reared and educated in Iowa and Minnesota, and is a lady of culture and refinement. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Slye she was the widow of Weimuth Folsom, by whom she had one child, Almond. By her present husband she has three children, viz.: Ida F., born October 7, 1870, is the wife of J. M. Jones, of Minidoka, and has two children: Cecil May and Rosé Maria; Leroy H., born January 6, 1873; and Arthur D., born December 14, 1877. Mrs. Slye was a member of the Christian Advent Church for a number of years. In his religious belief Mr. Slye is broad and liberal. Politically he affiliated with the Republican party for a number of years, but is now a third-party man. Time has dealt gently with him, and although past seventy he is still hale and hearty.

DAVID FRANK POWELL, M. D.—The life of White Beaver, as Dr. Powell is popularly known, bears all the lights and shades of a frontier romance, and his personal characteristics are as varied as the traits of his ancestors. In his veins he has the blood of three races, each of whom has imparted to him a distinct peculiarity; his mother was possessed of rich mental endowment, and was the daughter of a full-blooded Indian, Medicine Chief, of the Seneca tribe; her mother was a member of the Tompkins family, and was born in Tompkins county, New York, the county being named after her people; she was married to Dr. C. H. Powell, of Kentucky, who was of Highland Scotch descent; they became acquainted while Miss Tompkins was with her father on a hunting excursion in New York near Seneca Lake. After their marriage they went to Kentucky and settled on the Kentucky river. Dr. Powell was a highly educated gentleman, speaking several different languages, and a physician of high reputation. Mrs. Powell is reputed to have been a woman of extraordinary beauty; she inherited a liking for botany, and acquired an exceptional knowledge of the medical properties of all plant life; she became a great assistance to her husband, and was herself often called as a physician. She was a woman of strong magnetism, courageous, firm and self-reliant, yet sympathetic, generous and gentle. These traits are impressed upon her children, as well as upon her grand-children who show the same distinguishing peculiarities. There were four branches of the tribe of Indians to which Mrs. Powell belonged: The Beaver, Wolf, Bear and Turtle; she was a member of the Beaver clan. Her grandfather, a firm friend of the white man, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, receiving his death wound in 1779.

Dr. David F. Powell was born at the Kentucky home, May 25, 1847. He had no early educational advantages except those given him by his parents in their own log cabin; they were both excellent teachers, however, and imparted to him a thorough knowledge of fundamental principles. In 1855 the father died, and soon after this

event Mrs. Powell disposed of her property, and went with her three children to New York, where her parents were living, at an advanced age. She settled about thirty miles from Ithaca, and engaged in farming, but met with indifferent success. After a few years she started with her family, for the great West; they stopped in Chicago, where Frank Powell secured a position in a drug store, remaining there two years. The mother then decided to make another change, and this time pushed on to Omaha, where Frank again secured a situation as clerk in a large drug store belonging to Dr. James K. Ish; in this position his efficiency and skill were soon recognized by Dr. Ish, who gave him a full partnership interest in the establishment. The firm of Ish & Powell developed a large business in the preparation of family medicines, which they supplied to nearly all the Territories. Although our subject was fortunately situated, the other members of the family were unsettled; the mother and two sons, George and William, purchased a large tract of land on the Platte river in Nebraska, near Lone Tree. Here Mrs. Powell remained the latter part of her life, giving counsel to her children and every possible assistance until she was called to the great beyond, her death occurring in 1878. The sons with their own hands made her a grave under the cottonwood trees, and gently and lovingly consigned her mortal remains to the elements.

While conducting a prosperous business in Omaha, Dr. Powell usually spent two months of the year on the ranch with his family. Of a wild and adventurous nature, he attracted to himself such kindred spirits as Buffalo Bill, California Joe, Wild Bill, Peon Valleday, old man Platte, the Reshan family, Texas Jack, and a hundred other heroes. These braves soon discovered in the young doctor a daring heart, a generosity and kindness, and a skill in medicine that was unsurpassed upon the frontier. These admirable traits won innumerable friends, and their constancy has always held them.

To describe in detail all the adventures in which Dr. Powell was a prominent figure, would take us entirely beyond the limits of this sketch, in fact would fill a volume. One thrilling experience, briefly related, is as follows: In 1868, while Dr. Powell was out hunting with the elder Reshân and a party, their attention was attracted to a band of Arapahoes in command of Chief Friday, on Sweetwater river; the Indians came upon them suddenly, but not until hasty action permitted Powell's party to corral their horses and make a sudden stand in a buffalo wallow; the Indians numbered fully 100 warriors and were well armed with rifles and pistols, which fortunately they were not expert in using. The fight was very spirited in the beginning, and for a time the result appeared doubtful for the hunters. Their horses were shot down, and of their dead bodies they made a barricade, keeping up the defense one day, at the end of which time the Indians drew out of range, intending to starve the beleaguered party; provisions, however, were abundant, but their supply of water had been exhausted in dressing wounds on the first day of the battle. Thirst now became an enemy more to be dreaded than the Indians. No one was determined what to do until Dr. Powell spoke, who said: "I will decide the battle; better die at once than linger in parching thirst and the terrible stench of these dead horses." "Well, what shall you do?" was asked him. "Do? Why, charge the red devils and trust to luck; follow me, who will." These words had scarcely left his lips when he leaped the breast-works and dashed off to the river. With terrible

A. S. Roberts

yells the Indians pursued him, and the scene that followed may be better imagined than described. A fierce conflict occurred between the two bands, in which so many Indians were killed that the remainder withdrew, and let the brave hunters pass on to the river. The wounded were attended to by Dr. Powell, with such skill that only one died from injuries received; four of the party were killed outright. The first Indian killed by the Doctor was Walking Crane, a most renowned savage among the Arapahoes. It was not long after this encounter that the Doctor was attacked by twenty or more Sioux, and came out of the fight victorious, seven of the Indians being killed and as many more wounded.

Being a thirty-second degree Mason, even at this early age, Dr. Powell was appointed District Deputy Grand Master, for Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, and in 1869 conferred the Master's degree upon Buffalo Bill, at Platte Valley Lodge, Cottonwood Springs.

In the latter part of 1869, although he had never attended a school for one day, he submitted to a competitive examination with thirteen other candidates for a beneficiary scholarship in the University of Louisville. With all the chances against him, he carried off the honors, and was admitted to the college upon the scholarship. He spent two years in the medical department, doing janitor service to pay his expenses. Before graduating he was made assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and upon finishing his course he was pressed to take a professorship. This he declined to do, and accepted the proffer of a position as Post Surgeon in the department of the Platte river. In recognition of his superior ability, he was chosen valedictorian of his class in college, and acquitted himself with such merit that his address was printed in many of the leading newspapers of that day. Although the Doctor recognizes the advantages of a medical training, he attributes the most of his success to the teachings of his mother.

While a student in Louisville, Dr. Powell passed through the unpleasant experience of fighting a duel with Dr. Lewis Oppenheimer, a member of the college faculty; many accounts of the affair were published at the time which were not correct. A bitter feeling arose between the two gentlemen, on account of a supposed insult which had been offered a lady of their acquaintance, and therefore, according to the ethics of Kentucky aristocracy, Dr. Powell sent a challenge to Dr. Oppenheimer, which was accepted. The latter is still living, and is practicing his profession in Indiana.

HENRY S. ROBERTS is one of that sturdy band of pioneers who converted the wild lands of La Crosse county into the fertile farms which extend from border to border. Aiding in this work, he is justly entitled to the space which has been cheerfully accorded him in this record of the prominent citizens of La Crosse county. He was born in the county of York, Maine, May 23, 1836, and is a son of Moses and Catherine (Guilford) Roberts, natives of the same county; the father, of Welsh ancestry, was a soldier in the war of 1812; and the maternal grandfather, William Guilford, served in the Revolution; he lived to be ninety-eight years of age, and his wife ninety-six. Moses Roberts was a farmer, and in politics a Whig.

When H. S. Roberts was eleven years old his father died, and he was thus thrown at an early age upon his own resources. He obtained his education in the common schools and was trained in agricultural pursuits. At the age of nineteen years he came West with

his mother and a brother and sister; the mother died at the home of her son H. S., March 20, 1892, at the age of ninety-four years. The brother, Josiah, died in California; and the sister, Louisa, is the wife of J. C. Endicott, of Farmington.

Our subject settled in Farmington township, La Crosse county, in 1854, and for many years lived on a farm in section 3, township 18, range 6.

When the civil war broke out he was one of the first men to volunteer his services, enlisting in October, 1861, in Company G, United States Sharpshooters. He participated in many of the most important engagements of the war, among which may be mentioned the battles of the Peninsula, of Gettysburg and the Wilderness. At Charles City Cross Roads, in the seven days' fight, he was wounded in the small of the back, and also had a severe attack of lung fever; he was promoted Commissary Sergeant, and held that office while he remained in the service. He was honorably discharged in October, 1864, after which he returned to this county. In 1866 he obtained the contract of carrying the mail from La Crosse to Black River Falls, for a period of four years, and during this time he resided in La Crosse, on the corner of Badger and North Sixth streets, owning the property, which he afterwards sold.

At the end of this period he returned to his old farm, which he afterwards sold. His present farm contains 262 acres of well improved land; he has erected neat and substantial buildings, and the whole place has an air of thrift and prosperity. The house, on a fine building site, is 16 x 26 feet, one and one-half stories high, with a wing 16 x 24 feet and one story high, and an addition 14 x 20 feet and one story high.

Mr. Roberts was united in marriage September 20, 1868, to Miss Eliza Babcock, who was born May 11, 1845, in Onondaga county, New York, a daughter of Godfrey S. and Amelia (Dillin) Babcock: her father, a native of New York State, died in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-six years; and her mother, a native of county Donegal, Ireland, died in Dodge county, this State, aged forty-one years. When a child, Mrs. Roberts was brought to Wisconsin, and she was educated at Galesville, this State, and was a very popular teacher before her marriage. Her brother, Azariah Babcock, was a soldier in the late war, in the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and was killed by a shot at Vicksburg. By his death he left a widow and three children. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have six children: Herbert H., Homer, Hattie, attending commercial college at La Crosse; Ray L., Olive and Floyd Wayne.

Our worthy subject affiliates with the Republican party and takes an active part in the deliberations of that body in this county. He is chairman of the Board of Supervisors; he has served as Treasurer of the township, as District Clerk for many years and as Justice of the Peace. He is a charter member of Nelson Quygle Post, No. 233, G. A. R., and is an enthusiastic supporter of that organization. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are not members of any religious denomination, but attend and contribute liberally to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some time Mr. Roberts was Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school at Burr Oak.

ANTON J. BRUHA, general merchant, La Crosse, was born in this city, March 28, 1856, a son of Frank and Cathrina (Peshek) Bruha, natives of Bohemia, near

Leipsic. The father, a farmer, came to America in 1860, settling in Washington township, La Crosse county. He had a son and a daughter born in Bohemia and two sons and a daughter in this country. Frank, the eldest, is a resident of Winona, Minnesota; Mary is the wife of Joseph Kasimour; Joseph, a carpenter by trade; and August and Minnie, at home.

Mr. A. J. Bruhn is a young man of bright prospects, stands highly in the estimation of all who know him, is a Supervisor of the Eighteenth Ward of La Crosse, and is highly respected as a member of the State Legislature.

PROFESSOR JOSEPHUS L. WALLACE.—Among the prominent and honored institutions of the city of La Crosse, whose history has run parallel with the progress of the place for the past sixteen years, is that of the La Crosse Business College. The range of studies is broad and comprehensive and everything is done by the able corps of teachers, not only to aid pupils in their special studies, but also to stimulate in them a love of learning. Being generously equipped the institution has become one of the most attractive and beneficent institutions of the city, and those who finish a course there are well equipped to fight the battle of life for themselves.

Prof. Wallace was born in Westchester county, New York October 18, 1844, to William F. and Mary (Gale) Wallace, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter a native of New York and of Dutch extraction. After coming to the United States the father learned the calling of a paper-maker in Pennsylvania, and this calling continued to receive his attention after moving to Racine, Wisconsin, in 1850, and also after taking up his abode in Milwaukee. He died in this city in 1878, at the age of fifty-eight years, a member of the Presbyterian church, and his widow died July 14, 1880, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was buried on her seventy-eighth birthday. They had four children: Charles E., who died in early childhood; Josephus L. and two that died in infancy. Professor Wallace was educated in New York city, where he successfully passed through a very severe course of study, after which he began teaching in the public schools of Wisconsin, his first term being taught in 1860. He continued a teacher of the public schools until 1875, when he bought the La Crosse Business College, which he has since conducted with the best results. In him are strikingly exemplified those characteristics and principles which conduce to the occupation of positions demanding the display of much mental ability; and the superior manner in which he has performed his duties as head of the La Crosse Business College, has made his school a very popular one. He has a branch college at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which has been in progress for the past five years and compares favorably in size and patronage with the La Crosse college. A good, sound business education can be acquired in an incredibly short time and the rates of tuition are within the reach of all. Thousands of young men and women have been his pupils and many are filling places of honor and responsibility. During the thirty-one years of his career as a pedagogue he has taught in Milwaukee, Eagle, Oconomowoc and La Crosse only, and takes high rank as one of the educators of the State. The curriculum of his college embraces book-keeping, commercial law, penmanship, business arithmetic, grammar, history of the

United States, geography, spelling, business correspondence, making and handling of all kinds of business papers, stenography, typewriting, besides other minor branches. His work is eminently practical and the students often try law cases: have their judges, juries, lawyers etc. In 1868 Professor Wallace was married to Miss Emma J. Pittman, daughter of Thomas W. Pittman of Eagle, Wisconsin. They have two children: William P. and Minnie P., the latter being a teacher of stenography and type-writing in the college. Mrs. Wallace died in July, 1876, at the age of thirty-five years. Professor Wallace takes but little interest in politics, but usually votes the Republican ticket.

WILLIAM GAVIN, one of the prominent agriculturists of Farmington township, has been a resident of La Crosse county since 1850. He is a native of county Mayo, Ireland, born May 2, 1833, and is a son of Patrick and Ann (Burke) Gavin, who were also natives of county Mayo. The paternal grandfather, Andrew Gavin, belonged to the Gavin family of county Mayo, who were highly respected citizens of that section of country. When William Gavin was an infant of eighteen months, his parents emigrated to America, first settling in Pennsylvania; thence they removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where the father died at the age of forty-seven years. Our subject was reared in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, receiving his education in the common schools, and a thorough training in agriculture.

In 1850 he joined the caravan of emigrants moving to the frontier, and settled in La Crosse county; the journey was made by railroad to Galena, Illinois, and thence to La Crosse by river. He purchased land in Lewis valley, which he improved and finally developed into a good farm; he lived on this place, which he still owns until 1881, when he bought his farm in Farmington township. He and his sons own 320 acres, well improved with substantial buildings and in an advanced state of cultivation. The residence, a two-story structure, was built by Michael Moloy, and is a very comfortable dwelling; the barns and sheds are convenient, and the entire place wears an air of thrift that reflects credit upon the owner. Mr. Gavin has given especial attention to the dairy business, and keeps about twenty cows for this purpose.

He was united in marriage, November 8, 1856, in the State of Pennsylvania, to Miss Sarah McQuigen, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and a daughter of William and Mary (Donely) McQuigen, natives of the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. McQuigen never left their own country; both are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Gavin have been born eight children: Perry, William, Jr., Anna Sarah, John, a resident of Washington State; Mary and Elizabeth, twins; George, also in Washington, and Edward; the two older sons live on portions of the home farm; they are both married. The entire family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Gavin affiliates with the Democratic party, and gives a cordial support to those enterprises which are originated for the benefit of the general public.

JOHN CAPPER was born on the farm on which he now lives, near Stevenstown, Holland township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, June 21, 1856, and is one of the representative farmers of the neighborhood. A sketch of his life will be found of interest

to many, and, briefly given, it is as follows:

Mr. Capper comes of Scotch Irish parents. His father, William Capper, was born in 1817, at Warrenstown, near Belfast, county Down, Ireland, son of James Capper. He was reared and educated at his native place and there learned the trade of weaver. In September, 1837, he married Mary Jane Russell, a native of the same place and a daughter of Robert and Isabella (Graham) Russell. In 1847 he and his wife came to America and settled in Rhode Island, where they remained until 1853, when they came to Wisconsin and took a Government claim, the same land on which John Capper now lives. William Capper was among the first settlers in this neighborhood, and here he passed the rest of his life and died. He and his wife had a family of ten children, six of whom are deceased. Those living are: James, who lives in Burns township, this county; Mrs. Elizabeth Kane, of Farmington township; Robert Henry, of Holland township; and John, whose name appears above. The father was a man highly respected by all who knew him. He spent his life engaged in agricultural pursuits; was in politics a Republican; in religion a member of the Church of England. His widow still resides on the old homestead with her son John, where she enjoys all the comforts of life in her declining years.

John Capper was reared here, received his education in the district schools, and, like many of the early residents here, had some experience in working in the woods. He was married, April 18, 1886, to Miss Kate Harmon, a native of Maine. She is a daughter of Joseph Harmon, also a native of Maine, and now a resident of La Crosse county, and in Lewis valley, this county, she was reared. Her mother, whose maiden name was Sylvendia Guilford, was born in that State, and died here in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon had a family of nine children, five of whom are living. Mr. Capper and his wife have four children, viz.: Maud Elizabeth, Minnie Sylvendia, Edith Myra and John Edwin, twins.

Mr. Capper has a farm of 245 acres. His modern residence was erected in 1890, and is located on the Galesville and Stevenstown road. This home, beautifully situated on a natural building site, is shaded by pine trees that were set out by the owner's father. A wind pump, substantial farm buildings, good fences, etc., are among the other improvements on this place, and everything is kept in first-class order. Aside from his general farming Mr. Capper is also engaged in operating a thresher. He owns a good machine and for ten years has run it successfully during the autumn season.

In politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

OLE EVESON, one of the popular, intelligent and successful citizens of Minduro township, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, dates his arrival here in 1868. He is well known throughout this part of the county, and merits appropriate mention in its history. Briefly given, a review of his life is as follows:

Ole Eveson was born in Norway, October 18, 1850, son of Evan Larson and Carrie (Enensen) Larson. His parents, natives of Norway, were reared and married in that country. His mother died when he was a babe, and left three other children: Gester, Andrew and Louis. Andrew is now deceased. Ole Evenson was reared on a farm in Norway, and attended school until he was fifteen years of age. When he was eighteen he came to America and took up his abode in Wisconsin.

Here he was variously employed, first on a farm, then for eleven years in the pine woods, and for two springs was on the drive. A strong and active young man, he made a success at whatever he undertook. He now owns a farm of 160 acres, which was Government land at the time he came here and which he obtained through the small colony. It is rich soil and very productive, and in developing this fine farm he has expended much time and hard work. He has now a comfortable home and good farm buildings, and keeps everything about his premises in first-class order, devoting his time to general farming and dairying.

Mr. Everson was united in marriage, March 31, 1879, with Hoosene Gullickson, a native of Norway. At the age of ten years she came to this country with her mother, Ingbaur Gullickson, who is now a resident of Minden. Her father, Isaac Gullickson, came to America in 1868. He died from the effects of poison, which he accidentally received. Mrs. Everson was the sixth-born of their children, and in Farmington township she grew up and was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Everson have six children, namely: Emma Caroline, Leonard, Mabel Gulbury, Laura, William and Torwald Gunder.

A man in the prime of life, intelligent and well informed, broad and progressive in his views, Mr. Everson is regarded as one of the representative citizens of his neighborhood. He was reared a Lutheran; is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and in politics is a Democrat.

ANDREW A. WARSAW, one of the reliable and progressive citizens of La Crosse county, is the subject of the following brief biographical sketch. Crossing the sea to the European Continent, we find his birthplace in Poland, in the city of Warsaw, where he first saw the light of day January 10, 1822. His parents were Jacob and Rosanna (Schwartz) Warsaw, natives of the same country and city; the father was a wagonmaker by trade and emigrated to America when a young man; he settled in the State of Pennsylvania, but afterward removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died about the year 1832. He left two sons and four daughters. Andrew A. passed a portion of his youth in Cincinnati, and there learned his trade, that of a plasterer. In 1857 he came to La Crosse, where he has carried on a thriving business. He is a charter member of the Builders' Exchange, and takes an active interest in the movements and deliberations of that body.

Mr. Warsaw was married in Covington, Kentucky, to Miss Josephine Patton, a daughter of John Patton, a native of South Carolina. Of this union three sons and four daughters have been born: Annie, wife of Samuel Jewel, resides in Milwaukee; John is a brick mason; Henry is associated with his father in business; William is a tanner by occupation; May Belle married Oliver French of La Crosse county; Rose, wife of Marion Newton; Delia is the wife of Joseph Gray of Minneapolis, and Ida is at home.

Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. He is a man of sterling traits of character and has the respect of the entire community.

WILLIAM L. MATHEWSON emigrated to Wisconsin in 1853, and settled in Lewis valley, La Crosse county, on the 9th day of April in that year. He was born at New Berlin, Chenango

county, New York, June 10, 1826, a son of William Mathewson, also a native of New York. The Mathewson family were pioneers of the Empire State, and were descendants of Scotch ancestors. William Mathewson was a soldier in the war of 1812, doing valiant service in the cause he had espoused. His death occurred in 1829. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria Briggs, was born in the Mohawk valley, and her parents were of Dutch ancestry; she died August 7, 1886, in her ninetieth year. They reared a family of five sons and one daughter.

William L. was trained to the occupation of a farmer, and during the winter season attended the common schools near his home. In early life he formed habits of industry and economy, which, with the principles of honor and uprightness instilled into him, laid the foundation of a character not easily turned from the path of rectitude. Mr. Mathewson was first married at the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Jane Sage, a native of Chenango county, New York, and a daughter of Simeon and Deborah (Holmes) Sage, who were also New Yorkers by birth. In 1853 he came with his wife and children to Lewis valley, where Mrs. Mathewson died, leaving four children: Julius, Henrietta, wife of Henry Kendrick; Mrs. Mary McIntosh, who died leaving one child, Earl, and Marcellus, who died at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Mathewson was married in June, 1860, to Miss Ellen Hodge, a member of one of the prominent pioneer families, and a native of Jefferson county, New York. Her parents, Robert and Jessie (Halberton) Hodge, were natives of England and Scotland respectively; the father died in 1887, at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother passed away, aged seventy-seven years. By the second marriage there were six children: Jessie, wife of George Moulton; Lizzie, who was a popular teacher, is the wife of Charles Jenks; William is a merchant; Arthur is engaged in business with his brother William; Lee is a student at home; one child, a son named Lynn, met with a painful death at the age of eleven years; he was kicked by a horse and the injuries proved fatal; he was the fourth born.

Mr. Mathewson lived in Lewis valley, near Mindoro, for many years; he opened up a valuable farm on which he made great improvements; he finally sold this place and removed to Onalaska, as he desired to give his children better educational advantages, and to retire from active agricultural pursuits. He owns a good dwelling pleasantly surrounded, and furnished with many modern conveniences. He keeps a large number of bees, and has proven a very successful apiarist. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party.

NATHAN CLARK, a prominent citizen of Onalaska, was born near Lowell, Dodge county, Wisconsin, June 28, 1843, a son of Daniel Clark, a farmer who was an early settler in the Territory of Wisconsin near Racine, Watertown and Dundee; in 1854 he moved to the vicinity of New Amsterdam, La Crosse county, where he lived until his death, at the age of sixty-eight years. For his wife he married Rosanna Allen, a native of Ashtabula county, Ohio, and they had nine sons and five daughters, four sons and two daughters are yet living.

Mr. Nathan Clark was a lad of twelve years when the family located in this county. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of G. C. Hixon. Being strong, sturdy, quick and reliable, he was in a short time promoted to a position of trust, in which he had charge of work on the river, and of a lumber camp

in the woods. After following the business of lumbering for some years he began to operate a sawmill in connection therewith, and also engaged in merchandising in Clark county, doing a large and profitable business. At length he engaged in farming for one year, 1886-87; then he entered the hardware trade at Onalaska, which he afterward sold to Gunderson & Co. In 1891 he purchased the Onalaska House, the best hotel in the town, which he is now conducting in a first-class manner. Some years ago he went to Codington county, South Dakota, where he was one of the first settlers, and helped to organize the county. He has also visited California, Oregon, Washington and other sections of the wonderful West. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, being a charter member of the lodge at Onalaska. In 1880 he was Alderman in this city, and in 1890 Mayor. His residence is a fine brick house, and he has other valuable property, including a good farm of 410 acres near New Amsterdam, well improved, and also a large tract of land in Clark and Taylor counties.

For his wife he married Abbie Cummings, who was born in Waupaca county, this State, a daughter of George Cummings, and they have three children: Franklin, Fannie and Mary.

RICHARD R. EVANS, a druggist and pharmacist of Bangor, was born in South Wales, August 27, 1849, a son of Morgan Evans, a native of the same country. The latter brought his family to the United States in 1851, settling on a farm in Dodge county, Wisconsin, and in 1866 removed to Bangor, settling one and a half miles southeast of the village. The mother died August 17, 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years, and the father May 13, 1891, also at the age of eighty-nine years.

Richard R., our subject, left home at the age of fourteen years and traveled through the Southern and Western States and Territories. He was in Idaho during the war, and there became a member of Company A, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, and assisted in guarding the emigrant trains and ranches from the ravages of the Indians. After serving one year he returned and engaged in the drug business in Chicago seven years, after which, in 1871, he came to Bangor to visit his parents, who persuaded him to locate here. He at once established a drug store, where he keeps a full line of drugs, paints, oils, wall paper, window and plate glass, carrying a capital stock of $2,500, his annual sales amounting to $5,000 or $6,000.

Mr. Evans was married in May, 1872, to Jennie Thomas, a daughter of William W. Thomas, deceased, formerly a pioneer of this county. They have but one child, who is now deceased. Mrs. Evans died in 1878, and in 1881 Mr. Evans married Mary A. Jones, a daughter of David Jones, deceased. By this marriage there was also one child, who died at the age of fourteen months. Mr. Evans has declined all official honors, and is now a member of Modern Woodmen of America and of the Baptist Church.

WYATT H. GRAVES, attorney at law and cashier of the West Salem Banking Company, was born at Decatur, Green county, Wisconsin, June 9, 1856, and is a son of William G. and Sarah A. Graves, residents of Cooksville, Rock county, Wisconsin. For the past thirty years his father has been a carriage and wagon manufacturer,

but has now retired from active business. He was a soldier in the late civil war, volunteering with twelve others in Company C, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. He was regimental blacksmith for three years, and, at the close of the war, was honorably discharged. Mrs. Graves, mother of our subject, is a lady of rare refinement and literary ability, being a poetess of considerable merit. They had seven children, of whom the eldest, Carrie, died when four years of age, and of the six still surviving, four have been teachers of decided ability, one still following that profession.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Cooksville, Evansville and Madison. He then taught one year at Appleton, Minnesota, and at Morris, Minnesota. After this, he turned his attention to the profession of law, beginning his study under the direction of the Hon. John Wynans and the late Judge Cogger, of Janesville, Wisconsin, being admitted to the bar when barely twenty-one years of age. From Janesville he went to Evansville, remaining there from the spring until autumn, after which he went to Arcadia, where he practiced for one year. In 1882 he came to West Salem, where he has been very successful in legal work. He organized the first bank ever established in West Salem, and in 1889 sold the business and building, preserving all books and discounts, and reserving the right to organize and open another bank if he desired. On the 24th of May, of the same year, he had a new building completed and a banking establishment in operation. He virtually started the first newspaper of West Salem, the West Salem *Journal*, and supported the enterprise by his influence and money until it reached a self-supporting basis. He has expended a larger sum of money than any other one citizen in the erection of residences and business buildings in the place, and has generously contributed to philanthropic movements.

Mr. Graves was married in Galesville, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, to Miss Emma A. Boynton, a daughter of William and Sarah Boynton. Her father was a prominent man in the county, having held various official positions, and was respected by all. Mr. and Mrs. Graves have one child.

Mr. Graves is a man of a cordial disposition, is energetic and progressive, and calculated to give character to any community.

GEORGE HOWARD, deceased, was a prominent citizen of La Crosse. He was born in England, April 29, 1832, served an apprenticeship of five years there in the druggists' trade, and came to America in the spring of 1850, settling in Racine, Wisconsin. After residing at several points he located in La Crosse, April 27, 1852, opening what he believed to be the first drug store between Dubuque and St. Paul, in partnership with S. D. Hastings. In 1884 he was president of the Pharmaceutical Society. Was a County Supervisor several years, member of the School Board, and Alderman for the Fourth Ward. He died in the spring of 1892, leaving a widow and two children: Herbert and Mrs. C. Van Auken. He was a Mason, Odd Fellow, and a member of A. O. U. W. He took great interest in educational matters, and was therefore an efficient member of the School Board, and in all his official relations he left a favorable impression upon the community.

He enjoyed the respect of the people of La Crosse, to whom he was very generally known, having been in active business so long and a social, genial companion among men.

JOHN F. BUTLER, merchant, Nelson, Wisconsin. Among the varied and extensive business operations carried on in the progressive village of Fairview, Wisconsin, there is none that meets more general recognition than that of merchandising. A prominent citizen engaged in this line of business is John F. Butler, a native of Eddyville, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring March 2, 1843. His parents, Isaac and Christina (Gold) Butler, came to Wisconsin and located on a farm near what is now Fairview, in the fall of 1864. The father's death occurred August 26, 1881. The mother is still living. They owned a large tract of land in Nelson township. Isaac Butler's grandfathers, both paternal and maternal, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Butler's father was a soldier in the Mexican war, and her paternal grandfather in the Revolution. John F. Butler acquired a good common-school education in his native country, and when nineteen years of age he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, August 13, 1862, serving in the Potomac Army, Fifth Corps. He participated in the South Mountain and Antietam campaign, but was subsequently taken sick, while the army was in the vicinity of Frederick City, Maryland, and was absent in hospital until July, 1863. He then rejoined his regiment at Warrenton, Virginia, took part in the battle at Rappahannock Station, and was on the Mine Run expedition. He passed the winter of 1863 and '64 at Licking Run, Virginia, and May 5, 1864, he was with his command in the battle of the Wilderness. Three days later he was in General Grant's famous "left flank" movement, and on the 12th of that month he was in the Spottsylvania engagement, where he received a very severe wound through the left hip. A minie ball penetrated his groin, passed entirely through the pelvic bones, and coming out through the sacrum injured the spinal column. The wound was regarded as fatal by both comrades and surgeons, but a strong constitution and indomitable will power, together with good nursing, brought him through. He rejoined the regiment near the yellow house in front of Petersburg, September 21, 1864, his wound being still unhealed. He was in the battle at Peebles' Farm, September 29, 1864, and late in the fall went with his regiment on a raid into the interior of the enemy's country, and assisted in tearing up and destroying twenty-one miles of the Danville & Weldon railroad, thus intercepting and crippling the enemy's line of communication. He participated in two engagements at Hatcher's Run, first February 6, and the second March 25, 1865. On the 29th of March occurred the battle at Gravelly Run, and following this a series of severe skirmishes along Deep Run. Early in April occurred the battle of Five Forks, which resulted in a complete rout of the enemy and the evacuation of Richmond. Following this was the final chase after General Lee's retreating army and the culmination at Appomattox. Mr. Fitch, the writer of this sketch, had the pleasure of standing beside Mr. Butler in the line of battle at Appomatox when Lee's army was surrendered, and the occasion of this write-up is the first time the two "old comrades" have met since their discharge in June, 1865. Modifying the language of the poet a little they might say:

"Backward, turn backward
O, time in your flight;
Make us 'boys' again
Just for to-night."

Returning to the parental home in Western Pennsylvania, still suffering from the effects of his wound and diarrhœa incurred in the

army, Mr. Butler spent the first year after his discharge in recruiting his seriously impaired health. In the fall of 1865 he came to Buffalo county, Wisconsin, and, feeling that his education was rather deficient, attended school the remainder of that year and the first of the next. After this he taught school for five terms. On the 25th of March, 1867, he returned to Pennsylvania, and on the last day of that month he was united in marriage with Miss Annie C. E. Beck, daughter of Daniel and Susanna Beck, then of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. She was born December 22, 1843, and was acquainted with her husband from childhood, they being playmates and schoolmates. She corresponded with Mr. Butler during his three years' service in the army, and has since been a faithful and devoted helpmate.

In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Butler joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and still hold religious connection, though not at present communicants in the church. Mr. Butler served as class-leader and steward, and spent six years in the local ministry, and still preaches occasionally. In the fall of 1885 he sold his farm and engaged in the mercantile business in the village of Fairview, Nelson township, Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he is now located. He carries a full line of general merchandise, including dry goods, groceries, provisions, notions, boots and shoes, clothing, patent medicines, etc., and enjoys a good trade. He is an ardent Republican, and though not an office-seeker has nevertheless held various official positions. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1871, with the exception of two years, and is regarded in the community as a useful and intelligent citizen whose exemplary life and upright dealing is a worthy example of which none need be ashamed. He is a member of the Masonic order, and an active and energetic worker in the G. A. R., his influence and purse being ever ready to aid a worthy comrade. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Butler, eight of whom are living: Kingsley C., the eldest, married Miss Pauline Schurr and resides on the old homestead. He has one child; Minnie; Albert Boyd married Miss Isabella Comeau, and is the father of one child, Erma C.; Daniel J. died in early infancy; Lillie M. is the wife of David C. Harper, and resides in Anchorage, in Buffalo county. She is the mother of one child, Lillian Pearl; Charles Gay, Rose B., Henry J., Bessie E. and Annie C.; the last five are under the parental roof. One nameless little boy died in infancy. The children have had the advantages of the public schools, and all who have attained sufficient years have a good common-school education. Mr. Butler's parents came to Wisconsin and located on a farm near what is now Fairview in 1864, as stated above. The family consisted of six sons and four daughters: of the former but three, including our subject, are now living. George A. married Miss Nancy Marsh, of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and now resides in Thorp, Clark county, Wisconsin, where he follows agricultural pursuits; Nancy J. became the wife of David Hetrick, and resides in Fairview; James A. married Miss Harriet Paine, and resides in Nelson, an employé of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railroad; Daniel married Miss Alice Hoskins. He met his death in a very mysterious manner, being shot, no one knew how. Mary C. became the wife of Wesley Butler, who is a farmer in Nelson township; Nathaniel H. died when nineteen years of age; William C. died of diphtheria when five years of age; Rebecca E. became the wife of Charles B. Hutchinson, and lives near the old homestead; Rosa married Edmund Giebel, Jr., and resides in Boone, Iowa, where he is

engaged in merchandising. Mrs. Butler's brothers and sisters were; Henrietta M., now Mrs. Bumbaugh, resides at Eddyville, Pennsylvania; Jacob W. married and resides in Pennsylvania; and Henry R. married Christina J. Hetrick and resides in this township. Mrs. Butler's mother died in April, 1877, and the father, who is now quite an aged man, makes his home with Mrs. Butler. Mr. Butler was appointed Postmaster at Nelson, June 28, 1889, and still holds that position. He also filled that position at the same place under Cleveland's administration.

THOMAS R. TYLER (deceased) of Sparta was born at Cochecton, Sullivan county, New York, January 12, 1834. When he was quite young his parents removed to Seneca, Ontario county, where he was reared on a farm, attending the public schools during the winter months until eighteen years of age when he entered the Canandaigua Academy, and spent two terms there supported on his own resources. For several years thereafter he was employed in successful teaching. Having an inclination for professional life, he at first chose that of medicine, and, leaving school-teaching, read with Dr. Francis Deane one year at Gorham, Ontario county. At the end of this time the gold excitement breaking out, he went to California. Returning home after two years' absence, he settled down at Coudersport, Pennsylvania, in 1862. The succeeding year he was elected Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Courts. While holding these offices he commenced the study of law, which he pursued until 1857, when he was admitted to the bar. In the same year he removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, and entered into the practice of law with Milton Montgomery. At the breaking out of the late Civil war Mr. Montgomery entered the army as Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin regiment, at which time S. N. Dickinson was added to the firm, Colonel Montgomery retaining his interest in the business during his continuance in the military service, and until 1873, when he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, leaving the firm Tyler & Dickinson. In addition to their law practice they did a large real-estate and loan business. In 1884 Mr. Tyler sold his law business to Mr. Graham, retaining his interest in the loan and real-estate business. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Ira A. Hill, engaging in a general banking, real-estate and loan business, which connection continued until Mr. Tyler's death, and is still conducted under the same firm name of Tyler & Hill.

Mr. Tyler was an ardent Democrat, and during the troublesome times of the late Civil war was active in measures supporting the Union armies in the field. As a citizen he always took an earnest interest in business enterprises of the place; was vice president of the First National Bank of Sparta, during its existence. He often served in the council of the village, and was its president four years; and, after it was incorporated as a city, was its first Mayor. Although he took a lively interest in all public questions of importance he could hardly be called an active politician, as he was not a seeker after public preferment. He went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that met in New York city in July, 1868, when Horatio Seymour was nominated for President, and once he permitted his name to be used as a candidate for State Senator, and ran ahead of his party ticket. In 1884, he was urged by his party to become a candidate

Thos. B. Tyler

for Governor of the State, but declined to accept the distinguished honor. In Masonic circles he was especially active, and widely known, as he held the highest offices in the order in Sparta, and the State.

Mr. Tyler's death occurred at his pleasant home in Sparta, on the 18th of July, 1886, and in his demise the city lost one of its best and most enterprising and respected citizens.

Mrs. Tyler is the daughter of Doctor Deane, the old medical preceptor of Mr. Tyler, and they have one daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Ira A. Hill.

WILLIAM J. SUMMERFIELD, a well known and respected citizen of Sparta, and a veteran soldier of the late war, was born in South Wales, in 1838. His parents were John and Mary (Powell) Summerfield, both highly esteemed natives of Wales, where the father died many years ago, but where the mother still lives, the center of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

The subject of our sketch is one of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, all but one still living, Sarah dying in Wales in 1890. John and Mary are the other members of the family. Our subject is the only one who came to America.

In his youth he learned the mason's trade, and in 1854 came to the United States, landing in New York city, where he worked for a year at his trade, afterward going to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and thence to Mauston, Juneau county, Wisconsin, in 1858. Later, in October, 1859, he became a resident of Sparta, where he commenced to work at his trade.

The war being now at hand, he resolved to enter the service of the Government, and accordingly enlisted, at La Crosse, in the First Wisconsin Battery. From La Crosse he went to Racine, and thence to Louisville, Kentucky. The movements of his command from that time forward were, from Louisville to Lexington, thence to Cumberland Gap, to Greenupsburg, Kentucky, to Gallipolis, Ohio, thence to West Virginia, Cincinnati, Memphis, Tennessee, from there to Young's Point opposite Vicksburg, and then up the Yazoo river, where there was a battle at Chickasaw Bayou, and they lost heavily, and retreated to Milliken's Bend; thence to Grand Gulf, where they crossed on transports, and engaged in the severe battle of Thompson's Hill, where the battery lost three men. Thence on to Jackson, having a severe fight on the way, at Raymond, and before reaching Jackson were ordered back to Edward's Depot, going thence to Champion Hills, and from there toward Vicksburg.

He took part, with his command, in the severe battle at Black River Bridge, and also in Grant's siege of Vicksburg. He was constantly with his company, and always ready for duty. He has the honor of having been on board the Elroy, when that vessel, with others, ran past the rebel batteries, at the time General Grant transferred his army from above to below Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg to General Grant in July, 1863, Mr. Summerfield returned, with his battery, to Jackson, Mississippi, but was soon ordered back to Vicksburg, where the command took transports to New Orleans.

After remaining at New Orleans and vicinity for several months, the command went up the Red river, and were just in time to assist in covering the retreat of Banks' defeated army. Thence they went to Milliken's Bend and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and from there to the rear of Mobile, frequently meet-

ing the enemy and engaging them. They returned to New Orleans and went from there to Baton Rouge, from where the command was sent to Milwaukee, where they were mustered out of service, on July 18, 1865.

Mr. Summerfield was a fearless and faithful soldier. He was twice wounded in the service, first, on December 23, 1862, while the command was up the Yazoo river, when he was quite severely injured in the knee. He also received a slight wound in the Red River expedition. On both of these occasions, although he suffered severely, he never lost a day, but constantly followed his command. His health was much injured in the service, and he has never fully recovered his former strength. He was First Duty Sergeant during the whole of his service.

He was married on October 1, 1865, to Miss Martha Golden, an estimable lady, and a native of Troy, New York. They have seven children, four boys and three daughters.

Mr. Summerfield still follows the occupation of a mason, and is esteemed a worthy and reliable citizen.

It is to such hearts of oak and arms of steel that the nation owes her safe guidance through the terrible conflict between brothers of the same land, and when the record is fully written, Wales will have her just due for contributing so many worthy sons to the cause of justice.

ISAAC WARREN COOPER, of Sparta, is one of the pioneers of Monroe county, coming here as he did in the year 1853. He was born in the town of Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, October 25, 1820. His father was Peter Cooper, and his mother's maiden name was Polly Deming; they also were natives of the "land of steady habits." Peter Cooper was born near New Haven, and when a young man went to Litchfield county, where he was married and where he and his wife lived until death, which took place at their home in the town of Canaan. They were the parents of seven children, six of whom are living at this writing (1892). The subject of this sketch was married while still a resident of Connecticut, to Miss Elizabeth Decker, a native of the State of New York, their marriage occurring December 24, 1846. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cooper removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until they came to Wisconsin in 1853.

Mr. Cooper settled in Lafayette township, Monroe county, and there improved a fine farm of 200 acres. There he and his estimable wife lived happily together many years, rearing to manhood and womanhood their large family of children. On account of the declining health of his wife, Mr. Cooper finally purchased a pleasant home in Sparta, which they occupied, but Mrs. Cooper's health continued to decline, and on October 27, 1891, she passed to the better land. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper had journeyed together for the period of forty-five years. She was a most excellent woman, a faithful wife and mother, and possessed a most worthy Christian character.

They had seven children. The eldest, James, is still at home. Laura is the wife of George Shelly and they reside on the homestead. John resides at Redwood Falls, Minnesota, and Edward and Albert W. are at the same place. Minnie is the wife of Seward Denman. The parents lost their eldest daughter, named Mary Jane, who was born November 4, 1847, and died November 16, 1866.

Mr. Cooper is one of the well known citizens of Monroe county, a respected and honored citizen. He has had his share of life's troubles, which he has ever endeavored to bear with Christian fortitude. He and his wife joined the Methodist Church in early life, and she until her death, and he until the present, have ever remained faithful to their religious obligations.

WILLIAM S. FREEMAN, principal of the high school at Wilton, was born in Adrian township, Monroe county, June 21, 1861, a son of William B. Freeman, a pioneer of that town, where he still resides. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood upon his father's farm and received his early education at the district log schoolhouse. In 1879, when but eighteen years of age, he began teaching, and after following that occupation three winter terms and farming during the summers, he was enabled to enter the State Normal School at River Falls, in the spring of 1882. Here he remained four terms, continuously working during vacations to assist in paying his way at school, and at the expiration of the fourth term his funds became exhausted, and he resumed farming and teaching. At the end of one year Mr. Freeman was able to resume his course at the Normal, where he again continued four successive terms, and after teaching one more term he resumed the course, graduating in the class of 1888. In September following he became principal of the high school at Wilton. He is a successful educator, and the school under his supervision has attained to a standing second to none in Monroe county, the discipline of the school and methods of instruction being of the most approved character.

Mr. Freeman was married in 1880 to Miss Ina Jones, a daughter of Thomas N. Jones, of Sparta, and an early settler of Ridgeville township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are representatives of early and well-known Monroe county families. They have one son, Wynne, born in August, 1890.

JOSEPH M. MORRISON, a resident of Wells township, is one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers of Monroe county. He was born at Vienna, Oneida county, New York, April 25, 1855, a son of Thomas Morrison, Sr. His father was a native of Durhamshire, England, born April 24, 1814, a son of Martin and Mary Morrison, also natives of England. He was but three years of age when his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Oneida county, New York. Martin Morrison died in Herkimer county, New York, and his wife died in Canada, on the St. Lawrence river. Thomas Morrison served an apprenticeship as a mechanic, and for several years had charge of the machinery in a tannery, and afterward had the same position in a glass factory. He was married October 15, 1838, in Oneida county, New York, to Malinda Webb, a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and a daughter of Lyman and Mercy (Peck) Webb. Nine children were born of this union: Harriet Hall died at Sparta, January 30, 1886, at the age of forty-six years; Helen Carter lives in Sargent's Bluff, Iowa; William, deceased, was a soldier in the Civil war, his death occurring at the age of nineteen, March 31, 1865, at Goldsburg, North Carolina; Seymour is a citizen of Palo Alto county, Iowa; Calista Brower died November 9, 1885, at the age of thirty-six years, in Woodbury county, Iowa; Mary Hartwell is a resident of Fort Dodge,

Iowa; Joseph M. is the subject of this notice; Frank is engaged in business in Sioux City, Iowa; Delmore was killed near St. Paul in a railroad accident, July 11, 1888, at the age of twenty-seven years. The mother died May 17, 1887, aged sixty-seven years; the father died May 1, 1886, at the age of seventy-two years. In early life he was a Republican, but latterly he supported the issues of the Democratic party; he filled several local offices, with great satisfaction to the people whom he represented. He and his wife were worthy members of the Congregational Church. Three of the daughters were successful educators, Harriet, Helen and Calista.

Joseph M. Morrison passed his boyhood and youth on the farm and acquired an education in the common schools. In 1876 he left the parental roof, going to Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained one year. Three years later he went to Palo Alto county, Iowa, and there purchased 120 acres of land, which he improved and sold. He then returned to Monroe county and has since made it his home. He owns 265 acres of choice land, well improved with good, substantial buildings.

Mr. Morrison was married December 25, 1883, at Sparta, to Miss Hester S. Jones, a daughter of John Jones, one of the pioneers of Leon valley. He was born in Wales, January 24, 1820, a son of William and Hester (Joseph) Jones, natives of Wales; the mother died in her native land, but the father and son emigrated to America in 1844; they lived three years in New York State; the father died in Racine county, Wisconsin. John Jones and wife had a family of four children: Mary Baumbach, of Wells township; John, of Clark county, Wisconsin; Hester S.; and William, who died May 16, 1874, at the age of fifteen years. The mother died November 23, 1889, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Jones is one of the honored citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have one son, William Earl, born November 2, 1885. In politics our subject is a Democrat; he has filled several local offices, is a man liberal in his views, and merits the confidence which he enjoys.

JOHN HINEMAN, deceased, was one of the honored pioneers of Monroe county, having settled here in 1857. He was a native of the State of Ohio, and a son of Samuel Hineman. In an early day he came to Dane county, Wisconsin, and there was married, in 1853, to Harriet Carey, a Pennsylvanian by birth. After coming to Monroe county he pre-empted land in Tomah township, the tract being now owned by the Robertson family. He followed agricultural pursuits during his stay in Dane county, and also during his residence in La Crosse county, where he spent eighteen months. Upon locating in Monroe county, in 1857, he settled in the village of Jacksonville, but survived only a few months. His death occurred at the age of twenty-nine years. He left a widow and three children: Benjamin, now deceased; Melissa, also deceased, at the age of sixteen years; and Miles L.

Hon. Miles L. Hineman was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, November 26, 1851, and was brought up on a farm. He received his education in the common schools, but the primitive log schoolhouse of the pioneer days did not afford the same opportunities that the country now offers her youth. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Hineman went to the pine woods and for one year drove a team; he then was employed in a sawmill for eighteen months, at the end of which

time he purchased a farm in Monroe county, on which he now resides. The tract is located on section 28, Tomah township, and contains eighty acres. At the time of his purchase it was little better than wild land, but he has brought it to an advanced state of cultivation. In addition to his agricultural pursuits Mr. Hineman gives his attention to the educational movements of the day, and during the winter months taught school from 1874 to 1884.

He was elected a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1887, and with one exception was the youngest member of the Assembly. He discharged his duties with credit to himself and to the best interests of his constituency. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party; he has filled the office of Town Clerk, and has in every way been a most loyal citizen.

He is secretary of the Eastern Monroe County Agricultural Fair Association, a position he has had for five years. He belongs to Lodge No. 178, I. O. O. F., and is a member of Tomah Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Hineman's marriage to Miss Lizzie Rowen occurred in November, 1879. Mrs. Hineman is a native of Tomah township and a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Rowen. Of this union four children have been born: Gardie, Ralph, Pearl and Ruby.

JOHN SCHULTZ, Sr., has been a resident of Adrian township, Monroe county, since 1858. His native land is Germany, where he was born in March, 1819. Although his youth was spent on a farm, he was taught the tailor's trade, and followed that vocation until he emigrated to America in 1853. He was married in the Fatherland to Mary Bartel, a native of Germany, born in 1830. They brought their three children to America, and after arriving in this country continued their journey to Wisconsin, settling in Monroe county. Mr. Schultz purchased 120 acres on sections 13 and 23, eighty acres lying on section 13, and forty acres on section 23. He moved to the eighty-acre tract, where he still resides. Here he has established a comfortable home, and has reared his family to habits of industry and usefulness.

Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are associated with the Lutheran Church, in which they are active workers. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a man of good business ability, and has conducted his farming operations with intelligence and with satisfactory results.

Eight children have been born to our subject and wife: John F. and William H. are residents of Adrian township; Charles L., M. D., resides at Lynn, Wisconsin; Mary is the wife of George Henry, of Tomah; Carrie, married William Henry, also of Tomah; George, Henry and Ida are at home.

HENRY ESCH, an estimable citizen of Sparta, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1824. His father, John J. Esch, was well and favorably known in his native country. When the subject of our sketch was about sixteen years of age his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Michigan, about fourteen miles west of Ann Arbor, but soon afterward removed to Wisconsin, settling in Milwaukee county, where his parents resided until their death.

The subject of our sketch was one of seven children, four of whom are living at the present writing, in 1892. When twenty-one

years of age he went to Indiana, and thence to Illinois, but finally returned to Wisconsin, and located in Sauk county, thence removed to Milwaukee. Early in life he entered the itinerant ministry of the Evangelical Association, and was for many years engaged in missionary work, traveling from place to place for twelve and a half years, his field covering a large area of territory.

He was married in Dane county, Wisconsin, to Miss Agnes Matilda Meenu. About a year after his marriage, his health having failed from overwork in the missionary field, he settled on a farm in Sheldon, Monroe county. After some years spent in this way his health was restored, and he again renewed his missionary work. He first resided at Hartford, Wisconsin, which was a central point to his field of labor, where he remained for a year; then removed to Beaver Dam, accompanied by his family, where he remained for the same length of time.

His health becoming impaired, he again found it necessary to leave his missionary work, and going to Milwaukee he formed a partnership with his brother in the wagon-making business, in which he continued for several years. He then again resumed missionary work, locating with his family at Greenfield, Wisconsin, but a year later returned to Milwaukee, where he resumed the wagon-making business. From there he came to Sparta, where he has resided for many years. He was for a time successfully engaged in the mercantile business in the latter city, but has now practically retired. He has a pleasant home in Sparta, where surrounded by his family he is enjoying a well-earned rest from arduous labors. He still preaches at times, when called upon to do so, on special occasions.

He and his wife have had nine children, five now surviving: Dr. Samuel H. Esch, of Neillsville, Wisconsin; John J., an able lawyer of La Crosse; William, George and Ella Agnes. One son, Benjamin, died at the age of twenty years; a daughter died when eight years of age, and two died in infancy.

Thus, in pursuance of his duty and governed by the dictates of good judgment, he has traveled the path of life, followed by the best wishes of his fellow-men.

GUSTAVE HEITMAN, the present Postmaster of Norwalk, was appointed to that position in May, 1880, taking possession of the office in November following, and succeeding Alexander Roof. Mr. Heitman was born in Germany in 1844, where he grew to manhood. He was in the Prussian military service in 1870, in the war between France and Prussia, and the following year came to the United States. He first settled in Payne county, Illinois, where he was engaged at farm work for a time, and in 1873 came to Monroe county. Mr. Heitman purchased a farm in Sheldon township, but a short time afterward went to Norwalk and engaged as traveling salesman for W. S. Morgan in the sale of farm machinery, and followed this business a number of years.

Mr. Heitman was married in Sheldon township, to Elizabeth Schell, a daughter of Christopher Schell, one of the pioneers of Monroe county, and now a resident of Norwalk. To this union has been born five children: Delia, assisting her father in the office; Henry, Martha, William and Frederick. Mr. Heitman is a Republican in his political views, and is now serving as Notary Public of Norwalk, having been appointed to that position by Governor Rusk, and has since continued under the administration of Governor Peck.

He is a worthy citizen, and performs the duties of the office of Postmaster in a most satisfactory manner.

REV. JESSE D. SEARLES, of Sparta, Presiding Elder of the Portage District, is a pioneer of Wisconsin, having come when it was yet a Territory, in 1842. He was born in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, New York, April 28, 1832. His father was Jesse D. Searles, Sr. The name has two forms of spelling, Searles and Sarles. The former was the original one, and is retained by the subject of this sketch. His father was born in Westchester county, New York, September 28, 1803. The family was of English origin and was among the early settlers of New England. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Daniel Searles, a native of Danbury, Connecticut, who removed thence to Westchester county, New York. The mother of the subject was Phoebe Halleck, a native of the town of Washington, Dutchess county, New York. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and belonged to the society of Friends or Quakers. Jesse D. Searles, Sr., and wife were married May 9, 1825. He had been reared on a farm, but in early life engaged in the mercantile business, and was for a time interested in manufacturing. He did an extensive business, but was a victim of the financial crash of 1837, after which he determined to go West. In 1839 he entered about 1,500 acres of land in what is now the towns of Yorkville and Norway, and Racine, and in 1842 moved his family to Wisconsin. He and his family left their home in Dutchess, county, New York, on May 5 of that year, and landed in Racine, Wisconsin, May 22. They went by the Hudson river to Poughkeepsie, thence to Buffalo by the Erie canal, from where they continued by the great lakes, to Racine, the trip consuming seventeen days. Here the family settled on the land which the father had entered in 1839, and Mr. Searles, Sr., became an extensive farmer and stock-raiser. In 1855, he sold out and removed to the town of Armenia, Juneau county, and entered a large tract of land, where he also engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising. Some years after he sold his land interests in Juneau county, and engaged in the lumber business, in Boscobel, Grant county, with his oldest son. His death occurred at Boscobel, in October, 1880. His wife survived him seven years, dying on the 10th of August, 1887. Jesse D. Searles, Sr., was a man of great energy and very successful in business. He was a man of a cheerful disposition, and possessed of sterling qualities, for which he was highly esteemed. He and his wife were remarkable for their benevolence to those in need, and endeared themselves to a large circle of friends. He was of a magnetic temperament, of quick perceptions and an apt and accurate discerner of character. His energy and industry were most indomitable. Politically, he was a Democrat, though not a partisan. He was not an office-seeker, but accepted a call to the chairmanship of his County Board a number of terms. He erected a hotel in the town of Yorkville, Racine county, which he kept and conducted for a number of years, in connection with his farm interests. He and his wife had fourteen children, twelve of whom are now living, six sons and six daughters. Two sons died in infancy.

Rev. Jesse D. Searles is the fifth child in order of birth and the fourth son. In his boyhood he attended the public schools of his native place, and later those of Racine

county, Wisconsin. On March 5, 1849, he started overland for California. He was not then seventeen years of age. Daniel, an older brother, accompanied him. They traveled all the way to the Pacific coast with ox teams. At Council Bluffs a company of sixty-three men were organized, and were from March 6th until September 22d making the trip. He remained in California about two years, engaging in mining. The return was made through Mexico, with the assistance of a Spanish guide. They spent the winter holidays in the city of Mexico, and arrived at home on April 6, 1851. This trip was a valuable experience to Mr. Searles, and the knowledge of the country and of the Indian tribes which he had acquired was of great value to him in his later work as a pioneer minister. Soon after his return he entered Beloit College, where he remained three years, the college being then under the able presidency of A. L. Chapin. After leaving college, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and afterward taught for a number of terms.

Mr. Searles was converted in early life, but remained an adherent of the Society of Friends until he entered Beloit College, when he united with the Congregational Church. In the winter of 1857–'58, while teaching at Necedah, he attended a series of revival services, in which he took a lively interest, and becoming thoroughly awakened to his religious duty at once resolved to enter the ministry and devote the remainder of his life to the cause of his Master. He carried this resolution into effect, and for thirty-four years has been a Methodist minister. His charges, before becoming Presiding Elder, were, Glendale, one year; Necedah; Kilbourn City, one year; Strong's Prairie, one year; Lodi, two years; was at Prescott two years as pastor, and four as Presiding Elder; at Monroe, two years as pastor; at Deadwood, South Dakota, as superintendent of the Black Hills Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church; was at Sparta three years as pastor, and for years to the present date as Presiding Elder.

He was married in Yorkville, Racine county, in 1853, to Miss Margaret Thompson, a daughter of Joseph Thompson, who was a pioneer of Racine county, from the State of New York. They have five children, three sons and two daughters: Orlin C., is a lumber dealer at Hillsboro, North Dakota; Dr. Wilbur T. is a resident of Sparta; Elnore Y. also resides in Hillsboro, North Dakota; Mrs. Lillian Stillman lives in Joliet, Illinois; Mary is the wife of De Witt Clark, of Eau Claire; a son, Albert, died in infancy.

The subject of our sketch is a man of much ability and of large experience in dealing with men, having seen much of the world. Nearly all of his life of sixty years has been spent in Wisconsin, and few clergymen are better known throughout the State than he, and wherever known he is held in high esteem for his upright Christian character.

A. THAYER, of Sparta, banker and horticulturist, has been a resident of this city since 1856. His father, Andrew Thayer, was born in Massachusetts in 1805, and belonged to an early family of that State; his father, Luke Thayer, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed to the State of Ohio when his son, Andrew, was a youth, and located on the famous Western Reserve. The mother of Mr. Thayer was Milhura Mason. In 1856 Andrew Thayer emigrated with his family to Wisconsin and settled in the village of Sparta, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1872. The wife and

mother survived her husband until 1887. The subject of this sketch was the only son and was born in Ohio in 1839, having been a youth of about seventeen years of age when he went with his parents to Sparta. He was for three years Deputy County Registrar of Deeds, and was for three terms principal of that department. Real estate and banking have been his business for many years. He engaged in banking in 1868. R. S. Kingman was his partner from 1870 to 1880; with the exception of that period of time he has been alone. He erected his present fine bank building in 1876.

In 1886 Mr. Thayer engaged in horticulture, more as a recreation than for the profit that was likely to accrue therefrom. The success that attended his first efforts in that direction served but to increase his interest and render him aware of the possibilities that might result from persistent and judicious effort. The following facts taken from the report of the Thayer fruit farms for 1891 will be of general interest. "With firm faith in Sparta as having soil, location and distributing advantages over most localities, and believing that best varieties, highly cultivated, closely selected, carefully picked, honestly packed and quickly delivered, would command best prices, he undertook to prove his faith, promising to make a beautiful statement of his success or failure. The original farm, to which several pieces have been added from time to time, having been rented or unoccupied for several years, was completely exhausted; with the liberal use of fertilizers a high state of fertility has been obtained. The first year's planting consisted of about seventeen acres, including blackberries, raspberries and strawberries. It will be unnecessary to recount the progress which has been made from year to year, but it may be of interest to give the results of the past year (1891), as showing the success of the enterprise and the importance to which it has attained:

GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891.

RECEIPTS:

1073	cases strawberries, 16 qt.,	at	$1 44	$1,543 70
969	cases blk. raspberries, "	at	1 50	1,454 50
283	cases red " 24 pt.,	at	1 50	415 67
2416	cases blackberries, 16 qt.,	at	1 36	3,543 26
85	cases gooseb. and currants,	at	1 20	109 00
5005	cases berries, average,		1 41⅛	$7,074 44
Plants sold				922 32
Farm produce				850 00
Total receipts				$8,846 76

EXPENSES:

Farm labor		$2,338 80	
Picking		905 28	
Cases and boxes		356 47	
Miscellaneous		500 00	
Total		$4,500 00	
			$4,500 00
Net profit			$4,346 76

Mr. Thayer's experience in small-fruit growing leads him to believe that there is profit in the business for the thorough, intelligent, persistent, industrious grower having a good location, a fair market and reasonable shipping facilities. Mr. Thayer's fruit farm now contains about eighty acres. This farm joins the State School farm and furnishes employment to fifteen men constantly, and to seventy-five women and children during the busy season of summer.

Great credit is due Mr. Thayer for the development of an industry which is likely to become one of great importance to Sparta and vicinity. He has attained a reputation throughout the State as a horticulturist, and has been honored by being made President of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society. He takes a prominent interest in farmers' institutes and organizes horticultural societies in various parts of the State. Mr. Thayer is a successful business man and one of the representative citizens of Monroe county and ever takes a deep interest in whatever tends

to promote its growth and prosperity. His wife was Miss Minnie A. Munn, daughter of Albert A. Munn, an early settler of Sparta, but who later removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he has since died. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer have two children, a son and a daughter. The latter, Mary, is the wife of Charles E. Toby. The son, Charles A., is engaged with his father in the bank.

CHARLES H. BELCHER, a well-to-do farmer and esteemed resident of Wellington township, Monroe County, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1831. His parents were Elhanan and Jurusia (Pease) Belcher, both worthy and highly esteemed people. The father died in New York State, in 1847, and the mother came West with the family in 1860, and lives in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The subject of our sketch was, in early life, employed on the Great Lakes, beginning life as a cabin boy at the age of nine years, and at seventeen was a seaman, and led a seafaring life until 1860. He was, during the most of this time, on the lakes, but two seasons of it were spent on the Atlantic ocean. He was several times shipwrecked, and narrowly escaped with his life. Once, in 1850, he was shipwrecked off the Bird Rocks, above the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, and the vessel was lost. In 1857, when sailing on the lakes, he was again shipwrecked, and this time near St. Joseph, Michigan, the boat being a total loss, and only three of the crew surviving. He was also shipwrecked on Long Point, Lake Ontario, and the boat was lost.

In 1860, he came to Juneau county, Wisconsin, and located on some land he had purchased, building on it a sawmill. The following year he sold out advantageously and purchased eighty acres in section 3, township of Wellington, where he still resides with his daughter and her husband. This land, which was then wild, has been industriously cultivated; substantial buildings have been erected, consisting of a comfortable farm house and good barns for the grain and stock, besides other improvements, all of which have added materially to the value of the property, it now being one of the best farms in the country, and all of which is due to his labor and economy.

In 1864, Mr. Belcher enlisted in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, serving to the close of the war. He was engaged in guarding provision trains in the Shenandoah valley, and was among the first to enter Richmond when it fell.

In 1858, he was married in New York State, to Miss Bessie Weaver, a highly estimable lady. They had six children, all of whom died in infancy, the mother surviving the birth of the last child only three days, dying in 1864. Mrs. Belcher was well known and generally beloved, and was mourned by all who knew her.

In the latter part of 1865, Mr. Belcher was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Nancy Hoard, a lady very highly thought of, and the widow of Mr. Hoard, a well known and highly respected gentleman, who was a native of Ohio but who had moved to Michigan, where he was residing at the time of his death.

By the latter marriage, there are two children, a son and a daughter. Nellie, the daughter, is the wife of Levi Brown, who, with their two children, Eva and Mary, are living on the homestead. Charles Edwin,

the son, lives in West Superior, where he is in the railroad business.

Mr. Belcher is a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to two fraternal societies, the I. O. O. F. and the Masons.

Thus has persistent effort, intelligently applied, been rewarded by a competence for himself and family, while his upright dealings and uniformly courteous manners have gained for him the esteem of his fellow men.

J. C. DANA, a resident of Lafayette township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, has been closely identified with the growth and development of the country since 1845. He was born at Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, February 28, 1824, a son of Samuel and Julia (Moody) Dana. The paternal grandfather, Amariah Dana, was of Italian ancestry and a connection of Richard A. Dana, of the New York *Sun;* the maternal grandfather was Elihu Moody, a native of Massachusetts. Samuel Dana and wife reared a family of ten children, four sons and six daughters; he removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1816, and there passed the remainder of his life; he died at the age of ninety-two years, and his wife lived to be eighty-seven. He was a farmer by occupation, a Whig in his politics, and a Congregationalist in his religion. J. C. Dana was brought up on a farm and acquired his education in the common and select schools; he taught school for a time, and then learned the carpenters' trade; he also understood the business of a wheelwright, and after coming to Monroe county in 1855, he was employed in building the mill of Nutting, Anderson & Co. The following year he took up a tract of land, and to this he has added from time to time until he owns 300 acres in a high state of cultivation. He has erected buildings that are in every way suited to the demands of modern farming.

Mr. Dana was married in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 20, 1851, to Eveline P. Eldy, a most estimable woman and a teacher by profession. She was born at Williston, Chittenden county, Vermont, a daughter of Royal and Sally (Jay) Eldy. Mr. and Mrs. Dana are the parents of two children: Milo J., who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and came to Wisconsin when four years of age; he was married at Estherville, Emmet county, Iowa, to Anna Ridley, a daughter of Edward and Esther A. Ridley; they were the first settlers of Emmet county, and Estherville was named in honor of Mrs. Ridley; Milo J. and wife have three sons: Ralph E., Leslie H. and Joseph E. Edith E., the daughter of our subject and wife, married Joseph G. Lent, of Sparta, also born in St. Lawrence county, New York.

Mr. Dana is Republican in his political views, and has served his township as Supervisor. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church; he is a staunch supporter of all moral reforms, and believes in elevating the standards of education.

ZERAH PALMER, a well-known farmer of Sparta township, has been a resident of the State of Wisconsin since 1868. He was born in Albany county, New York, April 3, 1835, a son of John and Angeline (Lockwood) Palmer, natives of the same county as the son. The paternal grandfather was David Palmer, and the maternal grandfather was Daniel Lockwood, a native of Con-

necticut and one of the early settlers of Albany county, New York; he married a Miss Whitford. The parents of our subject resided many years in New York and then emigrated to Wisconsin, settling in Monroe county; they afterwards went to Brookings county, South Dakota, and there the father died in 1891, at the age of eighty-one years; the mother died in 1886, aged seventy-one years; the father was a farmer by occupation; in his religious faith he was a Christian Adventist. They had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. Zeral Palmer passed his boyhood and youth on a farm in Albany county, New York, attended the district schools, and made the most of the opportunities that were thus afforded him. In 1863 he joined the train of western emigrants, and traveled to the State of Wisconsin; he determined to locate in Monroe county, where he has since made his home.

In February, 1865, he enlisted in the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company I. This regiment was stationed in Missouri most of the time; Mr. Palmer was ill for many weeks, and was confined in the hospital until he was honorably discharged from further service. He has a farm of forty acres, all of which is under cultivation; he has a pleasant dwelling surrounded by a lawn and shaded by trees, and a large substantial barn.

He was married in Albany county, New York, November 3, 1861, to Miss Joanna Palmer, a daughter of Gideon E. Palmer, who was a son of Elias Palmer of Westchester county, New York. Gideon E. Palmer married Hannah Nelson, a native of Dutchess county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are the parents of three children; May Stella, wife of the Rev. A. D. Smith of South Dakota, has one son, Paul; John W. is a graduate of the Sparta high school, now engaged in clerking, and Gertrude M.

Mr. Palmer affiliates with the Republican party, and is a staunch supporter of prohibition; he is a member of Lynn Post, No. 80, G. A. R., and of the I. O. G. T. In his religious faith he is a Christian Adventist. He favors all moral, educational and religious progress, and is a citizen highly esteemed by the entire community.

LEROY CHAMBERLAIN, one of the well-known, early settlers of Monroe county, came to the State of Wisconsin in 1861. He was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1816, a son of Calvin Chamberlain of New Hampshire; the paternal grandfather was Simon Chamberlain. Calvin Chamberlain married Catherine Holiday, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and they reared a family of three children; she died at the age of eighty-nine years, and he lived to be ninety-two; he was a farmer, merchant and land speculator; in his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Leroy, their son, was reared and educated in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of twenty years he was married to Sarah Chamberlain, his second cousin, who was born in Allegheny county. In 1861 they removed to Wisconsin, as before stated, and settled in Monroe county, where Mr. Chamberlain engaged in agricultural pursuits. They had born to them a family of twelve children: Champ Van Rensselaer; Sallie A., wife of Edgar Aylesworth; Leroy Randolph; Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. Tuttle; Ben E.; Martha, wife of William Payne; Roxanna, who wedded Samuel Foltz; Thomas Jefferson; Rosetta, who died in childhood; Lucy, wife of M. Baldwin, who died at

the age of twenty-eight years: Esther L., who is the wife of William Beckler; and Dr. A. J. Chamberlain, who died in 1892. The family were deeply bereaved by the death of the wife and mother in November, 1890; she had been a faithful and loving companion to her husband for fifty years, her age being seventy-three years; she was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Chamberlain has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, has been Class-Leader, Steward and local preacher. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Valley Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M. Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a stanch supporter of its principles.

G. V. CHAMBERLAIN, proprietor of the Ida House, Sparta, Wisconsin, is known far and near as a most affable and accommodating host, and his record as a hotel man places him in the front ranks of that forbearing, long-suffering class of men. He is a native of the Empire State, born at Angelica, Allegany county, June 15, 1838. His parents are Leroy and Sarah Chamberlain, a full sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume. He is the oldest of a family of twelve children, and when he was two or three years old, he was taken to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he passed his boyhood and youth; he grew up on a farm and attended the district school. At the age of sixteen years he found employment in a hotel in Ellicottsville, and there gained some experience that proved valuable to him in after years. He afterward went to Bradford, Pennsylvania, and lived in the midst of the great oil region until 1865, when he removed to Monroe county, Wisconsin. The first industry in which he engaged after settling here was blacksmithing, and he operated a shop at Sparta eight or nine years. Disposing of his interests in this business he engaged in farming in New Lyme township; there he purchased and improved a tract of 182 acres, which he continued to cultivate until 1885. In that year he bought the Ida House at Sparta, and was beginning to establish the reputation of the house as a first-class hotel when it was destroyed by fire. The following year, 1886, the present structure was erected; this is built after a modern style of architecture, has thirty-two guest rooms, is well furnished and perfectly kept; the table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and the choicest game in season. Mr. Chamberlain is a noted sportsman; he is familiar with the streams where the speckled trout lie hid, and as a marksman he has no superiors. The margin of his register has a record of many a day's sport, and shows that on one occasion he bagged 101 birds. He has a buoyant disposition, and his good cheer pervades the entire house, making a cordial welcome to all who come.

Mr. Chamberlain was married July 13, 1864, to Miss Lois Isham, a lady of unusual ability as a teacher, and a daughter of A. H. Isham, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain: Captolia, wife of Julius Hoffman, and Maude. Politically, he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 18.

CRAWFORD E. PHILLIPS, one of the leading representatives of the medical profession of Monroe county, was born near Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsyl-

vania, October 31, 1853, a son of David J. Phillips, a native of Ohio, but of New England ancestry. He was reared in his native State, and married Huldah Winans, also born in Ohio, and, like her husband, descended from a New England family. Mr. Phillips was a farmer by occupation, and a few years after his marriage he moved to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he lived until his death, which occurred in February, 1872, at the age of about fifty years. The widow still resides on the old homestead in Crawford county. The parents reared a family of four children: Helen, wife of Joseph Williams, of Crawford county; David R., who is still unmarried and resides with his mother; Henry A., engaged in mining operations in the Black Hills, and Crawford E., our subject.

The latter received his primary education at the common schools, and also took a scientific course of study at the Meadville Commercial College. Early in life he decided to engage in the medical profession as his life work, and at the age of seventeen years he begin the study at Meadville, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, in the spring of 1874. Believing that superior opportunities for rising in his profession might be found in the West, Dr. Phillips decided to locate in Nebraska, and accordingly removed to Arapahoe. But the devastations of the grasshoppers in that State rendered his selection of a location an undesirable one, and after spending a year there recruiting his health, as well as practicing his profession, he decided to seek another place of residence. Wilton at that time promised favorably, and consequently in the fall of 1875 he located in this city, where he now enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. In order to inform himself in the later discoveries of the science of medicine, the Doctor took a course at the Bennett Medical College in 1886, and received the degree of M. D. at that institution. He is president of the State Medical Society, and a member of the Wisconsin Medical Society.

Dr. Phillips was married October 17, 1877, to Eva Winans, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Winans, a prominent physician of Madison, Ohio. Mrs. Phillips is a lady of culture and a fine artist. To this union has been one son, Vernil, born October 4, 1887. The Doctor is both an excellent physician and a popular and progressive citizen; is president of the Board of Education, a position he has held six years, and is also president of the village Board. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery at Sparta.

HENRY W. VOGEL, owner and proprietor of the Wilton Roller Mills, has been the mill owner of this city since 1872. His former building was destroyed by fire in 1880, and he erected his present fine mill the following year, which contains the latest improved machinery, and has a capacity of forty barrels per day. Mr. Vogel was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1837, and at the age of nine years he emigrated with his father's family to the United States, locating near Milwaukee. The father, August Vogel was accidentally killed in 1860, and the mother died in Germany before the family left their native country. The parents reared a family of three sons, the two eldest of whom, Christian and Carl, still reside near Milwaukee.

Henry W. Vogel was reared to the occupation of farming, and in 1858 he went to Juneau county, where he served an apprenticeship at the milling business. In 1861

Ira A. Hill

soon after his father's death, he found it necessary to return to the farm, but remained there only about six months. He next went to Kenosha, and was engaged in milling at that place a year and a half. He went thence to Angelo, Monroe county, but soon returned to Kenosha, where he remained three and a half years, next removed to Tomah, and later to Wilton. He operated a mill in this city on shares for three years, at the end of which time he purchased an interest, and later became sole owner and proprietor.

Mr. Vogel was married in Juneau county, to Hannah Auerbach, who died in Kenosha. His present wife was formerly Lena Bosbrigg. Our subject had two children by his first wife: Henry and Mary. By his present wife he is the father of six children: William, who is serving an apprenticeship with his father in the milling business; Carl, a telegraph operator; Clarence, Ronald, Clara and Viola. Mr. Vogel understands thoroughly the milling business, having had a long experience. He is one of the representative men of Wilton, and is esteemed as an enterprising and upright citizen.

IRA A. HILL.—One of the representative business men of Sparta is Ira A. Hill, president of the Bank of Sparta. This institution dates back to 1858, when it was established by John T. Hemphill and Samuel McCord. The latter withdrew soon after the organization of the bank, but it was continued under the presidency of Mr. Hemphill, who filled that position for nearly twenty-five years. He was succeeded in that capacity by Thomas B. Tyler, who died in 1886, after which Mr. Hill was elected to that responsible position. Mr. Tyler was for many years vice-president of the bank, and when he was elected president Mr. Hill became vice-president. The present bank officials are, Ira A. Hill, president; W. P. Palmer, vice-president, E. U. Canfield, cashier. This institution does a large general banking business.

Mr. Hill is a native of Belknap county, New Hampshire, where he was born November 26, 1841. His father, Jonathan P. Hill, also a native of the Granite State, was born March 27, 1809. His father came of an early New Hampshire family, and still survives at his old home in that State. Mr. Hill's mother, who died in 1880, was also a native of New Hampshire. Our subject and a sister, Mrs. Mary A. Parsons, were the only children. The latter lives near the old home in New Hampshire. Mr. Hill was educated at Gilmanton Academy in his native State. In the summer of 1862, he recruited for and enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed Third Sergeant. The regiment participated in General Banks' expedition from New York to New Orleans, taking part in the siege of Port Hudson, one of the important events of the war, and was mustered out in the fall of 1863. Mr. Hill left the military service much injured in health, apparently a physical wreck, and did not recover for many years. As soon after leaving the army as his health permitted he came West, locating at Galena, Illinois, where he was connected with the Galena *Gazette* for two years as business manager. While in Galena he formed the acquaintance of Orville Grant, a brother of the General, and when the Grants decided to concentrate their leather and saddlery business in Chicago, he was offered and accepted a lucrative position in the Chicago store. Later he was induced to purchase an interest in one of Grant's branch stores and formed a partnership in the city of La Crosse, which lasted until January, 1871, with the late

Aaron H. Davis and his co-employee, in Chicago, John S. Mealary, under the firm name of Davis, Mealary & Hill. Mr. Hill was married in 1868, to Mary E. Tyler, only child of Thomas B. Tyler, and at the latter's urgent solicitation disposed of his interests in La Crosse and moved to Sparta in 1871. He was engaged in mercantile business for a few years thereafter, but soon joined his father-in-law in the real-estate and loan business, under the firm name of Tyler & Hill, to which business he succeeded on the death of Mr. Tyler in 1886 and which he continues in the old firm name.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two children: Louis Tyler Hill, born February 28, 1870, who is at present a student in the University of Wisconsin; and Alice Kitty Hill, born November 2, 1871.

Mr. Hill is a representative citizen and a successful business man. He is a gentleman of culture, and takes an especial interest in whatever tends to promote the moral and intellectual growth of the community. He was a member of the school board of Sparta for ten consecutive years, and the high standard of excellence attained by these schools is in a large measure due to his influence. He was appointed in 1891 a Regent of the Normal schools of Wisconsin, by Governor Peck of this State.

EDGAR H. EDDY belongs to that worthy band of pioneers, who aided in pushing the frontier toward the setting sun, and developing the natural resources of Monroe county. He was born in Bennington county, the Green Mountain State, December 16, 1824, a son of Royal and Sally (Joy) Eddy. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Eddy, who was of English and Dutch extraction; David Joy, father of Mrs. Eddy, was a native of Massachusetts. Edgar H. was a small boy when the family removed to Chittenden county, Vermont; there they lived until he was sixteen years old, when they went to St. Lawrence county, New York. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, but securing a good education he engaged in teaching, and followed this profession for some time. In 1854 he came to this State, traveling by rail to Chicago, thence by water to Milwaukee, and thence overland to Monroe county. His mother died at the age of seventy-two years, and the father, at eighty-seven; both were residents of this county at the time of death. The father was a shoemaker by trade; in his religious faith he was a Presbyterian; politically he affiliated with the Republican party. He and his wife had a family of three children: Edgar H., the subject of this sketch, Eveline Dama and George, of Siskiyou county, California.

When the dark war cloud settled over this country the patriots of the land were not slow to espouse the cause of the Union. Mr. Eddy enlisted in December, 1861, in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Colonel Barstow, commanding. He was in camp at Janesville the first winter, and was then sent to St. Louis, Missouri. He participated in many engagements, encountered many dangers, and suffered great privations; he was wounded in the shoulder in Missouri, and still carries the ball of the enemy. He was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, in January, 1865.

When the war was ended he resumed the pursuit of agriculture. He now owns 200 acres of land, six miles from Sparta, which is considered one of the most desirable farms in the township.

Mr. Eddy was married June 20, 1849, in St. Lawrence county, New York, to Catherine Tucker, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. Six children have been born of

this union: Ella, wife of Charles Amidon; Royal, of South Dakota; Sarah, wife of Joseph Willard, of Salem, Oregon; Edgar, George and Minnie. Mrs. Eddy died August 16, 1890, aged fifty-six years; she was a woman of many excellent traits of character, a devoted wife and mother, and a kind and considerate neighbor. Mr. Eddy is a member of G. A. R., Lynn Post, No. 30, and takes a deep interest in the organization whose right to an existence was so bravely won.

JOHN W. EMMONS, M. D., of Sparta, Monroe county, has been a member of the medical profession of this county since November 4, 1889. He was born in the town of Freedom, Waldo county, Maine, in 1845, a son of John Emmons, also a native of Maine. In 1855 the family emigrated to Wisconsin, landing at Footville, Rock county, then the western terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. They settled on a farm in a Center township, Rock county, and a few years later removed to Magnolia township, same county, where the father died October 11, 1883. The wife and mother, whose maiden name was Jane Hall, died six years prior to her husband's death. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom died in early life, and the first four died within two weeks of one another, of that fatal scourge of childhood, scarlet fever. These died in the State of Maine, and were the only children the parents had at that time. Another died, of diphtheria, in 1855, the same year the family came to Wisconsin. William H., the eldest of the children who grew to manhood, was a soldier in the Thirty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the rebellion, and died in the army; the subject of this sketch was the next in order of birth, and the eldest now living; Charles W. resides in Magnolia township, Rock county; and a sister, Eliza, is the wife of George Frazier, and resides in the same township.

Dr. Emmons received a good English education, and began the study of medicine in 1880, with Dr. A. E. Hobson, of Brodhead, and one year later entered the Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating at that institution in 1883. He began the practice of medicine at Foreston, Ogle county, Illinois, where he continued until he came to Sparta. Although a resident of this city but a short time, the Doctor has, by his skill as a physician, become well known throughout Monroe and adjoining counties, and has established an extensive and lucrative practice. He possesses a genial and kindly nature, essential qualities in a successful physician and as a citizen is popular and progressive. Mrs. Emmons was formerly Miss Mary M. Bowles, a native of Strafford, Orange county, Vermont and a daughter of Willard and Mary Bowles, who are natives of the Green Mountain State. They emigrated to Wisconsin in 1845, settling in Spring Valley township, Rock county, when they still reside, and are numbered among the highly respected pioneers of that banner county. The Doctor has erected a beautiful residence on Franklin street, which he completed in 1892. The house is built in a modern style of architecture, and supplied with all the latest improvements, such as bath, hot and cold-water, lighted with electricity, and is in every sense a model home.

November 22, 1891, the Doctor was taken violently sick with typhoid fever and passed through a most severe illness continuing three months, much of the time his life being despaired of by friends and physicians, but by the aid of good nurses and skillful

treatment he is again in the enjoyment of health and attending to his constantly increasing practice.

Dr. Emmons is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Religiously, a member of the First-Day Adventist Church, as is also his wife.

WILLIAM G. HALL, an estimable citizen of Sparta, a representative of a highly respected pioneer family of Monroe county, and a veteran soldier of the late war, was born in Bristol, in the province of Quebec, then Canada East, on June 16, 1838. His parents were John and Janet (Stewart) Hall, both natives of Scotland, who, before their marriage, emigrated to Canada, coming from the Land of the Thistle on board the same vessel, in 1831. The acquaintance thus begun culminated in their marriage three years later. In 1848 the family moved to West Vienna, Oneida county, New York, and in the autumn of 1855, they removed to Wisconsin, locating in the town of Jefferson, Monroe county, here the father died, on October 10, 1864, the wife and mother surviving until September, 1877, when she expired at the home of her son, Horace C. Hall, in Mower county, Minnesota. They were both exemplary persons, industrious, economical, and of kindly dispositions, and were greatly lamented by their family and friends. They had eleven children, all sons, ten now living (1892), the deceased brother being Charles, who lived until the age of fifty-one years and died at the home of his brother, the subject of our sketch.

The oldest of the family, John Hall, lives in Oneida county, New York; James lives in California; Matthew, in Colorado; Horace C., next in age, served in Company C., Nineteenth Regiment, for three years and two months; Robert lives in Sparta; Charles died; George B. also resides in Sparta; William G. is the subject of our sketch; Hamilton H. resides in Otter Tail county, Minnesota: he served in the late war for two years, as a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry; Joseph enlisted in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, April 1, 1862, he was taken prisoner and confined in rebel prisons for eleven months, eight months of which time was passed in the infamous prison of Andersonville; he now resides in Oregon; Archibald G. served in the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry for about fourteen months, when he was discharged for disability, later enlisting in the Twelfth regular, but was discharged before the close of the war, and still later served in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry.

The subject of our sketch enlisted on September 18, 1861, in Company D of the famous Eighth Wisconsin Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, which was known as the Eagle Regiment, was one of the most noted Union regiments of the late war. In February 1864, he re-enlisted, and served until his regiment was mustered out, in September, 1865. He was constantly with his regiment, and with one exception participated in all its marches, campaigns and battles. At the time of the engagement before Corinth, Mississippi, on May 28, 1862, he was detailed as camp guard.

The following long list of conflicts are inscribed on the banner of the celebrated Eagle Regiment; Fredericktown, Missouri, October 21, 1861; Island No. 10, March and April, 1862; Farmington, Mississippi, May 9, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, May 28, 1862; Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, October 3 and

4, 1862; Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863; assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; Fort De Russey, March 14, 1864; Henderson Hill, Louisiana, March 21, 1864; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864; Maneur's, May 10, 1864; Bayou de Glaise, Louisiana, May 18, 1864; Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6, 1864; battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864; siege of Spanish Fort and capture of the same in April, 1865.

Mr. Hall also participated, with his company, in many skirmishes, many of which assumed the proportions of a battle, among which are the following: Iuka, Mississippi, September 12 to 16, 1862; Mississippi Springs, May 18, 1863; Mechanicsburg, Mississippi, June 4, 1863; Richmond, Louisiana, June 16, 1863; Bogue Chitto, Mississippi, October 17, 1863; Fort Scurry, March 19, 1864; Grandecore, April 3, 1864; Eight days' skirmish near Alexander, Louisiana, May 2 to 10, 1864; Cloutierville, Louisiana, May, 1864; Hurricane Creek, Louisiana, August 13, 1864; and Abbeville, Mississippi, August 23, 1864.

Mr. Hall was wounded in the left thigh by the fragment of a shell, in the last charge of the second day's fight, at Nashville, and notwithstanding he suffered considerably from this wound, he continued with his company. In October, 1864, he contracted a severe cold, while on march, which eventually affected his bronchial tubes; and he has never entirely recovered; in fact, this trouble seems to increase with his age.

After the close of the war, he returned to the old homestead, in the town of Jefferson, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Sparta, and in the spring of 1868, removed to Burns, La Crosse county, where he engaged in farming. In the fall of 1877, he returned to Sparta, and in March, 1878, he removed to Windom, Mower county, Minnesota, where he lived until 1887, when he removed to Red Rock, in the same county. In January, 1889, he returned to Sparta, where he has since resided.

He has been married twice, first on July 16, 1864, while at home on a veteran furlough, to Miss Janet King, who died April 23, 1883. His present wife, to whom he was married January 20, 1889, was Mrs. Rebecca Ellsworth, widow of Leslie Ellsworth, who was a member of the Thirty-Sixth Wisconsin Regiment in the late war, and who died in Minnesota, October 11, 1887.

There are four children by the first marriage, three sons and one daughter; Elmer S., John E., Bertha F., and George C.

By the second marriage there is one son, Spencer C. Mrs. Hall has three children by her first marriage: Rose A., Albert S. and Almira C.

His war record is a most honorable one, of which he may well feel proud, while his life as a private citizen is equally commendable. With such citizens and soldiers, founded like rocks, on principles of justice, what wonder that our country should take such a proud stand among the nations of the earth, whom she proudly leads, whether in war or in the more desirable paths of peace.

LEWIS S. FISHER is a well-known citizen of Sparta, having been for many years its efficient Postmaster. He received his first appointment in 1873 from President U. S. Grant, and held the office for fifteen successive years, until the Democratic administration of President Cleveland, which resulted in the appointment of J. J. French. He held the office for about five years. Mr.

Fisher was re-appointed by President Harrison in December, 1891.

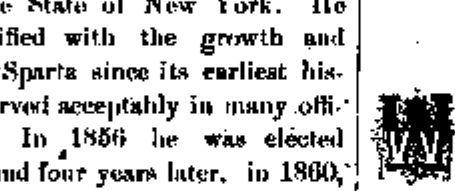
Mr. Fisher is a pioneer of Monroe county, having been a resident of Sparta since 1855. He was born in Wardsborough, Windom county, Vermont, in 1825. His father was Simeon Fisher, who was descended from an early New England family. When the subject of this sketch was but a child, his father emigrated with his family to Chautauqua county, New York, but soon after moved to Cattaraugus county, where he resided until his death.

The subject of our sketch came to Monroe county from the State of New York. He has been identified with the growth and development of Sparta since its earliest history, and has served acceptably in many official capacities. In 1856 he was elected County Clerk and four years later, in 1860, was made County Treasurer. In 1880 he was elected to the Legislature of Wisconsin. He has been president of the village of Sparta and has represented it on the County Board of Supervisors seven or eight years. In his political affiliations, Mr. Fisher is a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, the first presidential candidate of the party, and has ever since been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party and has wielded much influence in its local councils. Mr. Fisher has always taken a commendable interest in all enterprises whose tendency was to promote the good of his town and county.

He was one of the first to engage in the cultivation of small fruit in the city of Sparta, an industry which has now become an important one, and which promises a still greater future. He has about six acres devoted to this industry, and has been eminently successful in the raising of berries. In 1891 the gross receipts from their culture was $400 an acre, which sufficiently proves that berry culture in Sparta and vicinity can be made a financial success.

Mr. Fisher was married in Sparta, to Miss Susan P. Newton, a representative of one of Sparta's well-known families. They have one son, Arthur L., who is engaged as postal clerk on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. They have an adopted daughter, May E. Lee, a niece of his wife.

The various official positions which he has held sufficiently demonstrate the fact of his popularity among his constituents.



WILLIAM C. PAYNE, a successful agriculturist of Sparta township, is a native of the Empire State, born in Schoharie county, November 27, 1840. His father, Archibald Payne, was a native of New York and a son of Philip Payne, who was born in New England.

Archibald P. Payne married Saloam Orilla Smith, a daughter of William Smith, who was the father of twenty-two children; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a prominent Mason. Mr. Payne removed to the West in 1857, coming by rail to Dubuque, and thence by the river to La Crosse. After arriving in Monroe county he determined to locate in La Fayette township; he remained there some time and then moved to Payne's valley, where he resided several years; he improved a good farm of 200 acres, and also built a sawmill near Millston; here he met a violent death September 7, 1883; he was caught in the shafting and could not be rescued until life had left his body. His widow died August 11, 1889, aged seventy-eight years. They had a family of seven children: C. T., Mary Ann, wife of E. B. Little; Will-

iam C., the subject of this notice; Harmon S.; Harriet, wife of Russell Brownell; Orilla N. Crocker, and Lucy, wife of B. F. Shaffer. William C. grew to maturity on a farm and acquired his education in the common schools of western New York. In 1864 he located on his present farm, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation; the dwelling, barns and sheds are all neat and roomy and well arranged.

Mr. Payne was united in marriage, November 12, 1867, to Miss Martha Chamberlain, a native of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Her parents, Leroy and Sarah Chamberlain, emigrated to Wisconsin when Mrs. Payne was sixteen years old; they reared a family of twelve children. Mrs. Payne finished her education at West Salem Academy, Wisconsin. She is a lady of much intelligence and force of character. Mr. Payne is a Republican in his politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is Steward of his church and takes an active interest in all the societies under its care. He is a man of good business ability, and has the respect of the entire community.

WILLIAM SINKS, the genial proprietor of the hotel at Wilton, Wisconsin, is one of the honored pioneers of the Kickapoo valley. He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1830, a son of Powell and Mary (Clavel) Sinks, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky respectively; the parents came to St. Louis in 1827, and there spent the remainder of their lives; the mother died in 1843, and the father survived her ten years. William Sinks passed his youth in his native city until he was sixteen, when he secured employment on a steamer plying between St. Louis and New Orleans; he was on the river two years, and was in New Orleans in 1840 when the cholera broke out in this country; he came up the river to Prairie du Chien, walked to the mouth of the Kickapoo, and thence to Boydstown, Crawford county; there he secured work, and split rails for $16 a month, intending to leave the country as soon as he had sufficient means; he became better satisfied, however, and afterward found employment with Hugh Moore, of Lancaster, the pioneer lumberman of the Kickapoo; he rafted logs for him one season, and then took the money he had saved and bought forty acres of land in Grant county; here he was engaged in lead mining for two years, when he returned to the Kickapoo, to resume work in the lumber camp.

In 1870 he built the hotel at Ontario, which he conducted with merited success until 1877, when the property was destroyed by fire. Having no insurance he lost everything. He went after this misfortune to Minnesota, and took up a tree claim of 160 acres; he planted the trees required by law, proved up, and still owns the land; at the end of one year he returned to this county, built a hotel at Wilton, and is now managing this hostelry, a very popular resort of the traveling public.

Mr. Sinks was married July 11, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Day, a daughter of Travis and Emma (Adkins) Day; her father died in 1856, and the mother in 1870. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sinks: George married Miss Lydia Nicholson, and resides in St. Paul, Minnesota; Amanda is the wife of W. A. Medbury, and the mother of two children; Charles is deceased; he married Miss Amanda McCullom, a daughter of M. C. and Mary McCullom, and they were the parents of a son and daughter; Henry C. married Miss Mary Hargarton, and they have three children; Luther J. is a bridge-builder on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad;

Nim, a promising young lady, died at the age of nineteen years.

When there was a call for 75,000 men in 1861, Mr. Sinks offered his service to his country, but was rejected on account of asthmatic troubles from which he suffered. Determined to aid in the defense of the old flag he hired a substitute, to whom he paid $300. He was one of the party that made the first military road from Portage to La Crosse and Prairie du Chien. He has been honored with various responsible offices within the gift of the people, and has always been a loyal supporter of home industries and of those movements which have tended to benefit the masses.

G. A. BAILEY, proprietor of Trout Dale Farm, La Fayette township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, has resided here since 1872. He was born in Otsego county, New York, July 10, 1838, a son of Thomas Bailey of the same county, who was a son of Nathan Bailey, a native of New England. Thomas Bailey married Clara Ismund, a daughter of Elias Ismund, and died when the subject of this notice was an infant of six months; the mother died in Franklin county, New York, at the age of seventy-five years. G. A. Bailey was reared by his paternal grandparents until thirteen years of age, when they died, leaving him again alone in the world. He went to Schoharie county, New York, where he remained until he was eighteen years old. He attended the common schools, and by close observation gained a practical education. In 1856 he joined the train of emigrants journeying to the West, and settled in Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin. The prosperity of this place was at high tide, but the panic of 1857 crippled commerce and retarded the growth of the place for many years. Mr. Bailey lived here four years, engaged in various occupations; he was also traveling salesman. In 1872 he came to Monroe county to accept a position with W. O. Parmerly in a supply store. As he accumulated some means he invested in land, and now owns 280 acres of as fine land as lies within the borders of Monroe county; it is watered by Prescott creek, one of the best trout streams in the country; there is a pleasant residence, large and convenient barns, sheds and cribs. The place is stocked with thoroughbred Jerseys, Chester white hogs, and a fine flock of bronze turkeys.

Mr. Bailey was married in August, 1881, to Mary E. Collins, of this county, and they had born to them one son, Frank E.; the date of his birth being June 2, 1882; Mrs. Bailey died March 17, 1883. He married his present wife in September, 1891; her maiden name was Carrie Nelson, and she was born in Europe, coming to Wisconsin when a child. Mr. Bailey has represented the people of his township in the office of Clerk, and has been Chairman of the Board. He is well informed upon the topics of the day, has traveled widely, and is a genial, pleasant conversationalist. He is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias.

ROMANZO S. KINGMAN, of Sparta, is one of the representative men of Monroe county, and one of its pioneer settlers, having come here July 5, 1851. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, May 19, 1829. His father, Sharon Kingman, was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, in 1801, and was descended from an early New England family, two

brothers, the progenitors of the family having emigrated from England in early Puritan times. The name is said to have originated in the fact that some ancestor or ancestors had been in the employ of the king of England, receiving the name of King's Men, whence easily came the name. The maiden name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Abigail Thayer, a native of the same place as her husband. Soon after the marriage of Sharon Kingman, they removed to the State of Ohio, settling in Conneaut, Ashtabula county. This is the northeastern township of the State. When the subject of this sketch was about four years of age, the family moved to Geauga county, where the father died in 1843. He was a builder by occupation and a man respected for his integrity and upright character. Ten years later, in 1853, the mother became the wife of Martin Kellogg, and died in 1883, at the age of eighty-three years, having been born in September, 1800. She was born a few months prior to the father of our subject, whose birth occurred the following March. Our subject was the eldest of five children. The next in order of birth are twin brothers, Rosalvo and Alvarado. They came to Monroe county with their elder brother, where they remained until 1857, then removing to Spirit Lake, Iowa. The latter still resides there; the former is a resident of Montana. There were two other twins in the family, a brother and sister. The former, Henry, was a member of an Ohio regiment in the war of the Rebellion, and fought under gallant Phil. Sheridan. He was in the service over three years, dying after the close of the war of disease contracted in the service of his country. The sister, Harriet, married a Mr. Felch, at Kelloggsville, Ohio, and died at the age of twenty-one years.

The subject of this sketch received a good English education, and was a successful teacher for many years. When he came to Wisconsin in 1851, there were but few families living within the present limits of Monroe county. He was engaged in farming until the organization of the county seat, when he was elected Registrar of Deeds, and was the first person elected to that office, although E. Sanford Blake had occupied the position by appointment. Mr. Kingman was for many years prominently connected with the business of the county. He was Deputy Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and Deputy Clerk of the Court for four years, and did most of the business connected with those offices. In March, 1859, he went to Pike's Peak, returning to Sparta in December of the same year. He, with several other gentlemen, owned what is known as the Bobtail Lode, but sold out before this lode was developed. On his return from Montana, Mr. Kingman engaged in the lumber business, in which he continued for several years.

He was married, in November, 1862, to Mrs. Packard, whose maiden name was Selinda Shaw. In the summer of 1863 he went to the State of Maine, and with his brother-in-law, E. Shaw, engaged extensively in the tanning business, erecting two of the largest tanneries in the United States. The name of Kingman was given to the place where one of these tanneries was erected, after Mr. Kingman. The firm carried on a very extensive business, Mr. Kingman remaining in Maine about eleven years, when he returned to Sparta and engaged in the banking business with M. A. Thayer. They erected the present bank building, Mr. Kingman continuing successfully in the business for nine years, since which time he has devoted his attention to his farm interests and other personal business. He has a fine farm adjoining the city, and since 1881 has given

much attention to the breeding of Jersey cattle. He has about seventy head of these valuable cattle which comprise one of the finest herds to be found in the State of Wisconsin. His farm, stables and all their appointments are adapted in a superior degree to this enterprise. In 1884 Mrs. Kingman died and three years later in January, 1887, he was married to Mrs. Mary C. Laverty, who was born in Massachusetts, but who was at the time of their marriage a resident of New Haven, Connecticut. Mrs. Kingman is a lady of much culture and refinement. Immediately after their marriage they sailed for Europe, spending four months visiting France, Italy, England, etc.

Politically Mr. Kingman affiliated in early life with the Whig party, but has been a Republican since the formation of that party, having been a delegate to the convention that organized that party in Wisconsin.

As has been remarked, Mr. Kingman was one of the earliest settlers of Monroe county, with which he has been identified for more than forty years, and has always taken a prominent part in its growth and development. He has been successful as a business man, and is esteemed as an enterprising citizen.

MILTON P. WOOD, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Tomah, Wisconsin.—The enormous increase in the demand for carriages and wagons of all grades has rendered their manufacture a prominent industry in the United States. There are few branches of industrial trades in which such a vast amount of capital has been invested, and none other in which the American manufacturer has by his skill and ingenuity so far outstripped his competitors. Among the most deservedly popular concerns of Monroe county, and whose productions are in constant demand, is that conducted by Mr. Milton P. Wood. His father, Simeon Wood, one of the pioneers of Monroe county, was born in Dudley, Worcester county, Massachusetts, October 17, 1817, and his ancestors for several generations were natives also of the Bay State, and of English descent. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Simeon Wood, passed his entire life in Massachusetts. He was twice married, reared a family of four children by his first marriage and two by his later union, his son, Simeon, Jr., being of the last marriage.

The last name was reared on a farm until sixteen years of age, after which he spent one year in a factory where he learned the shoemaker's trade and which he followed for about twenty years in his native State. He also owned a small farm, but in 1856 he concluded to try his fortunes in the West, and came to Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he has since made his home. In 1824 he had purchased 640 acres of land in this county, all from the Government, and soon after coming to this county, or within the following five years, he disposed of the bulk of this land to settlers, only reserving for himself 115 acres in section 28, Tomah township. This he began improving and erected on it one of the first log houses, which he occupied for twenty-five years. He has had his share of the hardships and trials of pioneer days and has aided materially in developing the resources of Monroe county. He has ever been interested in educational and religious institutions, and he it was who erected the first log schoolhouse in his district. He resided on his original tract until the spring of 1887, when he removed to his present farm which comprises 160 acres. This property he has disposed of to his son Herbert C., but with his son resides on it. Mr. Wood has been engaged in farm-

ing since his residence in his county, and has advanced with the times in all the progressive features of farming. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has been a member of the Town Board for three years and chairman of the same for one year. He has also held the position of clerk of his township and other local offices.

He was married in 1838, to Miss Mary J. Pierce, a native of Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, born January 21, 1821, whose ancestors for generations had also been natives of the same, and the fruits of this union were three children: Milton P. (subject); Leonard A. and Herbert C. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Baptist Church and he has been Deacon a in the same for many years. Milton P. Wood was educated in the log schoolhouse of pioneer days, and was but ten years of age when he came to Monroe county with his parents. He was early trained to the laborious duties of the farm, and in 1879 he bought his present business of J. H. Patterson, and is doing well in this enterprise. He married Miss Alice Jane Jennings, and they have four interesting children, all daughters: Evis May, Myrtle Ruth, Letitia Vinetta and Adelaide Mary. Mr. Wood has seen the growth and development of the country, and is numbered among the progressive and prosperous citizens of Tomah.

LYMAN STURDEVANT, one of the most intelligent and progressive farmers of Leon township, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1857. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, July 30, 1832, a son of Joel and Diana (Capron) Sturdevant; the father was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, a son of Abijah Sturdevant, a native of New England; the mother was born in Vermont, a daughter of Orlen Capron, who emigrated from Vermont to Pennsylvania. The parents of our subject lived several years in Summit county, Ohio, and removed thence to Portage county, same State. They reared a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. The mother died at the age of sixty years, but the father lived to be ninety-one. He devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. Politically, he supported the principles of Jacksonian Democracy, although in former years he was a Whig. Lyman Sturdevant is one of a family of nine children, being the seventh-born. When he was but one year old the family removed to Portage county, Ohio, and there he spent his youth; he assisted on the farm, and succeeded in gaining a good education in the common schools. Desirous of trying his fortunes on the frontier, in 1857 he came to Leon valley and settled on the land which he now occupies. This tract was wild, only a few acres being broken, and there were no buildings. He erected a small frame house near the creek, and commenced the task of developing this waste into a fertile, productive farm. He now has 160 acres; the log cabin has been replaced by a most attractive dwelling, the barns and cribs are large and well adapted to their respective purposes; the air of thrift and prosperity pervading the place show the owner a man of energy and ability. The place is well stocked with some excellent specimens of cattle, horses and hogs of high grade.

Mr. Sturdevant was married December 23, 1859, to Miss Leah Jewell, who was born in England, a daughter of W. S. and Jane (Smith) Jewell, prominent pioneers of Leon valley. Mrs. Sturdevant was a girl of seven years when she came to Wisconsin, and settled in Racine; there she grew to womanhood and received her education. Mr. and

Mrs. Sturdevant are the parents of one son, Andrew J. He was born in 1860, and now resides in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. He was united in marriage to Miss E. Barker, and has two children, twins, named Alva and Elva.

Politically, our subject affiliates with the Democratic party, but he has never been an office seeker. He has always favored moral and educational reforms, and has been loyal to the interests of the masses, supporting those measures which have promised to be of general benefit.

JEREMIAH VAN KIRK is known throughout the county of Monroe as a successful farmer and a soldier of the war of the Rebellion. A short outline of his career is here given: He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1845. His parents, Lewis and Maria (Dupont) Van Kirk, was born, reared, educated and married in the Empire State. The Van Kirks trace their lineage to colonists from Holland who came over in the early history of the country. The family of our subject removed to Waukesha county in the early settlement of the State of Wisconsin, but later came to Monroe county. The father died in Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, but the mother still survives, a resident of Eau Claire; she has attained the advanced age of eighty years. Jeremiah Van Kirk was reared to the life of a farmer, and gained his education in the district schools. He was one of the patriot boys to don the blue and go out in defense of the nation's flag. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was the first under fire at Decatur, Alabama; he was with General Sherman on his immortal march to the sea, came back through the Carolinas, and was present at the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia. He was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, and received his pay at Madison, Wisconsin. The war being ended, and peace declared, he resumed the occupation of agriculture. In 1875 he removed to Fayette county, Iowa, where he resided two years, returning at the end of that period to this county. Here he has since made his home; he has been engaged in farming, has met with satisfactory results, and has secured a comfortable home.

Mr. Van Kirk was married in 1865 to Malvina Lanham, a daughter of James Lanham, a well-known citizen of the county. Of this union two sons have been born, Frank Eugene and Charles Augustus. Mr. Van Kirk is a member of the G. A. R., and takes a deep interest in the welfare of that body. He affiliates with the Republican party, and is a liberal supporter of those movements tending to elevate the moral and educational standards of the community.

THOMAS HOBSON, emigrated to Monroe county, Wisconsin, in 1856, and since that time has been prominently identified with its growth and development. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, born September 2, 1839, a son of John Hobson; the father was born in Yorkshire, July 10, 1799, a son of John Hobson, Sr. John Hobson, Jr., married Mary Kirby, also a native of England, and they reared a family of six children; the father died in 1891, and the mother in 1882. Thomas Hobson was a youth of seventeen years when he came to Monroe county to live. He had been reared on a farm, and divided his time between the duties that usually devolve upon a farmer's

son, and the district school. At the age of nineteen years he went to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was engaged in driving a team near Galena, when the great Civil war arose between the North and South. August 14, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and served his country faithfully until he was honorably discharged in 1865. He participated in the battle of Franklin, and was at Fort Donelson and Spring Hill; at Brantford he was taken ill, and was not able for active duty from that time; he was in camp hospital for awhile, and was transferred to Hospital No. 8, Nashville. After the war was ended and peace had been declared, he returned to his home.

Mr. Hobson is engaged in a general farming business; he owns a tract of 440 acres, which is in a fine state of cultivation; the buildings are neat and substantial, and have been planned according to modern ideas of architecture.

In the autumn of 1866 our subject was united in marriage to Emma Edwards, a native of England and a daughter of William Edwards; she died the following year, and February 7, 1868, he married Sarah Peters, who was born in Franklin county, Vermont, a daughter of Victor Peters; he was born in Vermont, a son of David Peters. Victor Peters married Lucretia Flood, who was born in Franklin county, Vermont, a daughter of Mark and Anna (Perkins) Flood, of Vermont. He and his wife came to Monroe county in 1854, and settled in Adrian township, where he died in 1873; his widow still survives, and resides with Mrs. Hobson, aged seventy-three years. They had a family of nine children: Munson, Tim, Nelson and Ashley were soldiers in the late war; the other children are: Sarah (Mrs. Hobson), Lemantine, Ann, David and Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobson are the parents of eight children: George, William, Robert, Alice, Mary, Cornelia, John and Lizzie; John died at the age of nine years, and a baby daughter died at the age of six weeks. Politically, Mr. Hobson affiliates with the Republican party; he has been chairman of the Town Board, and has been a member of the School Board. He belongs to the G. A. R., John W. Linn Post, No. 36, and to the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 94. He is a man of many sterling traits of character, and is highly respected by the citizens of Monroe county.

JOHN M. GOODWIN of the town of Plymouth, is a veteran soldier of the War of the Rebellion, and is also a representative of one of the pioneer families of Juneau county. His father, John C. Goodwin, was born in Cayuga county, New York State, on April 4, 1814. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Daniel Goodwin, who was also a native of New York State. He fought with General Anthony Wayne in the campaign against the Indians on the Western frontier. John C. Goodwin married Sarah A. Hamlin, a native of New York, and a daughter of David Hamlin, who served in the war of 1812. He removed to Ohio soon after his marriage, settling near Painesville, where the subject of this sketch was born on March 15, 1841. When about two years of age, his parents moved to Medina county, and in the fall of 1850 they removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, and five years later in 1855, to Juneau county, settling on section 14 in the town of Plymouth. There the father died in December, 1879, and the mother survived him by only a few years. They had seven children, who grew to mature

years, of whom five are still living: the oldest was Sarah Marion, who married Mortimer Finch of Reedsburg, dying several years ago; John M. is the next in order of birth; Ellen is the wife of David Salisbury; James Henry was a member of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry in the late war, and is supposed to have died in the hospital at Memphis; Daniel E. resides in the town of Plymouth; Alva is a resident of Barron county, Wisconsin; the youngest is Mary R., wife of John Dorland of Reedsburg.

Our subject, John M. Goodwin, came to Juneau county with his parents in 1855. He enlisted on the 11th of May, 1861, in Company I, Sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, serving over four years, or until the close of the war, having re-enlisted on December 31, 1863. The Sixth Regiment belonged to the famous Iron Brigade, and took part in all the battles in which that famous brigade was engaged, including Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomay, Bethesada Church, Cold Harbor, first and second battles of Petersburg, first and second battles of Hatcher's Run, first and second of Weldon Railroad, Gravelly Run and Five Forks, and was at the final surrender at Appomattox. He went into the service as a private and went throughall the grades to a Second Lieutenancy, to which position he was commissioned by Governor James T. Lewis on March 28, 1865. In the forenoon of the first day at Gettysburg, he received a severe gunshot wound in the left hip. A desperate effort was being made by both the Union and Confederate forces to get possession of Seminary Ridge. In the course of the struggle, the Sixth Wisconsin charged the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, and captured the entire regiment, which numbered more men than the Sixth. It was in this charge that the subject of this notice received his wound, in consequence of which, he was confined in the hospital for three months and eleven days, when he rejoined his regiment, which had participated in no battle since the Gettysburg. This was the only time that Mr. Goodwin was absent from his regiment, during his more than four years' service.

Mr. Goodwin was married on November 11, 1866, to Miss Mary Jane Salisbury. In 1879, he removed to Barron county, where he resided for ten years, when he returned to Juneau county, still retaining his farm in the former county. They have two children, a son and daughter, Guy D. and Lottie B.

Mr. Goodwin comes from a rugged ancestry, and originally possessed a strong constitution, but it was much shattered in the army and he has never recovered his former health. He is the present Commander of Frank Prevey Post at Elroy. He is an ardent Republican. He served his country faithfully and well in its need, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HAGERMAN PALMER, of Sparta, is one of the well-known early settlers of Monroe county. Mr. Palmer came to Sparta in 1855, but did not bring his family to this place until in April of the following year. He was born in the town of Watervliet, Albany county, New York, November 14, 1815. His father, David Palmer, was a native of Dutchess county. The earliest American ancestry of Mr. Palmer came from England to America in the sixteenth century, three brothers having emigrated from that country and settled in the colony of Connecticut. Numerous descendants of these

brothers are now scattered throughout the Union, many of whom have become men of note, one being the well-known Potter Palmer, of Chicago, who is a second cousin of the subject of this sketch. The maiden name of the mother of Mr. Palmer was Catharine Hagerman, a native of Saratoga county, New York. The parents of our subject continued to reside in Albany county until their death. Mr. Palmer was one of a family of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters. He was the youngest son and is the last surviving member.

In his twenty-fourth year he was married to Miss Mary Potter. On Thanksgiving day, 1889, he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at their pleasant home in Sparta. About three hundred guests were present to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their happy married life. In his early life he was engaged in farming, but after his marriage secured employment as an agent for James Roy & Co. of West Troy, New York, manufacturers of broadcloth and shawls, and later was engaged in merchandising. In 1855, he, with a company of capitalists, entered, on land warrants, about 6,000 acres of land, the greater part of which was in Monroe county, though a portion was in Jackson county. In this enterprise Mr. Palmer had a one-fourth interest. Later, he engaged in the drug business in Sparta, in which he continued for fourteen years; he also bought and sold hops for some years, with headquarters in St. Louis. For a number of years his principal occupation was dealing in real estate.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have had eleven children, eight of whom are living, five sons and three daughters. Carrie E., the eldest, is the wife of N. P. Lee, of Mankato, Minnesota. William P. is a drug merchant of Sparta. John D., David H., and George H., are all residents of La Crosse. The next in order of birth is Mrs. Emma L. Woy; Henry W. is a resident of Groton, Brown county, Dakota; and the youngest is Mrs. Mary Canfield, of Sparta.

Mr. Palmer is a Democrat in his political views. He and his wife are members of the Adventist Church.

Coming to Sparta when it was but a hamlet, he has been prominently identified with its growth for nearly forty years. During his long residence there he has been recognized as a worthy citizen and a man of sterling integrity, and to his enterprising and progressive spirit may be attributed much of that city's present prosperity.

J. L. SANBORN, the able Superintendent and Steward of the Public School for Dependent Children, at Sparta, Wisconsin, is the successor of Rev. R. T. Roberts. The latter gentleman was the first superintendent of this institution, and was succeeded by Mr. Sanborn, September 1, 1891.

The subject of our sketch is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1848, and is a son of Martin L. Sanborn, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this State. In 1858, the family removed to Wisconsin and located in Wabasha, where the father died in 1868, greatly lamented by all who knew him. He was a man of ability and great integrity of character, and gained the respect of all with whom he came in contact. The wife and mother still lives, and is the recipient of the loving regard of her family and friends.

The subject of our sketch is one of five brothers, the two eldest of whom, George W. and Sherburn, removed to Wisconsin fourteen years previously to the remainder of the

family. The former has now retired from active business, and resides at Mason City, Iowa; the latter is General Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad Company; James S. resides in Milwaukee. The next in order is the subject of our sketch; while Fred A., of South Bend, Indiana, is the youngest of the family.

The subject of our sketch was about twenty years of age when he came to Wisconsin with his parents. In April, 1871, he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the wholesale drug business, which he continued until January, 1875, when he became connected with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which relation continued for one year.

In January, 1877, he became a resident of Portage City, Wisconsin, where he lived until appointed by the State Board of Control to his present position.

The labor and responsibility attending the superintendency of this institution, are very great; and the peculiar ability that renders one adapted to the care and management of many hundred children of various dispositions and nationalities, is possessed by but few; and Mr. Sanborn's re-election to the position, unsolicited on his part, is sufficient evidence of the confidence of the Board in his fitness for the place.

Mrs. Sanborn, *nee* Helen E. Parker, is also a native of New Hampshire. She is the efficient matron of the Institution, and to her is largely due the excellent condition of all departments of the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn have three intelligent children, all of whom, under their able guidance, bid fair to reflect credit on themselves and their parents.

It is highly creditable to the Badger State that, for her dependent children, she should have provided parents so eminently well fitted to instruct the children in all branches of learning and morals. But then, that State never does things by halves; hence their wise action in this momentous affair.

J. C. SWARTZLOW, one of the largest land-owners of Wells township, has been identified with the agricultural interests of Monroe county since 1855. He is a native of Germany, born in 1836, and a son of C. G. and Christina Swartzlow. According to the custom of his country he attended school until he was fourteen years of age; the three years following he spent at farm work, but the opportunities of acquiring land in his own country were so limited that he determined to come to America. At the age of seventeen he sailed from Hamburg, and was at sea six weeks. After arriving in the United States he went to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he remained two and a half years. In 1855 he pushed his way to the frontier, as Wisconsin was then called, and located in Monroe county. He now has a choice farm of 320 acres in Wells township; the land is under good cultivation and well stocked with high-grade animals; the barns and cribs are large and substantially built, and the dwelling is comfortable and well furnished.

Mr. Swartzlow was married in Monroe county, Wisconsin, in 1866, to Miss Nettie Hanson, a daughter of William Hanson, and a resident of Wisconsin since 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Swartzlow are the parents of two children: Elizabeth, wife of Frank Tolock, of Wells township; and John. Recognizing his duty as a citizen of the United States, Mr. Swartzlow faithfully casts his suffrage for those men who make the laws of the nation, adhering to the principles of the Republican

Yours Truly
W. J. Houston

party. In his religious belief he holds to the teachings of the Lutheran Church. He is a man of much force of character, and has the respect of the entire community.

DON. WILLIAM J. AUSTIN, proprietor of the Leon valley stock farm, has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county since 1851. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, May 26, 1823, a son of Freeman Austin, a native of Columbia county, New York; the paternal grandfather was a native of Massachusetts; and some of the earlier ancestors took part in the war of the Revolution; they were of English and Scotch extraction. Freeman Austin lived in the county in which he was born until he was sixteen years of age, and then went to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in that county, a daughter of William Johnson, a native of New England. William J. was three years of age when his parents removed to Medina county, Ohio, and at the age of twenty-one years he went to Portage county, same State; he was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools and in the academy at Poland. After leaving school he began teaching, and followed this profession for some time; he next took up horticulture, and gave his attention to this business for three years; at the end of this period he went to Rock county, Wisconsin, and embarked in the nursery trade, an industry of great importance to a new country; three years later he went to Sheboygan, where he carried on the same business, and some of the first fruit trees planted in Sheboygan and Fond du Lac counties were introduced by him from the nursery in Portage county, Ohio, in which he had been engaged.

The parents of our subject spent their last days in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin; the father died there in 1856, and the mother in 1859. They reared a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters.

As above stated, Mr. Austin came to Monroe county in 1851, and was one of the first settlers here; the red man was his neighbor, wild game was plentiful, and the hand of civilization had made light impress upon the country. He took up a tract of 1,040 acres in Leon valley, and has developed one of the most valuable farms in this section; he has erected a residence on a beautiful site, has large and convenient barns, and all the surroundings are indicative of the thrift of the owner. A fine artesian well furnishes an abundance of water; the farm is well stocked with high-grade animals, and the whole is conducted with intelligence and ability.

In connection with his agricultural interests, Mr. Austin manages the Leon Mills, and in years gone by did a large business, shipping flour direct to Liverpool via the Anchor Line, and in 500-barrel lots to Providence, Rhode Island.

He was married April 4, 1850, in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, to Marin E. Sanford, who was born at Copley, Summit county, Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin Sanford of Vermont; her paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the mother's maiden name was Margaret Kiefer, a relative of ex-Speaker Kiefer of Ohio; she died when Mrs. Austin was a girl of nine years; the father died April 12, 1857; they reared a family of three sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have had born to them five children: Albert, died when an infant; Eugene F., a merchant of Leon town-

ship, is married and has one child; Clifford R. is on the home farm; he has a family of three children; Ida Estella, died at the age of twenty-six years; Earnest E. is an attorney and real-estate dealer in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Austin has widely traveled, especially in the South and on the Pacific coast. Politically, he is a zealous supporter of the Republican party. In 1881 he represented his county in the General Assembly of Wisconsin, reflecting great credit upon himself as well as upon his constituency. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., of Chapter No. 19, R. A. M., and of Commandery No. 16, K. T. He is a man self-made in every respect, is broad and progressive in his views and honored by a large circle of friends.

HIRAM E. KELLEY, an intelligent and progressive citizen of Sparta, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, in 1831. His parents moved to New York when he was thirteen years of age, and that city and vicinity was his home until 1856, when he went to Sparta, Wisconsin. Here he married and located and has lived ever since.

From 1857 to 1862 he was engaged in this city in mercantile pursuits, after which he creditably filled a number of public offices at various times until 1870, at which time he was appointed, by President Grant, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Wisconsin. He held this office until 1882, when, during the following year and a half, he edited the Sparta *Tribune*. In 1890 he established the Sparta *Independent*, a weekly paper, of which he is at present the able editor and publisher.

Thus is given in merest outline the most prominent events of an industrious and complete life, which has been eminently successful, both as regards the accumulation of a competence and the retaining of the good will of his fellow men, by both of which standards he can safely be measured and never found wanting.

DR. CHARLES E. QUIGG, of Tomah, is a well known member of the medical fraternity of Monroe county, having located and practiced his profession in the same since 1883. He was born near Ticonderoga, New York, in 1852 and is of Irish descent, his parents, John and Margaret (Carson) Quigg, having been born on the Emerald Isle. The father came to this country when a young man, married here, and resided for many years in Essex county, New York. In 1860 he and wife removed to Wisconsin and settled in Washington county, but later moved to Des Moines, Iowa, thence to Kasson, Minnesota, where they are residing at the present time. Dr. Charles E. Quigg received a good English education and early in life expressed a great desire to become a physician. The Doctor belongs to the Allopathic and Eclectic schools of physicians, and is a graduate of Belfast Medical College of Belfast, Ireland, and the Bennett Medical College, Chicago. Previous to locating at Tomah he had been in practice at Fox Lake and at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. To say that Dr. Quigg has attained to eminence in his profession would be simply to state the fact as it exists. He is naturally endowed with all the qualities that make the successful physician, and these, added to his thorough knowledge of medicine, qualifies him in an eminent degree for the medical

profession. His extensive and lucrative practice is excelled but by few physicians in Western Wisconsin. Dr. Quigg is a public-spirited physician, and since his residence in Tomah has done much to promote the best interests of the city. He has served in the capacity of Mayor three terms, and his administration was very satisfactory to his fellow citizens so that his re-elections were practically unanimous. In his political views, the Doctor is a Democrat, though not a partisan. The following is taken from the Tomah *Journal* of June, 1890, a leading Republican paper of Monroe county:

"To be chosen Mayor in a city of this size is much more of a personal tribute to a man than in a larger city where party lines are so closely drawn that fitness and merit are not always given their proper weight in the choice of offices. In small places a man's personality is largely the determining factor, and this is true of the elections which have made Dr. Quigg Mayor three years in succession, part of the time to preside over a Republican council and part of the time over a council controlled by his own party. Dr. Quigg is a man of business, born with those qualities which inevitably bring success, and gifted with sound judgment. The city cannot soon forget its debt of gratitude to him for the liberal policy he has adopted in regard to matters affecting the city's progress, and the ability with which he conducted the negotiations which resulted in the location of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge works here. His action in the matter has won for him the profound thanks of the whole city. Added to Dr. Quigg's business faculties, which by the way have won for him an extended and lucrative practice here, are those winning qualities which make the Irish-American irresistible among his fellows. The American is too cold in his demeanor, too lukewarm in his friendship, too chary of his sympathy to draw the hearts of his associates to him, but the Irish-American possesses in the superlative degree the friend-making qualities. It is not too much to say that Dr. Quigg exemplifies this fact, and that whenever he finds a patient he leaves a friend. Into the hands of the needy he often lets fall not only a prescription for their bodily ills, but a golden reminder that the brotherhood is not only a poet's dream." The Doctor married Miss Clara E. Gould of Tunnel City. He is a member of the State Eclectic Medical Society, and is now, 1891, president of the State Central Medical Society, and is also a member of the National Eclectic Society, and has twice represented the State of Wisconsin in that body.

F. SCHMELLING, one of the progressive young men of Little Falls township, is regarded as one of the leading farmers of Monroe county. His father, Fred Schmelling, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1829, a son of John and Louisa Schmelling, also natives of Germany. He attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then went to learn the milling business, his grandsire following that vocation. Having emigrated to this country, when the Rebellion arose he fulfilled his obligation as a citizen, enlisting in 1864 in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company H. He was with General Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea, came back through the Carolinas, and on to Washington, where he was present at the grand review; he was honorably discharged in that city, June 7, 1865, after which he returned to his

home in Monroe county. He was married in Norwalk, Monroe county, in August, 1859, to Margaret Baier, who was born in Germany, in 1840, a daughter of Peter and Catharine Baier. During the war he was Postmaster, and when he went to battle his wife took charge of the office. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party; he is a member of the G. A. R., John W. Linn Post, at Sparta. He is a man well informed upon the topics of the day, and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

W. F. Schmelling, son of the above, grew to maturity surrounded by agricultural industries and received his education in the common schools. He was a married September 16, 1885, to Miss Addie E. Johnson, a a daughter of C. W. Johnson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. One child has been born of this union, Edna Pearl, the date of her birth being May 12, 1890. Mr. Schmelling affiliates with the Republican party; he is a member of the Modern Woodmen, No. 821. He is devoting his time and energies to farming, and owns one of the best tracts of land in the county; it contains 250 acres, is well improved, and shows that an intelligent hand is the ruling power. His labors have been generously rewarded, and he has won a place among the prominent men of the county, a recognition justly deserved.

WILLIAM H. FERRIES, one of the leading business men of Wilton, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in December, 1836, a son of William J. Ferries, a native of Cornwall, England, but who came to the United States when a youth of about eighteen years of age. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and engaged in locomotive building in the early days of that enterprise. Soon after coming to America, Mr. Ferries located at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade, and where he was married to Margaret Evans, a native of South Wales, but who was brought to the United States when but six years of age. Soon after his marriage Mr. Ferries removed to Philadelphia, and was engaged in work at his trade in the construction of the Phoenixville and Black Rock tunnels, two of the most important railroad tunnels in Pennsylvania. After completing his work in that State he returned with his family to Lowell, but a short time later removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where they continued to reside a number of years. The mother having an interest in an estate in Wales, they decided to re-cross the ocean, pending the settlement of this estate. They remained a year at Cornwall, the old home of the father, and then returned to Worcester, but a short time afterward emigrated to Wisconsin, about the year 1845. They settled at Paris Corners, about twelve miles from what was then Southport, now Kenosha, where the father engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In the fall of 1854, he came to Monroe county, and entered land in Wilton Township, where he settled with his family April 28, 1855. In about 1866, Mr. Ferries sold his farm and moved to Tomah, where he died in September, 1888; the mother died in 1856. The father was married a second time, and his widow now resides at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. William Ferries brought with him considerable money to Monroe county, being in better financial condition than the average pioneer. He was a man of great energy and industry, and an upright and respected citizen. He was the father of three children by his first wife, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest;

Elizabeth, widow of Edwin Harlan, of Norwalk, is the next in order of birth; Francis, the second son, is a resident of Wilton.

William H. Ferries came to Monroe county, Wisconsin, with his father in 1855, and has been a resident of the county since that time, a period of thirty-seven years. He was engaged in farming for many years on land which his father entered for him, and he still owns his original place in Wilton township. He established his hardware business in 1888, to which, two years later, he added furniture and undertaking, and his stock in both branches is very complete.

Mr. Ferries was married July 15, 1856, to Margaret Harlan, a daughter of Simon Harlan, who had a short time previously removed with his family from Dane county, Wisconsin, to Monroe county. They were formerly from St. Lawrence county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan subsequently settled in Wilton township, where they resided until death. Mr. Ferries was bereft of his wife by death February 1, 1882, and he afterward married Katie J. Owens, a native of Lewis county, New York. Their marriage took place in Kenosha, Wisconsin, whither she had gone from her native State to visit with friends. Mr. Ferries is the father of four sons and a daughter by his first wife, *viz.*: Margeline, wife of John Kerigan, of North La Crosse; William J., who resides on the homestead farm; Edward is in the employ of Charles Coleman, a lumberman of La Crosse; Ellsworth, named after Colonel Ellsworth, who was killed at Alexandria early in the rebellion, is the next in order of birth; Charles is the youngest of the family. Mr. Ferries lost a daughter, Carolina E., his first-born, and also a son, Francis H. Mrs. Ferries has one son, Charles A. Pratt, who was born in Lewis county, New York, and is now a resident of Chicago.

Our subject, as has been seen, is a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of Monroe county, and all his mature life has been spent within its borders. He well remembers the early days when all was new, and improvements in the county had scarcely begun, and has been prominently identified with its growth and development. He is a successful and energetic business man, and is respected and esteemed as a citizen.

NELSON TUCKER, one of the successful agriculturists of Sparta township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, October 5, 1839, a son of Joseph Tucker; the father was a native of Maine, of English descent, and served in the war of 1812; he married Catherine Church of New Hampshire, a daughter of Nathan Church, and after their marriage they removed to Massena township, St. Lawrence county, where they passed the remainder of their days; the mother died at the age of sixty-two years, and the father lived to be seventy-two. He followed farming as an occupation, and supported the principles of the Democratic party. Nelson Tucker, son of the above, was brought up on a farm, and in his youth became familiar with all the details of intelligent agriculture; he was educated in the primitive, old-fashioned school that was taught near the old homestead. At the age of eighteen years he went to California, sailing from New York city via the Isthmus of Panama. After reaching the Pacific coast he was engaged in mining for eighteen months, and then took charge of a stock-ranch.

In November, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, Company E, Fifth California Volunteer Infantry, at Sacramento City; he went by ship to San Bernardino, and thence a long and weary march overland, encountering hostile Indians, guerrillas, and robbers, serving three years on the frontier and enduring many hardships. He was honorably discharged at La Mesilla, in New Mexico, in December, 1864, and then came to Monroe county, Wisconsin. For some years he was engaged in teaming, and was also interested in the lumber industry; working in the woods and on the river. Later he turned his attention to farming, and now owns 240 acres of good land, well improved with a dwelling-house, barns, cribs and sheds.

Mr. Tucker was united in marriage January 4, 1873, to Lucy Berry, of Franklin county, New York, a daughter of Gustavus and Sarah A. (Binford) Berry, natives of New York and Canada respectively. The parents both died at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have had born to them two sons and five daughters: Nelson R., Lucy Catherine, Adelaide Elizabeth, Lydia M., Susan Eliza, Huldah Miriam and Joseph Harrison. Mr. Tucker has been a life-long supporter of the principles of the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lynn Post, No. 60. Mrs. Tucker is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family are highly esteemed by the entire community.

H. ATCHINSON, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town of Little Falls, Monroe county, Wisconsin, has resided here since 1856. He is a native of Chittenden county, Vermont, born July 12, 1844, a son of Milton P. and Cynthia (Bliss) Atchinson. The paternal grandfather, John Atchinson, was a New Englander by birth, and was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; the mother is descended from patriotic stock, her father having fought in the war of 1812. Our subject was a lad of ten years when the father removed to Green Lake county, Wisconsin; at the end of one year they removed to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and thence in 1856 to Monroe county, settling in Little Falls township. The mother died in 1857, and the father survived until 1863. He was a starch manufacturer in the East, and also followed farming. He supported the principles of the Whig party, and in his religious faith was a Methodist.

H. H. Atchinson was reared to the life of a farmer, and received such an education as was afforded by the pioneer schools. He learned the blacksmith's trade after leaving school, but when the great civil war arose he abandoned all private interests and went out in defense of the old flag. He first enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was thrown out on account of his youth. In October, 1861, he entered the Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company G, Captain David Howe; he participated in many of the most noted battles of the war; was twice wounded, July 15, 1864, near Kenesaw Mountain, and August 12, near Atlanta; he was afterward made color-bearer, and carried the stars and stripes through Georgia, up through the Carolinas, and on to Washington, District of Columbia, where he took part in the grand review. He was honorably discharged June 16, 1865, when he returned to Monroe county, Wisconsin. He resumed his place at the anvil, and fol-

lowed his vocation for ten years at Cataract. He is now giving his attention to agriculture, and owns 120 acres of good land.

He was married in February, 1866, to Miss Ellen E. Matthews, a daughter of A. C. Matthews, whose history appears on another page of this volume. Two children have been born of this union: Etta E. and Grover M. The death of Mrs. Atchinson occurred on the 23d of April, 1892.

Mr. Atchinson was one of the organizers of the G. A. Fisk Post, No. 35, G. A. R., and has taken a deep interest in its success and welfare; he is a strong supporter of Democratic principles, and is the present chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He belongs to the M. W. of A. In all the walks of life he is the same steadfast character, possessing the confidence of all who know him.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Sheriff of Monroe county, was elected to that position in the fall of 1890, superseding E. R. Jones. He was nominated by the Republican party of that county, and the only one elected on that ticket, except the County Superintendent of Schools, who had no opposition.

Mr. O'Connor is a native of Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York, where he was born in 1842. His parents were William and Mary O'Connor. The former died in Elmira, New York, when our subject was but a lad. His mother survived her husband for many years, and both are now buried in the cemetery at Elmira. Our subject and a sister are the only surviving members of the family, which is of Irish origin. Mr. O'Connor went to southern Michigan when a young man. When the war commenced, he enlisted at Adrian, Michigan, April 25, 1861, in the Second Michigan Infantry. He served all through the war of the Rebellion, his final discharge dating August 9, 1865. He and his descendants may well be proud of his war record. He participated in many of the most important events of the great Rebellion. He fought at the battle of Bull Run and through the Peninsula campaign under General McClellan. Following the fortunes of the Second Michigan Infantry, he accompanied his regiment to Jackson, Mississippi, and thence to east Tennessee, taking part in the siege of Knoxville. After re-enlistment, the regiment joined Grant's army and fought through the Petersburg campaign. The Second Michigan was the first regiment to plant its colors on the custom house at Petersburg after Lee had been forced to abandon the city. His regiment continued in Petersburg until after the surrender of the Confederacy, and were discharged at Detroit, August 9, 1865, after a service of nearly four years and a half. He was a gallant soldier and did his duty faithfully and well, first as a private, and later as First Duty Sergeant. He has never fully recovered from the effects of the exposure and hardships incident to a soldier's life. In 1869 he came to Sparta, which has been his home ever since, with the exception of a year spent in South Dakota. For eleven years preceding his election to the office of Sheriff, he was night policeman.

He was married to Miss Emily E. Allen, a native of Michigan. They have two children, Charles J. and Lenora, both of whom were born in Sparta. The former was born in February, 1870. Both children are students of the State University at Madison, Wisconsin. His son is a member of the class of 1894, and his daughter entered in 1891.

Mr. O'Connor has been a Republican in politics since his first voting days. He cast

his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while at the front. He was not only a faithful soldier in the war of the Rebellion, but is a worthy and respected citizen and a competent and honest official.

HUGH T. HOGUE, the subject of the following biographical notice, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1854. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1834, a son of Robert Hogue, who was a son of Hugh and Mary (Patterson) Hogue. Robert Hogue married Rachel Neil, and in 1836 they removed to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1854; in the latter year they came to Monroe county, Wisconsin; the mother died in 1872; the father survived until 1801, aged eighty years. They reared a family of ten children, nine of whom are living. Hugh T. passed his boyhood and youth in Lycoming county, attending to his duties on the farm in the summer, and during the winter devoting his time to the district school. He came with the family to the frontier in 1854, and has since resided here with the exception of three years spent in the service of his country. He enlisted October 21, 1861, in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A; the regiment was in camp for some time at Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin; they were on their way to the front March 26, 1862, when a railroad accident occurred near Chicago, in which some were killed and many severely wounded; Mr. Hogue was injured, but not prevented from accompanying the regiment to St. Louis; thence they were ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and for two weeks he was at Camp Moonlight, near Kansas City; he participated in several engagements in the southwest, and was honorably discharged January 30, 1865, at Madison, as Sergeant. He then returned to his home, and resumed his occupation of agriculture; he has a fine farm well improved; the residence is after a modern style of architecture, the barn large and convenient, and the sheds and cribs adequate to all demands.

Mr. Hogue was united in marriage November 5, 1871, to Amelie Tuphorne, a cultivated woman who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, a daughter of Henry and Amarilda (Stodard) Tuphorne; the father was a native of Germany, born in 1811; he emigrated to the United States in 1849; his occupation was that of a millwright. Mr. and Mrs. Hogue, are the parents of two children: Lulu Rachel and Harris Clay. Politically Mr. Hogue is identified with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of prohibition principles. He is a man of quick intelligence, genial of disposition, and is thoroughly loyal to the interests of Monroe county.

REV. WILLIAM KAUN is the able pastor of the Church of the Evangelical Association at Sparta. He succeeded the Rev. George Reichard, now at Manston. Services were first held at Sparta about twenty years ago, but the present church building was erected in 1890, and the congregation organized about the same time. Previous to the erection of the church building, services were held at schoolhouses and private residences.

The religious body, known as the Evangelical Association of North America, although an incorporated society by itself, is allied to the Methodist Church in many respects. In Wisconsin alone there are about 11,000 members, and more than 120 minis-

ters, and the association is constantly increasing. It is quite widely disseminated throughout the United States, where it has twenty-four conferences. Besides this, it has two conferences in Germany and also a mission conference in Japan.

The association originated in Pennsylvania, at about the beginning of the present century. A lay member of the Methodist Church, named Jacob Albright, established it with but four members. Its rapid growth is patent when the fact is stated that it now numbers 152,000 members, about 126,000 of whom are in the United States; 25,000 in Germany and Switzerland, and the remainder in Japan.

The Rev. William Kaun has also a congregation at Tomah, this State, while at times, he fills appointments elsewhere. He has a flourishing Sunday-school at Sparta and also at Tomah, and another near Cataract, Monroe county.

The subject of our sketch, from whom the above information is obtained, was born in Prussia, November 10, 1837. He was reared and educated in his native land, and in 1857, at the age of nineteen years, came to the United States. His parents, now deceased, never came to America. Four years after his advent into this country, the Civil war broke out; Mr. Kaun was one of the first to tender his services to the Government. He enlisted under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers, becoming a member of Company B, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the famous battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. A short time after that battle, he was severely injured, while, with his command, he was assisting in erecting Fort Aenstin, and soon after was discharged for disability.

After leaving the military service, he was employed for a time as a machinist in the locomotive works, at Paterson, New Jersey. Thence he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where, after two years' preparation, he joined the ministry, and commenced his life work, and since that time has been a faithful servant of his Maker. He entered the ministry in 1868, and according to the Methodist custom, he has changed his location as the conference dictated, having had seven different fields of labor, going to Sparta from Eau Claire.

He was married in Philadelphia, soon after his return from the army. He and wife have six children, four sons and two daughters.

He is a faithful laborer in his chosen calling, being what St. Paul calls, a "slave" of the Lord's, and is highly esteemed by his congregations.

ELLSWORTH B. HERITAGE has been engaged in the harness-making business in Sparta since 1888, at which time he succeeded Mr. A. A. Garrett.

Mr. Heritage is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Edgerton, Rock county, in 1861. His father, I. C. Heritage, was an early settler of Rock county, and was born in New Jersey, January 28, 1838. He learned the trade of harness-maker in New London, Connecticut, and soon after, in 1857, came to Wisconsin, locating at Edgerton, where he carried on that business. In December, 1865, he moved to West Salem, La Crosse county, where he has since been in business. His wife was formerly Miss Amelia Dare, a native of New Jersey.

Ellsworth B. Heritage learned his trade of his father at West Salem. In 1884, he

went to Edgerton, where he was born, engaging in harness-making, where he continued until 1888, when he came to Sparta.

He was married at West Salem to Miss Abbie J. Hill, a daughter of Rev. F. Hill, a well-known Baptist clergyman, now of Fergus Falls, Minnesota. They have one child, a daughter, named Mary, who was born in Sparta. They lost two children in infancy.

Mr. Heritage is a hard-working, industrious man and an exemplary citizen, and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends.

DANIEL FOWLER, a worthy pioneer of Juneau county, is a native of the State of Vermont, born in the town of Woodbury, Washington county, July 14, 1831. In 1850 his father, John H. Fowler, emigrated to Wisconsin with his family; after a residence of six months in Racine county, he went to Baraboo, and thence in March, 1851, moved to Juneau county. Three brothers came the same season with their families; they were John H., David M., and Reuben A., and all are still living. In March, 1851, Daniel Fowler, and his uncles, David M. and Reuben A., came to Juneau county and claimed land, and the three families settled here the same year. Their claims were the first made in what is known at Plymouth township; log cabins were put upon the several claims, and the settlers at once began the improvements which continued have placed Juneau county in the front ranks of her sister counties in the State of Wisconsin; there were no houses between this settlement and Sparta, and there was but one house in the present city of Sparta. Daniel Fowler was in La Crosse on Christmas day in 1851, and there were but few buildings in that hamlet, which has since grown to be a flourishing city. Mr. Fowler made a claim of the land on which he now lives in 1851, which he purchased from the Government when it came into the market in 1855.

He was first married in 1855, to Miss Mary E. Brintnall, a native of Ohio; she died in 1858. His second union occurred May 1, 1860, when he was married to Miss Harriet N. Whicher, a daughter of Daniel Whicher whose history is recorded elsewhere in this volume. By his first marriage there was one daughter, Mary, wife of John W. Prothrow of Ashland, Wisconsin; by the second union there is a daughter, Emily L.; Martha A. died at the age of seven years.

Mr. Fowler has lived to see Juneau county grow and develop from a wilderness to a fertile farming country, thickly dotted with comfortable homes. He has held some official relation with his township for twenty-five years, and has been chairman of the county Board of Supervisors for ten years. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, although he cast his suffrage for Abraham Lincoln in war times. He is a man well-known throughout the county, and is highly respected for many excellent traits of character.

REV. HENRY FLOCK is the present pastor of St. Patrick's Church, of Sparta. The first priest who held services at this place appears to have been Father Montague, who resided at Mauston. He had an extensive field, and only held mass occasionally at Sparta. Father Stroker succeeded Father Montague, and the former was followed by Father Carrigan, after whom came Father Marco, from La Crosse, and then

Dr. Quigley. The erection of the church building was begun by father Marco. Father Durward, from Tomah, attended for about six years, until August, 1876, after whom Father J. B. Metzler came, who was the first resident priest. He remained until July, 1877, and was followed by Rev. J. M. Baur, who continued in charge until August, 1878. After him, the Rev. J. M. Wicker, now of Wanmandee, Buffalo county, came. He remained from August, 1878, until August, 1879, being followed by the Rev. Joseph B. Wiedman, now of La Crosse, who remained until July, 1881. He was succeeded by Father Theophilus Beau, who died in March, of 1887. Rev. John F. Kennedy then served the congregation until July of the same year, when the present pastor, Rev. Henry Flock, was appointed.

Rev. Henry Flock was born in Whitewater, Wisconsin, in 1863. His father, Frederick Flock, removed to La Crosse with his family in 1865, where he resided until his death which occurred in 1882. The family now consists of the mother, three sons and two daughters. Father Flock received his primary education at St. Joseph's School at La Crosse, and took a preparatory classical course at St. John's University, Stearns county, Minnesota. He was then engaged in teaching in Le Sueur county, Minnesota, and took a theological course of four years at St. Francis' Seminary, near Milwaukee. He was ordained by Bishop Flasch, at La Crosse, June 24, 1887.

The church building at Sparta was begun in 1865, under the auspices of Father Marco. It was located near the Milwaukee depot, and was removed to its present location in 1878. Some important additions have been made by the present priest. Father Flock's labors are not confined to his congregation at Sparta. He holds services every alternate Sunday at Sparta; the remaining Sundays are given to the mission at Summit, with the exception of one Sunday every two months, when he attends Pine Hill mission, at Shamrock.

Father Flock is a young man of intelligence and ability, thoroughly interested in his work, and possessed of the true missionary spirit so characteristic of his calling.

OLIVER M. HILL, a progressive farmer of Tomah township, was born in Cortland county, New York, April 14, 1837, a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Mason) Hill, natives of Vermont, and among the early pioneers of New England. The father died in Colorado, March 12, 1870, aged seventy-six years, and the mother in Wisconsin, August 8, 1883, at the age of eighty-three years. They had a family of eight living children: Harriet, deceased; Paulina, widow of H. B. Putnam, of Colorado; Roderick, a resident of Dakota; Luther, of Tomah township; Sanderson, of Colorado; Oliver M., our subject; Mariah, wife of L. E. Amidon, of Oakdale, Wisconsin; Hoel, deceased while on his way home from the late war, having served in Company K, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and held the position of Corporal.

The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Illinois at the age of eighteen months, and remained at home until reaching manhood, and was in partnership with his father until the latter's death. He came to this county in the winter of 1866, and the following spring purchased the farm he now occupies, consisting of 200 acres, with seventy-five acres under cultivation. He now has 120 acres under a fine state of culti-

vation, has fine barns for stock and grain, and in 1887 he erected a good frame residence, 16 x 24 and 12 x 16 feet, has a hop house, and many other improvements. In addition to his general farming Mr. Hill operates a dairy, keeping an average of twenty cows, and breeds into the Durhams and Jerseys, and now supplies a good portion of Tomah with milk. He is identified with the Republican party, has held the office of trustee and chairman of the Town Board, and is a leading factor in the agricultural society of Tomah.

Mr. Hill was married October 13, 1861, to Miss Sophia M. Sprague, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Skelton) Sprague. To this union have been born nine children, viz.: Ira M., a farmer of Monroe county; Ella P., wife of Fred J. Mooney, of Tomah; Willie H., deceased; Oscar S., deceased; Jesse P., at home; Ernest M., Emma L., Caddie C. and Merle W. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are members of the Baptist Church, and the family are among the county's most worthy and respected citizens.

FREEMAN JONES, a well-known farmer of Leon township, has been a resident of Monroe county since his boyhood, and is entitled to representation in these annals. He is a native of the province of Quebec in the Dominion of Canada, born February 23, 1846, a son of William S. Jones. His father was born in Wales in 1801, and was a lad of ten years when he crossed the sea to America; he received his education in Canada, and there grew to mature years. He afterward went to Virginia and there secured a good situation as overseer on a plantation, where there was a large number of slaves. Returning to Canada at the age of thirty-seven years, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Bealer, a native of the Dominion, of Irish and Scotch descent. In 1850 he came back to the United States, and located in northern Wisconsin, where he was among the very first settlers; five years later he came to this county, and settled in Leon valley. To him and his wife were born nine children, six of whom are living: Elias and John were both soldiers in the late war; the former lives in South Dakota, and the latter in Minnesota; Freeman is the subject of this notice; William resides in La Crosse county; Henrietta, wife of Henry Van Etten, lives in Leon township; and Elizabeth, who wedded George Jewell, in South Dakota; the other three died in childhood. The mother died at sixty-nine, and the father survived to ninety-one years. In his political views he affiliated with the Republican party. He was well-known in this county, and had a wide circle of warm friends. Freeman Jones was a boy of nine years when his parents brought him to this county; here he received his education in the common schools, and assisted on the home farm until 1873; in this year he went to Kossuth county, Iowa, and took up a homestead. He met with many discouragements, not the least of which was the grasshopper plague. In 1883 he disposed of his property, and returned to Leon township. He purchased a farm of 200 acres, which is excellently improved; the land is under good cultivation, and the buildings are large, substantial and convenient.

Mr. Jones was married at the age of twenty-two years, in Eau Claire county, Wisconsin, to Miss Jane Gill, a native of the State of New York, and a daughter of Thompson and Margaret (Stine) Gill. Three children are the result of this union: Albert,

Warren W., and Ira A. Our subject is a zealous supporter of the Republican party, but has no aspirations to public office. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Sparta, and Mrs. Jones belongs to the Relief Corps. He is a man of genial disposition, strictly honorable in all his dealings, and merits the esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen.

RHYDELUS POOLE is the proprietor of the Chicago and Northwestern Eating House at Sparta. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Poole came to Sparta by invitation of the railroad company, since which time he has conducted his present hotel and eating-house. He purchased a small building, which was used as an eating-house, and erected on that site his present fine hotel. Later, Mr. Poole also took charge of the eating-house of the company at Winona, conducting both establishments for about eight years, but since that time has devoted his entire attention to his present business. When Mr. Poole came to Sparta in 1877, there had been but little done in this location to provide accommodations for the traveling public. The company, desiring that more ample accommodations should be furnished, selected Mr. Poole as a suitable person to establish and conduct an establishment at this place. His thousands of patrons can testify to the wisdom of the company's selection. The appointments of his eating-house are all first-class, and it is numbered among the most popular places of its kind on the road. Mr. Poole has other interests besides his well-kept hotel. He has purchased about eighty acres of land, including the site of the hotel, which he has finely improved, and the place is altogether a beautiful and valuable one. Sparta is noted for its fine artesian wells of mineral water, the finest of which is probably possessed by Mr. Poole. This he uses to supply his house with good and healthful water. His farm and barns are supplied by the same means.

Mr. Poole is a native of the Empire State, having been born in the town of Sennett, Cayuga county, New York, February 14, 1819. His father, Zenas Poole, was a native of Massachusetts, and his paternal grandfather was the Rev. Jepthha Poole, who emigrated to Cayuga county when Zenas Poole was but a lad. Mr. Poole's mother was Sarah Mushong, before marriage. His father removed from the State of New York to Geauga county, Ohio, when Mr. Poole was a lad of sixteen. His father afterward made several moves, the last of which was to Concord, Dodge county, Minnesota, where he died at the age of ninety years. Mr. Poole's mother died when he was a child, after which his father married again. Our subject was the only son, but there were four daughters, all of whom still survive.

Mr. Poole came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1856 from Cleveland, Ohio. After residing in Beaver Dam for about two years, he went to Columbia county, which was his home for many years. After serving as Under Sheriff for two years, he was elected Sheriff of that county in the fall of 1864, receiving a majority over his opponent of more than 1,700 votes, after which he served four years as Under Sheriff and was again elected to the office of Sheriff, making his term of service in the office ten years. He was for many years a popular and well known citizen of Portage, Columbia county.

He has been twice married. His first wife, Sarah Ann Poole, died in Columbia county. His present wife was Mrs. Priscilla

Voorhees, whose maiden name was Averill. He has a daughter by his first marriage, Olive L., wife of J. J. Hunt, of Walton, Minnesota. He has lost four children, three daughters and one son. By his present marriage he has one son, Guy, born in 1874, and a daughter, Pearl.

In his political convictions, Mr. Poole is a Republican. He is an Alderman of the Third Ward of the city of Sparta. Socially, he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. He is possessed of business ability, and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large community.

LUCIUS C. WILCOX, an honored pioneer, has been a resident of Monroe county, March 10, 1853. He was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, December 10, 1827, a son of Jarvis Wilcox, a native of the same county; the father was a soldier in the war of 1812; his father was Enoch Wilcox, a native of Connecticut, and their ancestry is traced to English colonists. Jarvis Wilcox married Sally Effingham, a native of Onondaga county, New York, and a daughter of Jerry Effingham, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Lucius C. was reared to the life of a farmer, and received his education in the common schools. In 1847 the family removed to Chautauqua county, New York; the father was drowned in Cassadaga lake, at the age of fifty-five years; he was pilot on a boat which was capsized, and in trying to save some of the party he was taken with cramp and lost his life; he was a butcher by trade; the mother died at the age of fifty-seven years. They had a family of three sons and three daughters. The sons were all soldiers in the late war; Horace was in the Seventy-second New York Excelsior Brigade; he was killed in a railroad accident, in Pennsylvania; Enoch was a member of the same regiment, and is now a resident of Cassadaga, New York. The father was a Republican in his political views, and in his religious faith was a Methodist.

Lucius C. was the second child of the family. He mastered the carpenter's trade in youth, and followed this vocation for several years. He was married July 4, 1851, in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, to Miss Nancy S. Sherland, a native of Steuben county, New York, and daughter of Ben. H. and Deborah (Smith) Sherland. Mrs. Wilcox's father was born in Acton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and his father, James Sherland, was a native of Exeter, England; the maternal grandfather was John Smith. Mrs. Wilcox is one of a family of nine children; four sons and two daughters grew to maturity, and two sons were soldiers in the Civil war.

Mr. Wilcox came to then La Crosse, some years afterward named Monroe, county, in 1853, as before stated, when Sparta had but three log houses; the year previous he had come to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and located at Rockland, then called La Crosse county, where he built a frame house, the first between Sparta and La Crosse. In 1855 he settled on his present farm, and 1882 he erected his residence, which is large and well arranged, and pleasantly situated on a natural building site. He has nine acres devoted to the culture of small fruits, and is making a success of this branch of farming.

August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served his country two years and nine months. He was in the battles of Resaca, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Decatur, Dalton, Bentonville, and was with General Sherman on his march to the sea, returned with him

through the Carolinas and was present at the Grand Review in Washington, District of Columbia. He was honorably discharged, having been made Sergeant. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of the Christian Advent Church of Sparta, of which he is a director.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are the parents of five children living: Stella M., married and has a son, Clarence M. De Long; Lucius M., who is married and has three children, George, Dora and Kate; Mortimer, who is married and has two children, Walter and Timothy; Walter J. is in Dakota; Maurice, the second child, died at the age of eighteen years; Deborah Cora, the third-born, died at the age of eighteen months.

GEORGE W. MILLEGAN, M. D., of Sparta is the pioneer physician of Monroe county. He was born in Green county, New York, where he was reared and educated, and where he began the study of medicine. From New York State he went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he graduated from Berkshire Medical College. In 1852 he came to Sparta, where he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, and has the honor of being the pioneer physician of the county. He has always had an extensive practice, being well and favorably known throughout Western Wisconsin. Beginning his practice in the early days of the history of Monroe county, then practically upon the frontier of Wisconsin civilization, he has witnessed the growth and progress of the country from a state of wildness to its present wealth and prosperity. Dr. Millegan's parents were for some time residents of Sparta, where the mother died. The father afterward went to Montana, where he died and is now buried at Helena.

The subject our sketch was one of nine children, consisting of seven sons and two daughters. He was married in Sparta to Mrs. Clara A. D. Lincoln, widow of G. W. Lincoln: her maiden name was Clara Dorwin.

Dr. Millegan holds a prominent position among the medical fraternity, and is highly esteemed, both professionally and socially, in the community where he has lived so long.

CHARLES WILSON is numbered among the pioneers of Monroe county, having settled here as early as 1856; he became a resident of Wisconsin in 1842, when it was still a Territory. He is a native of Addison county, Vermont, born January 1, 1828, a son of John Wilson, a native of England, who died when Charles was a young boy; the mother's maiden name was Mary Secord, a native of France; the parents came to Vermont in their youth, and were married in Addison county; the mother is now living in the Green Mountain State, at the age of eighty-seven years. Charles was only seven and a half years old when he started out in the world for himself, earning the first cap and boots he ever wore. He worked for a farmer by the name of Stodard Martin, who was in easy circumstances and paid the lad well. When twelve years old he came to the West, Milwaukee being a hamlet; he continued his journey to Vernon, Waukesha county, and there found a home with Leonard Martin, the son of his old friend. He was employed in various ways, always industrious, energetic and economical. In 1856 he came to La Fayette township, Monroe county, where he opened a farm and made his home for several

years. In 1862 he sold this place and bought land in Little Falls township, which he cultivated until 1870; he then sold this place and bought his present home. He has a good farm of 160 acres, in a high state of cultivation; he has made many valuable improvements in the way of buildings, and has a very pleasant residence. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has met with satisfactory results.

Mr. Wilson was married at the age of nineteen years, to Axie Byington; a native of the State of New York and a daughter of Henry Byington; she died May 16, 1848. His second marriage occurred in 1850, when he was united to Adaline Bartlett, a daughter of Matthew Bartlett. Of this union nine children were born, six of whom are now living: Axie, the wife of Andrew J. Carahan; Guy; Dolly, who wedded William Kynion; Anna, the wife of Charles Doane; Loomis and Leonard. The mother of these children died in 1886. Mr. Wilson was married to his present wife in April, 1889; her maiden name was Orvilla Bulman, a daughter of Henry Bulman of Sparta. Our subject is one of the truly self-made men; he is a man of the highest honor and strictest integrity, and is in every way worthy of the confidence he enjoys.

HON. LEONARD C. MORSE, proprietor of the Challenge Stock Farm, Sparta, Wisconsin, emigrated to the State in 1854. He has been closely identified with the agricultural interests of the county, and has become one of the most successful breeders of high-grade cattle. His herd of registered Holsteins contains some of the best blood of that noted family, and some of the records as milk and butter producers have not been excelled. He has spent much time and money in securing the best, and wherever he has exhibited the stock he has carried away the ribbons.

Challenge Stock Farm is a well-cultivated tract of 123 acres, two and a half miles north of Sparta. The residence is an attractive brick structure, built after a modern style of architecture, furnished in most perfect taste; the barns are planned according to the demands of a well-ordered stock-farm, and fitted with every convenience for the care of valuable animals; the milk-house is also a model of modern ingenuity and invention.

Hon. L. C. Morse was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, December 8, 1832, a son of Moses and Sallie (Eaton) Morse, natives of New England. He was reared amid the scenes of his birth, attending the common-schools and academy. After leaving school he taught for a time in Massachusetts, and later he came to Fayette county, Ohio, where he followed the same profession. After his removal to Wisconsin he gave some attention to the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds, building a factory for that business; he was also interested in a stave factory for a year and a half, J. D. Condit being his partner. In 1864 he went to Virginia City, Montana, and remained in the west six years, prospecting and mining in Montana and Idaho. After this he turned his attention to the cattle trade. During his residence in Idaho he served a term in the Legislature, in the session of 1876—'77. He did not return to Monroe county until 1884.

Mr. Morse was married to Elvira J. Crosby who died in November, 1865. His second marriage occurred in November, 1884, when he was united to Mary Carmichael, a woman of excellent ability and of unusual force of character; her father is Joseph Carmichael.

Mr. Morse is a Republican in his politics; he belongs to the Masonic order, being a member of Lodge No. 60, A. F. & A. M., of Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., and of Commandry No. 16, K. T. Mrs. Morse is a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and during her residence in town was an active worker in the Sabbath-school.

HON. WILLIAM ALONZO BARBER, was born in Saratoga county, New York, January 11, 1843. His father, the Rev. B. K. Barber, a Baptist clergyman, was a native of the same county, and for many years was a prominent minister and educator of that State. He continued his teaching and pastoral work after coming to Wisconsin, being located for several years in Marquette, Sauk and St. Croix counties, and at Tomah and Warren Mills, Monroe county, although his object in coming to the State was to claim some land which had been granted his father in recognition of service performed in the war of 1812. Both his parental and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Here upon the frontier Mr. Barber found wide scope for his efforts in the cause of his Master; he organized many churches, and did a vast amount of missionary work. He married Rowena A. West, a sister of Mrs. George Warren, and a second wife, Mary Bromley.

William A. Barber came with his parents to Wisconsin in April, 1856, spending the first summer in Dodge county; thence they went to Marquette county, where they resided until 1874. His educational advantages were very meager, and the most of his instruction was received at home. At the age of fifteen years he began teaching a district school, his salary being $10 a month; he now says, "Considering age and qualifications, I think perhaps the wages were about right." After his first term, which was in the summer, he taught only in the winter, improving every moment by close application to his duties and to reading. In 1864, March 24, he enlisted in Company B., Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private until the close of the war, participating in most of the battles in which the regiment took part.

Mr. Barber was united in marriage April 9, 1867, to Mary Lawton, a daughter of Israel Lawton, of Westfield, Marquette county, Wisconsin. He conducted his father's farm until 1869, when he engaged as clerk for Warren & Gamble, a position he filled for eighteen months; then followed three years on the old homestead, and in March, 1874, he came to Warren (then Warren Mills), again in the capacity of clerk for Warren & Gamble; before the end of the first year he and F. E. Warren had purchased Mr. Gamble's interest in the business. In 1875 he was appointed Postmaster of Warren Mills, and has held the office continuously since that time. In 1882 he represented the Eastern district of Monroe county in the State Legislature, being elected on the Republican ticket, his most active efforts during the session being in opposition to the capital punishment measure of that year. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention of 1888, and is an uncompromising advocate of the measures of that political body. He is a member of the Baptist Church and has been active in the work of the society since his sixteenth year; he has been superintendent of the Warren Mills Sunday-school since 1874, and has liberally supported the schools of other denominations.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber are the parents of two children: Fred Ruland, born in July, 1869, and Edith May, born in April, 1875. The son indulges in amateur photography, and has become quite proficient in the art; he has also a complete outfit for job and commercial printing, and transacts quite an amount of business.

Mr. Barber is a member of the firm of George Warren & Co., lumber dealers, and he is also engaged in the raising of fine grades of live-stock; F. G. Warren is his partner in the latter industry, and they do a general real-estate and loan business. They have done much to elevate the standard of live-stock in the county, and have a herd of ten full-blooded Jerseys in which they take a just pride. The firm of George Warren & Co. gives employment to 115 people in their mills and general stores, one of the latter being at Warren Mills and one at Zeda. They cut and market an average of about 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides other products of the mills, and their sales in the mercantile department aggregate $50,000 annually; they carry a full stock of lumber and agricultural supplies, and this establishment, together with the milling interests, is the life of the little town.

HENRY H. CREMER is the County Clerk of Monroe county, and is one of its best known and most highly esteemed citizens. He has held various official positions, the duties of which he has discharged in a most satisfactory manner. His connection with the business of the county in an official capacity covers a period of twenty years. He was in 1873 elected to the office of County Clerk and Superintendent of the Poor in Monroe county in 1881-'82. In 1882 he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, which position he held from 1883 to 1886 inclusive. After this he re-engaged in farm work. He was a member of the County Board during the years 1887 to 1890, having been chairman of that Board in 1889 and 1890. In 1890 he was elected to the office of County Clerk, which position he now holds.

Mr. Cremer was born on the river Rhine, near the famous city of Cologne, on July 25, 1837. Cornelius, the father of our subject, emigrated to America in 1857, when Henry was twenty years of age. The family came directly to Wisconsin, arriving in La Crosse on November 27, of that year. They settled permanently in the town of Jefferson, Monroe county, on February 2, 1858. There the father died, on August 6, 1865, aged eighty-four years. The wife and mother had died in Germany, November 15, 1852.

Our subject was one of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom, except the three eldest, came to America. They are all living, so far as is known, at the time of this writing, 1892, except one brother, Matthias, who died in Monroe county, January 15, 1888, leaving a wife and two sons. All of the family living in America are residents of Monroe county excepting one sister, who is in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Cremer was married to Miss Elizabeth Flock, a daughter of Hermann Flock, who settled in the town of Ridgville, Monroe county, in the spring of 1857, and died August 15, 1880, leaving three sons and three daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Cremer have had thirteen children, eight of whom are living, four sons and four daughters, viz.: Dr. Cornelius H.

Cremer, located at Cashton, this county; Apolina, the eldest daughter; Hermann; Dr. Matthias H. Cremer, residing at Cataract, in Monroe county; Peter, Mary, Katie and Cecilia.

He affiliates with the Democrats in politics, and he and his family are members of the Catholic Church. His long official career fully indicates the confidence and esteem entertained for him by his fellow citizens, and his cordial and genial disposition and honorable, upright, dealings have endeared him to a large circle of friends.

GEORGE N. SMITH, a well-known citizen of Cataract, emigrated from the Dominion of Canada to the United States in 1854. He was born in the province of Quebec, November 13, 1825, a son of William Smith, also a Canadian by birth, who was a son of George Smith, a native of Scotland; he was paymaster in the British army for many years, and obtained a valuable grant of land in Canada; William Smith married Sarah Winchester, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of New England parents; they emigrated to Monroe county, Wisconsin, in 1866, and there lived the remainder of their lives; he died at the age of seventy-seven years, and she lived out the allotted three-score and ten years. They had a family of six sons and three daughters; the father was a blacksmith by trade and an expert workman. George N. assisted his father at the forge and on the farm, and acquired his education in the common schools. In 1854 he came to the West and settled in Wisconsin. He spent several winters in the lumber camps, and also worked on the drive and on the river; he was strong, active and self-reliant, and made a valuable hand.

During the war he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery; his company was stationed at Fort Lyon, Virginia. He was honorably discharged at Milwaukee, after which he returned to Monroe county; here he improved a good farm in New Lyme township, but later he came to Cataract, and has resided here since 1886.

Mr. Smith was married at the age of twenty-four years in Canada, to Drusilla Stanley, and six children have been born of this union: Sarah, Ashley, Alice, Victoria, William and Henry. Mrs. Smith died in New Lyme township on the old farm, in 1882. Mr. Smith was married a second time, being united to Minnie Smith, a native of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of David and Mary Jane (Harrison) Smith; they are the parents of three children: George S., Minnie B. and Bert Burdette. Our subject is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party; he has been chairman of the board in his township, and has filled the office of assessor. He belongs to G. A. Fisk Post, No. 235, G. A. R., being a charter member of the organization. He is a man of genial, social disposition, and has a host of friends in the community.

ALBERT C. MATTHEWS has lived in Monroe county, Wisconsin, since 1857, and is worthy of a space in this history of the pioneers. He was born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, May 16, 1826, a son of Thomas Matthews, a native of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, a son of John Matthews, who was born in England. The paternal grandfather entered the English army and was sent to America to fight against the colonists; deeming the cause unjust he deserted and

joined the ranks of the oppressed, doing brave and gallant service for the colonies. Thomas Matthews married Mercy Curtis, a native of Windsor, Vermont, and they had born to them six children, four of whom grew to maturity. A. C. Matthews was reared among the hills of New Hampshire, attending the common schools and academy. During his youth he worked in a cotton factory and mastered the art of weaving. The opportunities of the West offering many attractions, in 1853 he came to Washington county, Wisconsin. His parents joined the Mormons and went to Nauvoo, Illinois, but afterwards left this body; the father died at the age of sixty-eight years; the mother died at Lyons, Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She was a woman of great sweetness of character, a ministering spirit to all in distress, and deeply loved by all who knew her.

When the Civil war came upon this country Mr. Matthews enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company D, and was in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, and many others of note. He was honorably discharged in 1862, receiving a commission as Second Lieutenant of the Forty-seventh United States Infantry, Company A. He was given sick leave, and returned to his home, being finally discharged at Yazoo City, March 6, 1863; his weight had fallen to ninety-six pounds. Having recuperated, in 1865 he again entered the service as a substitute and was at Madison for a time. His health was very much broken and for two or three years he could do no heavy work; he became a very expert trout fisher, and made quite a sum of money. He is now one of the leading farmers of the township.

He was married July 7, 1849, to Elizabeth Ferris, a native of Addison county, Vermont, a daughter of Captain M. Ferris; the mother's maiden name was Anna Shepherd, whose father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews had three children: Curtis Earl, who is a resident of Arkansas, where he owns a cotton plantation; Ellen E., who married Harrison Atchinson, of Little Falls, and died April 23, 1892, leaving two children,—Etta E., the wife of Venting Madison, and a son, Grover M.; and Carl, who resides at Cataract.

During the existence of the Greenback party Mr. Matthews supported its issues, but he now affiliates with the Democrats. He is a member of G. A. Fisk Post, No. 235, G. A. R., and has been Quartermaster since its organization. He is a man of genial, jovial disposition, and has a host of warm friends in the county.

FERDINAND T. FIELD, M. D., Elroy, Wisconsin, engaged in the practice of his profession in this city in January, 1885. He was born in Greene county, New York, in 1851. George Field, his father, emigrated with his family to Wisconsin early in the '60s, and located at Reedsburg. In 1887 he removed to Elroy, where he now resides; he has been twice married, and is the father of seven children, six of whom are now living, three sons and three daughters. Dr. Field is a child of the second marriage. In his youth he resolved to enter the medical profession, and with this in view pursued his studies in the public schools and Elroy Seminary, being a student at the latter place for two years; he also took a course in the State Normal School at Oshkosh. In the meantime he made a special study of anatomy and physiology under Dr. C. E. Booth of Elroy.

As it was necessary for the Doctor to pay his own expenses in school, he taught until he had saved sufficient means to take him through the medical department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. All his leisure time was occupied with this one, all-absorbing theme, and not a moment was lost that might be spent in preparing himself for his life's work. In 1881 he entered the University, and was graduated in 1884; in August of that year he began practice at Antigo, but in January, 1885, he removed to Elroy; here he has won a fine practice, the result of careful, skillful work. He is highly esteemed professionally and as a citizen, and is worthy to fulfill any mission to which he may be called.

Dr. Field was married, at Winneconne, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, in May, 1886, to Miss Mary Devinney. He is an honored member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

HON. DAVID D. CHENEY, of Sparta, has resided in that city since 1862. He was born in the Scioto valley, Ohio, on July 19, 1822. His father was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born May 4, 1780. The family is one of the oldest in New Hampshire. His mother was Prudy Piper, a native of Vermont. His father moved from his native State to Wyoming county, New York State, and from there went to the Scioto valley, Ohio, returning later to Western New York. In 1835 he removed to Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania. Two years later, in 1837, he and his son, the subject of our sketch, started West in a one-horse wagon. They stopped some time in Michigan City, Indiana, and then proceeded farther West, arriving in Franklin, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, about April 1, of that year. This was in the earliest of the pioneer days of Wisconsin. Our subject was at this time fifteen years of age, and as no schools had yet been established in that State, his father, desiring that his son should have further school opportunities, determined to send him back to New York State for that purpose. Accordingly he supplied his son with $10, and the latter started on his return trip. It was his intention to go to Chicago and there take a steamer for Buffalo, but, owing to the lateness of the season he found, on arriving in Chicago that no boats were running: so he had but two alternatives, to continue on foot, or return to his father in Wisconsin. He chose the former, and went on to Adrian, Michigan, where he had an uncle. As has been seen, he left home with but little money, and was compelled to work by the way. It was the season of corn-husking: consequently he found work with the farmers on the route and in that way paid his expenses. Five dollars of the money with which he started was soon exhausted, and the other five, having proved to be a counterfeit, he was obliged to work his way. At that time what is known as a stray railroad had been constructed between Adrian and Toledo, and by means of this conveyance he reached the latter city. At Toledo he engaged to work his passage on the steamer George Washington, to Erie, Pennsylvania, but owing to unfavorable wind they could not make a landing until they reached Dunkirk, and from the latter place continued to Girard, Pennsylvania, on foot. He attended school the following winter, returning to Wisconsin in the fall of 1838. The entire Cheney family eventually located in Waukesha county, where the father made a homestead, and where he lived until his death, which occurred in August, 1869,

at the age of nearly ninety years. He was well known in eastern Wisconsin in the early days, having been a pioneer minister of the Free-Will Baptist denomination. His labors in the ministry covered a period of nearly seventy years. He was a most excellent man, possessing in a remarkable degree the Christian virtues. Charity was one of his prominent characteristics, and to serve God and discharge his duty faithfully to his fellow men were the chief labors of his life. Although he preached for seventy years, yet he never received a salary for his services. The funerals at which he officiated and the marriages that he celebrated during those seventy years in the ministry, were almost innumerable. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in 1852 and the father was afterward twice married. There were ten children in the family, of whom six sons and two daughters grew to mature years. Six of the family are now living, the eldest of whom was born in 1805, and the youngest of whom is the subject of our sketch. Sallie, the eldest, is living at Trenton, Dodge county, and is the widow of Ira Halstead; John, resides at New Berlin, Waukesha county; Rev. Roswell Cheney, is a Baptist clergyman, residing at Columbus, New Jersey; Harry B. also resides in New Berlin; Major Rufus Cheney resides in South Evanston, Illinois.

Our subject was married to Miss Martha Ryan, February 22, 1842. In 1847 he went to Milwaukee and from there to the town of Chester, Dodge county, from where he removed to St. Marie, Marquette county, thence to Stevens' Point and later to Fox Lake, Dodge county, in 1853. The following year, 1854, he removed to Black River Falls, returning three years later, in 1857, to Fox Lake. In the following year, however, he retraced his way to Black River Falls, and three years later, in 1861, located in Sparta. His wife died on March 16, 1869, and two years afterward, on January 1, 1871, he was married to Mrs. George Derringer, *nee* Miss Susan B. Schaller. He had four children by his first marriage: Emily, who died in infancy; Marvin H., who died at the age of ten years; Lydia Ann, wife of N. J. Kemp of Sparta, and David W. Cheney, also of Sparta.

Mr. Cheney has been one of the most successful business men of Sparta. He has been engaged in various enterprises since coming to Monroe county, first as a farmer, then as a builder, and was for some time interested in the milling business. He was for some time employed in the mercantile business; was also a grain dealer and lumber merchant. Later, he was interested in banking and speculating. In the course of his residence here he has built two warehouses and a number of dwellings. He has, in fact, been one of Sparta's most enterprising citizens. In his earlier days Mr. Cheney voted with the Abolitionists, since which he has been a Republican, but as issues change he votes with the party whose principles appear the most just. He is a Prohibitionist, being opposed to the saloon business in all its forms. He is liberal in his religious views. He has held various official positions in the gift of the people. In 1870 he was elected to the Legislature of Wisconsin on the Republican ticket and he has been chairman of the County Board several terms. He has also been president of the village board, and City Treasurer, and has served as Mayor of Sparta.

Hon. David W. Cheney was born at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, April 7, 1859, a son of Hon. David D. and Martha (Ryan) Cheney (see sketch above), and received

his education in the public schools with the exception of two terms at the Jefferson Liberal Institute, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. Much of his life has been spent in mercantile pursuits at Montevideo, Minnesota, and Sparta, Wisconsin. He is specially prominent as a representative man, having been Alderman of the city four years and Mayor two years. He is the present member of the State Legislature, having been elected in 1890 by the Democratic party, in a district that is largely Republican, which speaks highly of his personal popularity.

RICHARD H. ROGERS is the subject of the following biographical sketch. Jeremiah Rogers, his father, was a native of the State of New York, and at the age of sixteen years enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving until the end of that struggle. He married Phoebe Hart, also a native of New York. Richard H., their son, was born in Saratoga county, New York, October 18, 1809; when he was seven years old they removed to Seneca county, New York, remaining there until he was nineteen; thence they went to Huron county, Ohio, where the parents passed the balance of their days; the father died at the age of sixty years, and the mother passed away at the age of sixty-five; the father was a shoemaker by trade; in politics he was an ardent supporter of the Jacksonian principles. Richard H. learned the trade his father had followed, and pursued this vocation until he was twenty-three years of age. He then turned his attention to agriculture, making a specialty of the breeding of fine sheep. He was very successful and became widely known as an authority upon all subjects pertaining to the breeding and care of sheep. In 1869 he sold his farm in Erie county, Ohio, and came to Monroe county, Wisconsin. He purchased his present farm of S. Holbrook, a tract of seventy-five acres of as fertile soil as lies within the borders of the county; here he has some fine specimens of registered stock, including sheep and cattle; from one ewe weighing sixty-five pounds he sheared twenty-four and a half pounds of wool, a record rarely equaled, and almost never excelled; his cattle are of a high grade and full-blooded. The buildings on the place are neat and substantial, arranged for comfort and convenience.

Mr. Rogers was married at the age of twenty-three years, in Erie county, Ohio, to Lucy Tucker, a daughter of H. Tucker. By this marriage two children were born: Richard H., a successful teacher, and Lucy. Mr. Rogers was married in 1860, to Rebecca Smith, a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, and a daughter of Elisha Smith, one of the early settlers of Vernon county, Wisconsin. Her mother's maiden name was Jane Ashland, and the parents were both natives of Ohio; the mother died in 1887, and the father, in 1880. The had two sons who were in the late war, William S., of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and Harrison of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have two sons, U. Grant and John Murray. In early days our subject voted for Martin Van Buren, but he is now an enthusiastic Prohibitionist. In his religious faith he believes in universal salvation of the race.

ERBERT H. L. CHILD, of Sparta, is one of the well-known citizens of this city. He is engaged in real estate as collecting agent, and as Notary Public. Mr. Child

dates his coming to Sparta from 1867. He was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, in July, 1836. His father, Dwight P. Child, born in 1810, still resides on the old New Hampshire homestead, which has descended the family line for many generations. Their ancestors were originally from England, and were identified with the early colonization of Connecticut. The mother of our subject was Nancy Childs. These names, so nearly alike, are supposed to have been originally the same. The Child and Childs family are now a numerous one throughout the Union, and many representatives of this family, which is believed to be identical, have achieved a national reputation. His mother died in 1889.

Mr. Child is one of ten children, seven of whom are now living. The eldest, William G., is a resident of New Hampton, New Hampshire, and is a physician. Our subject is the second in order of birth. Parker is a resident of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. John D. lives at the old New Hampshire homestead, as do Addie and Jane, the elder sisters. Juliette, the youngest sister, is the wife of William Thorn, and resides near Boston, Massachusetts. The deceased members of the family were Sylvania, who became the wife of Henry Sawyer, and died several years ago; Albert died at the age of six years; Henrietta, the second daughter, died at eighteen.

Our subject made the trip to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1860, returning to his New Hampshire home in June, 1864. Two years later, in the spring of 1866, he came to Wisconsin. He resided for a year in Waukesha, when in 1867 he came to Sparta. Here he first engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued for about one year. After this he sold the Champion Reaper for a period of seven years; then he was with Dickinson & Graham for a couple of years, since which he has been employed in his present occupation.

He was married in New Hampshire, to Miss Abbie Kimball, daughter of James Kimball, of the town of Bath, Grafton county. Her father, now deceased, belonged to an early New Hampshire family, and was an American soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. and Mrs. Child have a son, Irving Child, born in 1860. He is now station agent at Needah. They lost a son in 1863, at the age of nine years. Mr. Child affiliates politically with the Democrats. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Child is a worthy citizen and has the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives.

ALEXANDER NICOL, a well-known pioneer of Monroe county, has resided here since 1867. He is a native of bonny Scotland, born in Roxbury county, in 1830, a son of Robert and Mary (Pringle) Nicol. The parents were also natives of Scotland and there lived all their days; they reared a family of five children, two sons and three daughters; the father was a shoemaker by occupation, and in his religious faith was a strict Presbyterian. In 1852 Alexander Nicol left his home and friends and native land, and emigrated to America; he first located in Westchester county, New York, but afterward came to the West and settled in Rock county, Wisconsin, working at his trade; he had served an apprenticeship as carpenter in Scotland, and had mastered the craft. In 1857 he came to Monroe county,

and purchased a farm of eighty acres; the passage of years has wrought a transformation; the place is under good cultivation, and the buildings are substantial, roomy and well arranged; the surroundings are neat and attractive, and an air of plenty and peace pervades the whole.

Mr. Nicol was married in Scotland, in 1850, to Miss Ann Denwoody, a daughter of John and Ann (Stevenson) Denwoody; the mother died in Scotland, but the father emigrated to America and settled in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Nicol are the parents of four sons and a daughter: Alexander, Robert, John, James and Isabelle, wife of Nelson Guy; one child died in infancy, named Jennette May.

Politically our subject is identified with the Prohibition party; and possesses some of those sterling traits which mark the Scotch as a superior nationality.

AUGUSTUS W. SMITH, a citizen of Sparta, Wisconsin, was born at North Sutton, province of Quebec, October 16, 1831, a son of William and Sarah (Winchester) Smith, natives of Canada and Massachusetts respectively: the paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, and was paymaster in the British army; the maternal ancestors were of English descent. Mr. Smith is the second of a family of six sons and two daughters; he was reared to the life of a farmer in Canada, and secured a limited education in the common schools. When he had attained his majority he left the parental roof, and started out on what has proved a career replete with adventure, and not devoid of interest. In 1852 he sailed from Boston, bound for California by way of Cape Horn; the supply of water ran short, and for twenty-one days they lay along the line of the equator with an allowance of a pint of water a day; they put in at Valparaiso for provisions. He spent two years in California, mining and prospecting, returning via the Nicaragua route; while crossing the Isthmus they had a serious encounter with the natives, which resulted in the capture of the United States Consul; he was held only a few days, however; General Fremont was one of the party.

In 1854 Mr. Smith came to Monroe county, and assisted in building the first house erected in La Fayette township. The following year he returned to Canada, and after one year spent in the Dominion he went to Massachusetts, locating in Worcester; he drove a hack, clerked in a hotel, and was variously occupied until 1856, when he came back to this county. In 1859 he was one of nine to build a boat of six tons' capacity, named the Gold Hunter; disposing of his interest in this vessel, he went overland from St. Louis to Pike's Peak. This journey was fraught with adventures and many narrow escapes from death at the hand of the Indians; he was in Denver when that city was made up of log cabins; he was also one of the first settlers at Central City, and was one of the first owners of the noted Bob Tail mine; he was actively engaged in mining at Central City, and was one of the prominent factors in the upbuilding of the town. In 1861 he returned to Monroe county, but two years later started to Montana; he had three yoke of oxen and a wagon; at Decorah, Iowa, he was joined by Mrs. John Brown and her son Solomon, to whom he was of great service on this perilous journey. After two years in this Territory, he again returned to

Monroe county; he purchased a farm of 120 acres near Bush prairie, on which he lived for some time; he afterward bought and sold many farms, and, being a good judge of land, made it a profitable business. In 1888 he purchased eight acres of choice land in the city of Sparta, on which is a handsome residence very tastefully finished and furnished, where he is surrounded with all the comforts which the inventive genius of the nineteenth century has produced.

Mr. Smith was married July 4, 1857, at La Crosse, to Mary E. Sheffer, who has been a most worthy and faithful companion to her husband through all these years of trial and hardship; she is a native of Morrow county, Ohio, and a daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Hart) Sheffer. They have had four children: Florence, wife of D. F. Jones, of Sparta; Ida, A., wife of George Rice; Lulu, and Ella, the second-born, who died at the age of two years. The parents are members of the Christian Advent Church, and are liberal supporters of all moral, religious and educational movements. Mr. Smith affiliates with the Republican party, but has never been an office-seeker; he is a man of marked intelligence and wide experience with the world, and is regarded as one of the solid and reliable men of the county.

JOHN P. RICE, Register of Deeds of Monroe county, was elected to his present position in the fall of 1890, superseding C. A. Erickson of the town of Portland. He was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, on May 15, 1855. His father, John Rice, now a resident of Wilton, Monroe county, was one of the early settlers of Walworth county. He emigrated to Wisconsin from New York State, but is a native of county Down, Ireland. He came to New York State when a young man. Here he met and married Miss Ann Rice, not a relative although of the same name. She was a native of County Louth, Ireland. Soon after their marriage, they moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and later on came to Monroe county, locating November 8, 1862, on a farm on section 21, in the town of Wilton. In February, 1872, he removed to the village of Wilton, where he engaged in blacksmithing until 1891, when he retired from business. There were two children, of whom our subject was the elder. His sister Mary is the wife of T. E. Leonard of St. Paul, Minnesota, who is a passenger conductor on the St. Paul & Duluth railway.

Our subject has been a resident of Monroe county since he was seven years of age. He was reared on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, when his father moved with his family to Wilton. Here he was educated at the Wilton school and at the high school of Tomah, under Prof. J. Thompson. He was for many years a representative citizen of the town of Wilton and of the adjoining town of Wellington, of which latter place he was Treasurer for five years and chairman of the same place for two years. This latter position he resigned in December, 1886, for that of County Clerk, to which he had been elected at the November election. He was re-elected to this latter position in 1888, being the only Democratic county official elected that year. He was elected to the office of Register of Deeds in the fall of 1890, assuming the duties of that office in January of the following year.

His wife was formerly a Miss Mary O'Leary, a daughter of John O'Leary, who resided for many years in the town of Wil-

ton, formerly of Walworth county, in which latter place Mrs Rice was born. Her father is now deceased, but the family still resides in the town of Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Rice have two children, a son and daughter: Zelotus S. and Eleva May.

Mr Rice is a popular citizen and an efficient county official, and possesses the confidence and esteem of his constituents.

WILLIAM S. DAVIS, who resides on section 13, in the town of Plymouth, Juneau county, is one of the pioneers of this county. He was born in Kings county, New York, June 5, 1830. His father, Thomas Davis, was of Welsh ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Mary Reese. When but a child, his parents removed to Licking county, Ohio, where the father died in 1850, the mother surviving him a few years. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters. The oldest is Benjamin, who, if living, is still a resident of Ohio. John died in Louisiana, many years ago. Mary married Robert Lloyd, and reared a family, dying many years ago. Her husband still survives, at quite an advanced age. Elizabeth married David Charles, and lives at Alexandria, Ohio, and has two daughters. Martha married David McDonald, and lives at Granville, Ohio; she has one daughter. Our subject is the next in order of birth. David was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion in the Forty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died many years after the war, of disease contracted in the army. The youngest is Thomas, who resides in Ohio.

William S. Davis grew to manhood in Licking county, Ohio, and married Harriet O. Wilson, a native of Licking county, on January 1, 1852. She was of Scotch and German ancestry, and a daughter of George W. Wilson. Her father was born in Newark township, Licking county, Ohio, on March 10, 1806. He married Barbara Miller, and Mrs. Davis was their only child. Her mother died August 31, 1838, and in 1854 her father married again. His second wife was Barbara Wilkin. They had one son, John M. Wilson, who resides on the old homestead in Ohio.

Mr. Davis was reared on a farm, and was for a time employed in a store. In the fall of 1854, he came to Juneau county, and passed the following winter on the Kickapoo river, in Vernon county, at the home of Bartholomew Thatcher, who was one of the well-known pioneers of western Wisconsin. In the fall of 1855, he returned to Ohio, remaining there about four years. In the spring of 1860, he returned to Wisconsin, remaining two years, when he again returned to Ohio, where he was married. After this he again came West to Wisconsin, where he has ever since lived. In 1856 he entered a part of his present farm. He has largely increased his possessions, and now owns about a section of land. His wife died September 18, 1890. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters: George, born December 15, 1862, who is unmarried and lives at home. Annie was born December 6, 1864; Celia was born December 19, 1866; Mary's birth was May 29, 1869; Benjamin was born February 20, 1871; Ora, January 24, 1873; Jo, October 16, 1875; Willie, on April 7, 1878. Three of the children are married at this writing. Annie is the wife of B. E. Akin, a photographer at Hillsboro, Vernon county, Wisconsin; Celia is the wife of Morris Knickabocker, residing in the town of Plymouth; Mary is the wife of Hugo Wermuth, living near Mauston.

Mr. Davis has made his own way in life, having commenced with little means, and by industry and good management has acquired a competence. He has a pleasant home, and is surrounded by many comforts. He is a well-known and representative citizen of Juneau county, being one of its most successful citizens, and has by his upright character and integrity of purpose gained the respect and esteem of his community.

EVAN R. JONES, of Sparta, ex-Sheriff of Monroe county, and the present proprietor of the American House, was born in South Wales, December 12, 1841. His father, Stephen Jones, emigrated with his family to America when the subject of our sketch was a lad of about eight years. They located in Waukesha county, removing in 1854 to Monroe county, and settling in the town of Adrian, on a new farm. His father met his death by accident many years ago. The wife and mother survived her husband a number of years.

The subject of our sketch was one of eight children, consisting of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living at this writing except one of the latter. Evan R. Jones continued to live in the town of Adrian for many years, after which he settled upon a farm in the town of Angelo.

He was married to Miss Martha E. Case of Jackson county. They have five children, two sons and three daughters: Nellie M., Margaret Ann, Charles W., Mamie Blanch and Robert E. They lost their oldest son, Alfred, in January, 1887.

Mr. Jones is one of the representative men of Monroe county. He has served as Supervisor of the town of Angelo and as town Treasurer for two years, and was elected chairman of the Town Board several times. In 1884 he was elected Sheriff of Monroe county, in which capacity he served in a most acceptable manner. The laws of the State of Wisconsin do not admit of a man being his own successor to the office of Sheriff, but in 1888, after one interval, Mr. Jones was re-elected Sheriff, his entire time in that capacity having been four years. He recently purchased the hotel of which he is the present proprietor, but still owns his farm in the town of Angelo. He is a Republican and has affiliated with that party ever since he became a voter. He is esteemed by his fellow citizens as a man of integrity and is popular among all classes of citizens. As a landlord he receives abundant patronage, and is numbered with the successful business men of Monroe county.

CHARLES DEAN HALL, County Treasurer of Monroe county, was elected to that office in the fall of 1890, and took possession on January 5, of the following year, superseding C. G. Hettman of Norwalk.

Mr. Hall was born in Clinton county, New York, January 17, 1841. His father, Henry Hall, was also a native of New York State. The family is an early one of Essex county, his paternal grandfather, Elihu Hall, having been a pioneer of that county. Our subject was deprived of his father when he was about three years of age. His mother, Loretta R. Dean, remarried after the death of her first husband, but is now deceased. There were two children by her first marriage and four by the second.

Our subject was reared to the occupation of farming. At the breaking out of the war

of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected in the final examination on account of physical disability, the examining surgeon deciding that his lungs were affected. In July of 1862, he came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he lived for two years. He afterward went to Pierce county, but returned to Sauk county, coming thence to Monroe county, in 1866, and locating on a farm in the town of Greenfield, which is at present his home.

He was married in Sauk county, to Miss Abida B. Ware, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Mr. Hall has filled all the principal offices of his township, having been chairman for two years, Treasurer for one year, and Assessor for six. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a worthy and enterprising citizen.

CYRUS E. HANCHETT, of Sparta, is one of the pioneers of Monroe county, having arrived there on December 18, 1855. He was born in Cortlandville, Cortland county, New York, July 31, 1826. His father, Anson Hanchett, was a native of Connecticut and the son of a Baptist clergyman. Anson Hanchett went to New York State in early life. He married Sylvia Sharp, of German parentage, who died when her son, the subject of this sketch, was but two years old, so that he has no remembrance of his mother. Our subject was one of nine children. His father remarried, and there were six children by his second marriage. Of his own brothers and sisters five are living in 1892, and of the second family, all but two are still living.

Mr. Cyrus E. Hanchett, as has been seen, was left without a mother's care while still in his infancy. The family being a large one, he was, from an early age, compelled to work, and was deprived of the advantages of education. On the 9th day of September, 1840, he left the parental roof, never to return save as a visitor. He gave up all claim that he possessed in the homestead of his father to his stepmother. In October of 1850 his father was accidentally killed by a runaway team. His stepmother survived him for five years.

On the 9th day of September, 1890, just fifty years after leaving home, Mr. Hanchett stood on the ground of the old homestead. There were many pleasant incidents connected with this visit to the home of his boyhood. His chief motive in visiting the far East was that he might visit the old homestead just half a century from the time he left as a boy of fourteen. Wishing, if possible, to meet a few of his boyhood friends, he wrote five letters to as many different individuals, asking them to meet him at the old home. What was his surprise, on arrival, to find a large number of persons assembled to welcome him, and soon others arrived, swelling the comers to a crowd, and he received an ovation which will be a pleasant memory to him as long as he lives. He was, of course, called upon for a speech, and made some remarks regarding his experiences since seeing them last. As a souvenir of the occasion and a testimonial of their esteem, they presented to him a fine gold-headed cane, on the head of which is engraved the dates of September 9, 1840, and September 9, 1890. This memento is justly cherished.

An experience of his early days is worth relating, if only for the moral it contains. From 1840, the time of leaving home, until 1846, he was engaged in working by the

month at nine and ten dollars a month. He had, by close economy, saved two hundred dollars, when another young man, of about his own age, proposed that they should buy a canal boat, and endeavor to make money faster than by working by the month at manual labor. Accordingly, they purchased a canal boat, which was for sale, for fourteen hundred dollars, Mr. Hanchett paying his two hundred dollars down and his friend paying a like sum, giving a mortgage on the boat for the remainder. But a team for towing the boat was still wanting. Their money was exhausted and it became a serious question as to how a team was to be obtained. After several days' effort to borrow two hundred dollars, the necessary sum, he was about giving up in despair, when it occurred to him to call on a Quaker merchant, Laban Hoskins, who, after asking some questions and looking very solemn, counted out the two hundred dollars and gave it to him, Mr. Hanchett agreeing to pay the money back to him at the end of thirty days. The first trip to New York city was made after considerable delay, and the money received for the trip, and the boat started on the return trip. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for the boat to reach home in time for Mr. Hanchett to pay the Quaker merchant when he had agreed to. So he left the boat in charge of his partner, and he took a faster running packet by which he was able to reach home in time to pay the money when due. The Quaker refused the interest on the money but gave this advice, which made a deep impression on the mind of the boy, and which has ever since been his rule of action. The advice was this: "Thee's just starting in life, and just beginning business, and I want thee to learn to keep thy word good, and thee can get money anywhere. If thee gets short again, come and tell me." For eight years before coming West, Mr. Hanchett was engaged in the iron business, five years at Fall Village, Connecticut, and three years near Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

He was married in the city of Auburn, New York, in 1853, to Adeline Hanchett. In 1855, as stated, Mr. Hanchett came to Wisconsin from Massachusetts. He bought a quarter section of land in Angelo, Monroe county, for which he paid twelve dollars and a half an acre. He also bought a quarter section in the town of Lafayette, paying for it nine dollars an acre. He kept the Angelo farm for a couple of years, but located on the farm in Lafayette, where he lived a number of years, and on which he made many improvements. In the fall of 1887 he removed to Sparta.

Mr. Hanchett's wife died January 24, 1874, and two years afterward, on the 30th of March, 1876, he was married to Sarah E. Brigler, of Falls Village, Connecticut, daughter of the Honorable Stephen Brigler, a prominent citizen of that place.

Mr. Hanchett is one of the successful agriculturists of Monroe county, a prosperous business man and a worthy citizen. He has been a Republican in politics since that party was organized.

DR. WILLIAM H. MOSELEY, psycho-hygienic physician of Sparta, is a representative of one of the early families of Monroe county. His father, Daniel T. Moseley, was a native of Cazenovia, New York, and was a son of Samuel Moseley, whose father was Joseph Moseley, of Worcester, Massachusetts. The latter, the great-grandfather of Dr. Moseley, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and after his death,

which occurred at Worcester, his three sons became scattered, locating in different parts of the country. Samuel became a resident of Cazenovia, and later, when the father of our subject was a boy, he removed with his family to Cattaraugus county, New York, and died in Franklinville, in that county. Daniel T. was his only son, the remainder of the family consisting of three sisters. He, however, is the sole survivor of his father's family. Mr. Daniel T. Moseley was born in 1811, and married Amanda Hunt, a native of Ithaca, New York. She was a daughter of Colonel John S. Hunt, who came to Sparta, Monroe county, in 1853, where he became a well-known and influential citizen. Perhaps no pioneer of this county was more generally and favorably known than he, and his death occurred at Chetek, Barron county, in 1885, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Daniel T. Moseley emigrated to Monroe county with his family in the spring of 1854, locating in Sparta, where he resided about two years. He then purchased a farm about three miles north of the village, on which he resided fifteen years and then returned to Sparta. Recently, with his wife, he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, to reside with their son. He was a well-known and esteemed citizen, and possessed a high sense of honesty and integrity. Liberal-hearted and generous to a fault, he ever possessed the respect and esteem of the citizens of this county. In the early days he was an Abolitionist, and later a Republican. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Advent Christian Church. They were the parents of six children, five sons and one daughter, but two of the former, Frank and George, died in early life, at the ages of fourteen and eleven years, respectively. Dr. Moseley is the eldest of the family; Clara, the next in order of birth, is the wife of Major J. W. Curran, a well-known citizen of Madison; Daniel W. is a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, and with him his parents now reside. He is a prominent citizen of that town, is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business and is a man of large wealth and influence. Clarence H., the youngest of the family, is also at Lincoln.

Dr. W. H. Moseley was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York, March 4, 1841, and was about fourteen years of age when the family emigrated to Monroe county. He had at that early age been a student for some time at the academy in Warren city, Pennsylvania. He entered that institution at the age of twelve years, and soon became distinguished among his fellow pupils for his industry and rapid progress in his studies, and before leaving the school he had attained to the highest department, and was the youngest member of that department. The Doctor attended the Sparta school several winter terms and also pursued some branches under special instruction. Although precocious in his youth he was physically strong, and at the age of fifteen years he became an assistant in the water-cure establishment at Sparta, which was then under the supervision of Dr. Sargent, who, with his wife, founded the cure. Here he continued about two years and then went to New York city and attended the lectures of Dr. Russell T. Trall for some time. Soon after his return to this city he went to St. Louis, to the sanitarium of Dr. Sargent, who in the meantime had removed to that city. At St. Louis Dr. Moseley pursued the study of medical electricity, and after becoming conversant with that subject he returned to Sparta and engaged in practice in accordance with the philosophy of medical electricity. In 1881 he erected a sanitarium at Eau Claire, which he conducted

for a short time and then sold to Dr. John V. B. Lyman, of that city. Returning to Sparta he again resumed the practice of his profession, and has had about twenty-five years' experience of chronic diseases. He employs combined vital and electro-magnetic treatment, electro-magnetic and electro-medicated baths, etc. The Doctor has given much attention to scientific studies and endeavors to make a practical use of the knowledge thus attained.

In 1883, having conceived the existence of coal in Dakota along the east bank of the Missouri river, he determined to make a personal investigation, and the result of his researches justified his opinion. Coal fields were found to extend along the east bank of that river for a distance of fifteen miles at least. His experience in the coal fields of Dakota is too extensive a subject for the limits of this article: suffice it to say that his discoveries have proved of great importance to that State and promises to be of still greater value.

Dr. Moseley was married in Sparta, to Miss Bell McKenzie, a daughter of Edwin McKenzie. The latter is a brother of C. W. McKenzie, of Bangor, and an early settler of Wisconsin. The father of Mrs. Moseley was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and his death occurred July 4, 1876, leaving three daughters. The Doctor and wife have had three sons: Wayne T., Paul W. and Raymond W. Dr. Moseley is a man of culture and refinement, both in his professional character and as a citizen, and possesses the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

RICHARDSON & FOSTER.—The photograph business at Sparta is represented by Messrs. Richardson & Foster, who are the leading photographers of Monroe county, the firm consisting of Messrs. Fred Richardson and Fred Foster. A brother of the former, Mr. Frank Richardson, became interested in the photograph business in Sparta in 1877, when he became associated with A. R. Cottrell, with whom he continued one year. He afterward bought out Mr. Cottrell, and was for a time alone, until his brother became associated with him. Later Mr. Fred Foster assumed control of the business, and some time later Mr. Foster became connected with the business.

When Mr. Frank Richardson withdrew from the business, he went to Baraboo, where he was in business for a time, thence removing to La Crosse, where he remained for about three years, but is now again a resident of Sparta. The Richardson brothers are representatives of a pioneer family of Monroe county, their father being James N. Richardson, at present a resident of Leon, but for many years a resident of Sparta.

Fred Richardson learned the art of photography with his brother. He married Miss Mary Reed, daughter of Alonzo Reed, who was an early settler of Sauk county, but now deceased.

Fred Foster of this firm was born in Sparta in 1862. His father was Hiram H. Foster, a pioneer of Sparta, who came to Monroe county from Cattaraugus county, New York. He erected the Globe Hotel in Sparta, which was the first hotel in the town. He conducted the hotel for a time, later engaging in farming just outside of the city limits. His death occurred January 4, 1891. He left four sons. The eldest, Anson Theodore, is engaged in the insurance business in Mankato, Minnesota. Edgar M. and Orlando E. are at home. The mother also still resides at the homestead. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. He was edu-

M. R. Gonçalves

cated in the public schools of Sparta and learned the art of photography with Richardson Brothers. Previous to this, he had taken a course of instruction at the La Crosse Business College. He became associated with Mr. Fred Richardson in 1888. He married Miss Georgie Wise of Sparta.

By attention to the details of their vocation they have built up a good business, and their cordial and accommodating dispositions have endeared them to a large circle of friends.

MARTIN ROCKWELL GAGE, M. D., of Sparta, is one of the well known early physicians of western Wisconsin. He was born in Yates county, New York State, in 1826. His father, Martin Gage, was also a native of the Empire State. The family is of English origin, but many years have passed since the first ancestor came from England. His father was a merchant, and died at the age of fifty years. After her husband's death Mrs. Gage went West, and died in East Saginaw, Michigan, at the age of about eighty years.

Dr. Gage was one of a family of six children, comprising five brothers and one sister, and is the only survivor, although the oldest attained to years of mature years. A sister, Mary Ann, married S. M. Whitcomb, and died many years ago. His oldest brother was D. [illegible] Gage, who adopted the [illegible] profession, and was for years there [illegible] in the city of [illegible], New York, [illegible] and Twenty-Eighth New York. He was [illegible] in the [illegible], which would [illegible] to [illegible] the service for [illegible] three years, but, re[illegible]ring to the county, was placed in command of a regiment and stationed at the mouth of Red Harbor. Douglas County Gage was an active man at [illegible] for a time [illegible] of R. R. Wing of La Crosse. He [illegible] ill and died in Sparta [illegible] of [illegible] Dudley Weston Gage, [illegible] Chicago, in 1882, when about eighty years of age. He remained there for a number of years, when went going to Arizona, where he died in the spring of 1891.

The subject of our sketch received his education at Geneva, New York, and [illegible] began there his [illegible] medical [illegible] Later, he graduated [illegible] Medical College, and, returning to Geneva, graduated from the medical [illegible] of that college June 28, 1848. He [illegible] the practice of this profession [illegible] his [illegible] Dr. E. B. [illegible], of [illegible], New York, with [illegible] New York, [illegible] to Cincinnati, [illegible] Penn[illegible] [illegible]. He remained [illegible] there [illegible] years, [illegible] practice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

but most of his time was spent with his regiment in active duty. On leaving the army he returned to Sparta and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1877 he became associated with Dr. D. C. Beebe, the firm of Gage & Beebe having occupied for many years a prominent position among the physicians of the State. Later, Dr. W. T. Sarles became connected with the firm. This firm is especially distinguished as having performed a large amount of important surgical work in the western portion of the State and in Minnesota and the Dakotas. In 1888 Dr. Gage withdrew from the firm and has since been practicing alone.

Before coming to this State he served one year as County Superintendent of Schools in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and was the first County Superintendent of Schools in Monroe county under the act of the Legislature creating that office, resigning the position when he was commissioned Surgeon of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment.

The Doctor has always been a close student, devoting himself assiduously to his profession, and is one of the most learned and skillful physicians in the State, and, but for his extreme modesty, would be more widely known as one of the leading minds in his profession.

He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and is the Physician for the State Public School for Dependent Children, located at Sparta, Wisconsin.

Politically a Democrat, in 1865 he was a candidate for the State Legislature, and ran far ahead of his ticket, failing by only a few votes. In 1876 he was chosen by his party as a candidate for Congress for the Seventh Congressional District, but suffered defeat with the others of his party, as the district was overwhelmingly Republican.

Dr. Gage has not only attained to eminence as a physician and surgeon, but is a respected and esteemed citizen.

Socially, he is a member of the K. of P., and is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Valley Lodge No. 80, A. & A. M., Sparta Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., and Sparta Commandery, No. 16, K.T.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Martha Barnes, whom he married at the "Ladies' Seminary" at Elmira, New York, where she was at that time a teacher. She lived but about two years after their marriage. His present wife was Maria Louise Martin, of Beloit, Wisconsin. He has no surviving children.

GEORGE WARREN, head of the firm of George Warren & Co., of Warren's, formerly Warren Mills, is a native of Saratoga county, New York, where he was born July 15, 1824. His parents were Lortin and Polly (Meeker) Warren, natives of New York State and Connecticut respectively, their families being among the first settlers of the New England States. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died at an advanced age.

Our subject lived in his native county until he attained his majority. When he was twelve years of age, he had the misfortune to lose his father, and at this early age he was obliged to support himself, commencing to work by the month for the small wages of $6 a month. In this way he assisted his mother and youngest sister, besides caring

for himself. In this way he continued at home in the capacity of protector until he arrived at the age of twenty-four years, when he came West, seeking a place in which to make a home. Locating on a tract of 160 acres of wild land in Dodge county, he erected thereon a small frame building, 14 x 18, with twelve foot posts.

After some three or four months he returned to his old home for his mother, and while there was married, on April 26, 1848, to Miss Mary E. West, who also was a native of Saratoga county, New York. She was a daughter of Abraham and Minerva (Fay) West. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he served with distinction. After his marriage, our subject brought his wife, mother and uncle with him to their new home in the West, in Dodge county, where he has since continued to reside. Arriving at home, he engaged in farming, continuing in this employment until 1860, when he engaged also in lumbering. He began the lumber business at Gleason's and Squire's water mill, in Monroe county, and since that time has made this county the base of his operations. He commenced alone, and on a small scale, struggling along the best he could, until he could get fairly started and on a firm footing, and has finally risen from obscurity to be one of the most prominent lumbermen of the Northwest; but all this was not in a day, for there were a number of weary years through which he plodded alone, when he finally took in a partner in the person of James Gamble. With him he was associated ten years, when Mr. Gamble was succeeded by W. A. Barber and F. G. Warren, our subject's son, since which the firm has remained the same. He has been the leading factor in establishing the little village of Warren's Mills, which was so named in his honor.

He has always been a lover of of fine stock, and consequently, when he arrived at that period when he could indulge his fancy, he lost no time in doing so. It was in the spring of 1884, when he dispatched his youngest son, W. E. Warren, to England, where he purchased six Cleveland Bay stallions and two mares, which he brought to this country to add to his father's stock farm, which his father had started in Dodge county, at Fox Lake. Here Mr. Warren has a beautiful farm of 640 acres, which he owns and operates in company with his two sons, F. G. and W. E. Warren. They had placed on their farm, previous to 1884, two fine draft horses, two English Shire horses, and a couple of Cleveland Bays, to which they added, in 1884, six Cleveland Bays and two mares of the same blood; all of these are of the best blood, and imported stock. Some of them we mention: Damascus, mahogany bay, fifteen and three-quarter hands high, sired by Hegira, and grandsire, Lindon Tree, General Grant's Arabian; Clay Pilot, second, sixteen hands high, one of the finest specimens of horse-flesh in the country; Joe Clark, another of his fine stock, is a trotter of fine qualities, and descends from Abdallah and Messenger; Neshoma Chief, one of the best running horses of his age; Frank Wilks, dark gray, fifteen and three-quarter hands, foaled in 1888, bred by R. J. Cook, at Lexington, Kentucky; President Cleveland, a handsome bay, and a number of others that might be mentioned, which would be a credit to any stock-man in the country. They keep, altogether, an average of 125 to 150 horses on their farm, all thoroughbred stock.

In 1868, Mr. Warren erected one of the handsomest farm residences in the country,

costing $15,000, which is provided with all modern conveniences and improvements, and suggestive of comfort and refinement. He has set out ornamental trees and shrubs around it, so that it is truely an attractive place, an ideal home, in fact. Here in the society of his family and friends, he enjoys the reward of industrious and intelligent effort.

His family consists of three children: Frank, a member of the company of Warren Mills, born August, 1851; Fred C., of Dodge county, in company with his father on the stock-farm; and Walter E., also a resident of Dodge county, with his parents, and in company with his father in the stock business. These as promising young men as the country can produce, and deserving the highest reward of their family and friends.

Mr. Warren has always affiliated with the Republican party, although not being a politician in the strict sense of the term, having no desire for office, but only wishing the advancement and welfare of his country. In religion he belongs to the Baptist denomination, being liberal in his support.

What an incentive to young men of the day is this self-made career! Poor, young, with but little advantage of education, carving, by natural ability and intelligence, a fortune and an honorable life out of the crude possibilities of the western frontier. Truly, genius will rise, and never knows defeat.

WARREN'S, FORMERLY WARREN MILLS,

was first settled in 1868, by George Warren and James Gamble, who formed a partnership, and put in a small portable sawmill in the year mentioned. Mr. Gamble retired from the firm in February, 1875, and now resides in Fox Lake, having been succeeded by F. G. Warren and W. A. Barber, who with the former senior member of the firm, George Warren, constitute the present firm of Warren & Co. The portable mill first erected by Warren & Gamble, twenty-four years ago, was destroyed by fire, and has been superseded by the present fine structure and large works, which had at the time it was built all the latest improvements for its capacity. The new mill commenced operations in January, 1876, and was kept continuously running until 1888, since then the lumber at Warren has been principally supplied by their Zeda mills eleven miles north, in Jackson county, Wisconsin, for which there is a supply of standing timber sufficient to last until 1895, which date must terminate the wholesale lumber trade at this point. Statements of this company's operations aggregate cuts and lumber marketed in the past seventeen years of upward of 150,000,000 feet, exclusive of shingles and lath, which latter were cut in proportion. While the sawmill in Warrens has only been in operation for from one to three months a year since 1888, the planing mill and connected factories have largely increased their work. The planing-mill was added to the plant in 1881, and, later, a box and frame factory and wagon and sleigh factory and blacksmith shops. It was at this time that the store buildings, hotel and main part of the town were built. Prior to this, the town was composed of unpainted and unplastered shanties. Their goods and buildings now cover a space of upwards of forty acres, having drying sheds and numerous other appliances for the carrying on of their business. They give employment to an average of 115, males 107 and eight females. The store, belonging to the company, contains all the mercantile products to be found in any store of its size. It has four departments, carrying everything,

even agricultural machinery. In this establishment they average since 1884 upward of $50,000 annually in retail sales. They average fifty employés in Warren mills: they also keep their own teams for logging. Beside this, they have a feed mill also, where they grind all kinds of feed, etc. The meat market is also under the management of the firm. They have recently rented the hotel to A. M. Harriman. The little village was built by the company, as most of the buildings belong to them. When a lot is sold, they make the restriction that it shall not be used for the sale of intoxicating liquors or for any immoral purpose. The village has a population of 250 inhabitants. They have a good school building, which was erected in 1881, having at present an attendance of seventy pupils. The church was erected in 1886, and is of the Baptist denomination. All of these improvements are due to the company's efforts. They hold in real estate upwards of 15,000 acres, which lie in Monroe and Jackson counties.

WILBUR T. SARLES, M. D., of Sparta, is a member of the firm of Beebe & Sarles. The firm of Gage, Beebe & Sarles, was formed in the spring of 1882. Five years later, Dr. Gage withdrew, since which time the firm has been as above.

Dr. Sarles is a son of Rev. J. D. Sarles, the present presiding elder of the Portage district. The Doctor was born in Wisconsin, in 1856. He was educated at the high school, at Prescott, Pierce county, Wisconsin, at the University of Minnesota, and at Galesville University. He studied medicine with Gage & Beebe, and took his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, and his second course at Jefferson Medical College. Returning to Rush Medical College, he graduated, in February, 1882.

Dr. Sarles is a conscientious practitioner and an honorable and public-spirited citizen.

JAMES WELLS, proprietor of Oxford Park farm, is one of the most progressive agriculturists of Wells township, and the following space will be devoted to a brief outline of his career. He is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, born May 25, 1832, a son of James Wells, Sr., a native of Maryland; the paternal grandfather, William Wells, was also a native of Maryland, and a prominent settler of that State. James Wells, Sr., married Sarah Morgan, a daughter of Charles Morgan, who was a second cousin to General Morgan, the bold rebel raider. They lived all their lives in Ohio; the father died at the age of ninety-six years, in 1866; the mother died in 1861, aged seventy years. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom are now (1892) living. James Wells is the seventh-born; his father being a farmer, he was reared to that occupation; he attended the common schools, and until he was twenty-two years of age remained under the parental roof. He then engaged in business for himself, buying and selling live-stock; he made up droves of horses and sheep, in Ohio and Indiana, taking them overland to Wisconsin, where he sold at a good profit. It was on these trips that he became familiar with this section of the State, and in 1854 he determined to make his home here. The panic of 1857 ended his live-stock trade. He then entered some Government land, and later he purchased a tract; he is now the owner of 380 acres of fertile soil, well adapted to the cultivation of

grain, and to the raising of live-stock. His present residence was erected in 1886, and is a model structure, tastefully finished and furnished; the barns are very conveniently arranged, and all the surroundings betray the thrift of the ruling spirit. Oxford Park is a beautiful home, and a just reward for so many years of patient toil and labor. Mr. Wells' prize stock is a flock of Oxford Downs, that he has been thirteen years in bringing to their present high standard of excellence; this flock cannot be surpassed in the State, and is well worth seeing.

Mr. Wells' marriage occurred in Monroe county, Wisconsin, in 1857, when he was united to Minerva Cline, a native of Gallia county, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel Cline; the mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Phillis. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the parents of five children: Simon; Sarah E.; Frank, wife of A. D. Williams, a banker of Clear Lake, South Dakota; Florence and Georgia. The children have all received a good education, and the daughters have been among the most popular and successful teachers of the county. Mr. Wells is a supporter of Democratic principles, and is the present chairman of the county and town boards. He has been closely connected with all the enterprises of a public nature that have tended to advance the interests of Monroe county, and has done his share in establishing a high educational and moral standard. Wells township was named in his honor, a fitting compliment to a worthy pioneer.

HENRY OSWALD, a practical farmer of Leon township, Monroe county, is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He is a native of Switzerland, born at Zurich, April 12, 1839, a son of Jacob Oswald, now deceased; the father was well known as one of the early pioneers, and was greatly respected for his many excellent traits of character; the mother's maiden name was Anna Frey. Both were natives of Switzerland, but emigrated to the United States in 1854, and located in La Crosse county, Wisconsin; two years later they removed to Bangor, but after a time they came to Leon valley, and settled on section 33. The land was wild and without improvements, but with energy and industry it was transformed into one of the most desirable farms in this section; there were 240 acres in the tract. Mr. Oswald died in 1887, at the age of seventy-six years; his wife survived him two years, and then passed out into the reality of the beyond, aged seventy-three years. They had a family of eight children: Henry, Lydia, Whitehead, Jacob, Caroline Wettstein, of La Crosse county, Fred, Anna Breitanfield of Portland Center, and Barbara Bennett of Tomah, Wisconsin. Mr. Oswald affiliated with the Republican party, and in his religious faith adhered to the teachings of the German Reformed Church. Henry Oswald was a youth of seventeen years when he came to Monroe county; he was reared amid rural scenes and acquired his education in the common schools.

In 1865 he purchased his first tract of land of Ed Shinneck, one of the first settlers of the county. He now owns 160 acres; he has a neat, comfortable residence, the barns, sheds and cribs are large and well arranged, and the whole place breathes an air of thrift and honest content. Mr. Oswald gives especial attention to the breeding of live stock, and has some fine specimens of full-blood Durhams, and high-grade horses and hogs.

He was married in 1868 to Miss Barbara

Casura, one of his own country-women, a daughter of A. J. and Maria (Walter) Casura; the mother is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald are the parents of the following named children: Rose, the wife of Frank Hughes of Sparta; May is a successful and popular teacher; Anna, Franc, Earnest and Ida. Our worthy subject has represented the people of his township in the office of Supervisor six terms, and has rendered excellent service; he was also a member of the School Board. In politics he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., No. 4, of Sparta. He is a man of superior business ability, is genial of disposition, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HON. WILLIAM H. BLYTON, of Sparta, an ex-soldier of the war of the Rebellion, and one of the representative citizens of Monroe county, is a son of Thomas W. Blyton, who came to Sparta with his family in 1854. The father was born in western New York in 1814. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Thomas Blyton, a native of Ohio. The family is of Irish descent. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth McClure, a native of Cattaraugus county, New York. His father went to the State of Illinois in 1844, but returned to the State of New York, residing in Genesee county until 1852, when, at the solicitation of A. F. Bard, of Sparta, he came to this city and worked at his trade of carpentry for Mr. Bard. Two years later he sent for his family, who came in the summer of 1854. He lived uninterruptedly in this city engaged in his trade, until 1864, in the fall of which year, on September 16, he entered the army of the Union as a member of Company C, Nineteenth Wisconsin, Volunteer Infantry, his son, the subject of this sketch, also serving in the same company. The father continued in the service until the close of the war, when his health was much impaired from exposure and fatigue incident to army life, which left him severely afflicted with asthma. On account of ill health, he decided to change his place of residence, removing to Barron county, where he still resides. The subject of our sketch was one of nine children, five sons and four daughters of whom our subject was the eldest. The next in order of birth was Charles W. Blyton, who was also a member of Company C of the Nineteenth. He was discharged at Suffolk, Virginia, for disability, on June 15, 1863, dying at his home in Sparta in December of the same year; De Forest Blyton is now a resident of Austin, Minnesota; De Wilton lives near his father in Barron county. Manley died in childhood; Olive, the eldest daughter, is the wife of A. J. Pierce of Austin, Minnesota; Medora is the wife of Samuel Finley, of Devil's Lake, Dakota; Merissa is now Mrs. William Pitts, of the same place in Dakota; Mary, the youngest, died in childhood.

The subject of our sketch was twelve years of age when the family emigrated to Wisconsin. He arrived, in fact, on his twelfth birthday. In December, 1862, when little more than twenty years of age, he enlisted for service in the war of the Rebellion, in Company C, Nineteenth Wisconsin, in which the father and two sons served. He was first Commissary Sergeant of this regiment, and later was Quartermaster Sergeant. Two years later, on the 22d of October, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of the United States Infantry, by Secretary Stanton, and was assigned to duty

as Quartermaster of that regiment. He served in Virginia until the close of the war, and then, with his regiment, accompanied General Sully's expedition to the western frontier. In October, 1865, he was appointed Post Quartermaster at Fort Randall in what was then Dakota Territory, and at the same time was transferred to the Fourth United States Infantry, serving at Fort Randall until June 20, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth. The Nineteenth Wisconsin was first under fire at Suffolk, Virginia. Previous to this it had been stationed at Norfolk. From May, 1863, until October of the same year, it was on duty at various points on York river, after which it returned to Newport News, where it remained until November, when it went to Newbern, North Carolina, and were in the defense of that place until April, 1864. They were then ordered back to Yorktown and assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, under the command of General B. F. Butler, and took part in the Petersburg and Richmond campaign. The Nineteenth was the first infantry regiment that got into the city of Richmond after the flight of Jeff. Davis, and its flag was the first infantry flag that floated from the State House. Mr. Blyton had many narrow escapes, but received no wound in the war of the Rebellion; but on the 7th of December, 1865, he was severely wounded in a skirmish with the Indians, being shot through the left arm, which was permanently disabled, resulting in his discharge for disability. On leaving the army, he returned to Sparta, where he was for two years engaged in merchandising. In 1869 he went into the insurance business, which has since been his principal vocation.

Mr. Blyton was married on January 16, 1864, while at home on a furlough, to Harriet E. Washburn, a daughter of William Washburn, who settled in Sparta in 1855, where he died in 1862, the mother and wife surviving until 1869. The members of the family, besides Mrs. Blyton, are Josephine, now Mrs. S. C. Miles, of Prairie Farm, Barron county, Wisconsin; Clara N., now Mrs. B. L. Spring of Milwaukee; Andrew C., the only son and the youngest member of the family, is also a resident of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Blyton have one son, Edgar E., born in Sparta March 12, 1869.

Mr. Blyton is numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Sparta. He has filled various official positions with credit and ability. He has been City Clerk constantly since 1870, and was Supervisor in 1884, representing the Second Ward of the city. He has served three terms in the Legislature of Wisconsin, to which he was elected in 1883, 1885 and 1889. Politically, he is a Republican. Socially, he is a charter member of John W. Lynn Post, No. 80, and has held all the positions in the Post.

JOHN DEBRON, a highly respected citizen of Monroe county, Wisconsin, is one of the pioneers of 1855, and it is fitting that a biographical sketch of him should appear in this work. He is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, forty miles from York, February 24, 1833, a son of William and Sarah (Boomer) Hebron. His parents were also natives of England, and when a lad of nine years he accompanied them to America; they embarked at Liverpool September 18, 1831, on the sailing vessel Lagoda, commanded by Captain Baker, and were at sea seven weeks and three days.

The father settled in Michigan, at White Pigeon, where he accumulated considerable property; he was one of the first settlers in that section, and made the most of the opportunities presented. He was three times married, and had a family of sixteen children, six of whom are living; one daughter is a prominent teacher in the State Normal School of Michigan. The father died at the age of sixty-nine years. John Hebron was reared to the life of a farmer, and gained his education in the primitive log schoolhouses of pioneer days and in the University of Michigan. After leaving the schoolroom as a student he entered it as an instructor, and followed the profession in Cass county, Michigan.

In 1855 he came to Wisconsin and settled on wild land, which years of energetic toil have converted into a garden-spot; the improvements are all first-class, the residence being built after a southern style of architecture, and the barns and cribs large and conveniently arranged. Mr. Hebron does a general farming business and raises large numbers of high-grade live-stock, in both which businesses he succeeds well.

His first marriage, in 1852, was in Cass county, Michigan, when he was united to Cynthia Brooks, a native of St. Joseph county, Michigan, and a daughter of Aaron and Olive (Newell) Brooks, of Richland county, Ohio. The result of this marriage was two children: William is married, and lives in Bureau county, Illinois, and Edgar A. is at home. The second marriage was December 8, 1869, when he was joined to Mrs. Lucy Austin, widow of Smith Austin, one of the early settlers of Monroe county. By her first marriage Mrs. Hebron had five children: Bertha, Jennie, Monroe, Nellie and Laura. Her maiden name was Fanning, her parents being Alfred and Mary (Mansfield) Fanning.

Mr. Hebron is a Republican in his political views; he has represented the people of his township as Supervisor, Assessor, and as a member of the School Board. He is well posted upon the topics of the day, is of a genial disposition, and possessed of that business ability that makes him a force in the community.

MICHAEL SCHAITEL, one of the successful agriculturists of Wells township, is entitled to the following space in this history of Monroe county. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, September 29, 1834, a son of John and Mary (Ferlmer) Schaitel. The parents passed their lives in the fatherland; they reared a family of four sons and three daughters; the father was a farmer by occupation, and in his religious faith was a Roman Catholic. Michael attended school until he was fourteen years old, according to the custom of his country, and then devoted his energies to agriculture. When he had determined to come to America he went to Paris and thence to Havre, whence he sailed for New York on board the Dear Dane, the voyage consuming forty-two days. From New York he continued his journey toward the setting sun. At Goshen, Indiana, he stopped and remained there one year, coming at the end of that time to Wisconsin. He had an ox team, a wagon and a cow, and with this capital he settled on Government land in Monroe county; he took up eighty acres, built a log house, 14 x 18 feet, and devoted himself industriously to tilling the soil. As his means increased he added to his first purchase of eighty acres, erected

a more modern house, and built the necessary barns for stock and grain. The land is well fenced, and the entire tract, now covering 400 acres, is under excellent cultivation.

Mr. Schaitel was married June 17, 1854, at Goshen, Indiana, to Antonia Weber, who has been a worthy partner of all his experiences. She is a native of Germany, and a daughter of Martin and Agnes (Cook) Weber. To Mr. and Mrs. Schaitel have been born twelve children: John, Frank, Joseph, Albert, Michael, Anna, wife of William Alles, Carrie, wife of C. Ebert, Matilda, wife of Alex. Rouff, Fanny, Emma, Mary, and a son who died in infancy. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Schaitel has always been a liberal supporter of religious and educational movements, and has done his share toward the development and growth of the county. In 1875 he made a trip to Germany, revisiting the scenes of his birth and early life; the return voyage was made in thirteen days, a space of time that shows the immense improvements that have been made in modes of travel since his first voyage across the Atlantic. On his arrival in this town there were but two settlers between his present home and Leon, and he manfully endured all the hardships incident to the lives of the sturdy pioneers. He has always taken a commendable interest in the development and progress of the town. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never sought public office, though he has been Supervisor of his town on a few occasions.

GEORGE E. HANCHETT, of La Fayette township, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1856. He was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, January 22, 1828, a son of Isaac and Chloe (Brown) Hanchett, who were also natives of Connecticut. The paternal ancestors were from Wales, and were skillful workers in iron, for three generations moulding anchors. The father of George E. died in 1840, leaving a widow, four sons and four daughters; the mother lived to be seventy years of age; her death occurred in Dodge county, Wisconsin. One of the sons was a soldier in the late Civil war, a member of a Wisconsin Regiment. At the age of sixteen years George E., the subject of this sketch, went to learn the blacksmith's trade. In 1854 he joined the train of western emigrants, coming to Wisconsin, and two years latter he settled on a farm in Monroe county, which has since been his home. He has erected a comfortable dwelling, and other necessary buildings. His specialty is fruits and berry culture, and of this industry he has made a marked success; he and his son, W. H., have fourteen acres devoted to small fruits, and have gained the reputation of being the most successful fruit growers in the State. They have made a study of the soil and climate and the varieties best adapted to these, and so have carried on the business with great intelligence. In 1891 they marketed $3,000 worth of fruit, and the year 1892 will yield a more bountiful harvest.

Mr. Hanchett was united in marriage November 6, 1852, to Elizabeth Oakley, a daughter of John and Eliza Oakley, prominent settlers of the county, a fuller history of whom will be found on another page of this volume; Mrs. Hanchett was born in Columbia county, New York. Six children have been born of this union: Azaline died at the age of seven years; Nellie is one of the popular teachers of the county; W. H. is his father's reliable partner; John O. is a law student in Minneapolis; he has been a

teacher, having finished three terms before he attained his majority; Ruth M. is a pupil of the Sparta high school; George E., and Herman E.

Mr. Hanchett has represented the people of his township as Clerk, Assessor, Treasurer and chairman of the Board; he supports the principles of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in the movements of that body. He is loyal to home enterprises, is honorable in all his dealings, and worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE H. WARREN, banker, Tomah, Wisconsin.—One of the leading institutions of Tomah is the bank of John H. Warren & Son. This bank was established by these gentlemen January 1, 1889, and a general banking business is carried on. A remarkable fact in connection with this bank is, that its officers represent three generations of the family; John H. Warren, president; George H. Warren, son of the latter, vice-president; and W. W. Warren, grandson of the president and son of the vice-president, cashier. John H. Warren was a native of Vermont, born November 17, 1804, and has consequently now, November, 1891, attained to his eighty-seventh year. He possesses remarkable physical and mental powers for one of his advanced age. The Warren family is quite remarkable for longevity, he being the eldest of four brothers who have passed four-score years. Henry Warren, the second brother, is a resident of Howard City, South Dakota; Ephraim resides at Rock Island, Illinois; and Clark, the youngest of the quartette, resides in the State of Washington. Two older brothers and a sister also attained to quite an advanced age. John H. Warren learned the trade of carpentering in his native State, Vermont. His first wife, Lydia Gregory, was a descendant of the famous Scotch family, McGregor, but her ancestors after coming to this country Americanized the name by dropping the first part of it. She died when her son, George H., was but nine years of age. The second and present wife was born in 1810. Four children, three sons and one daughter, were born to the first marriage. George H. is the only survivor of the three sons. The youngest child, Charles H. Warren, was formerly superintendent of the Wisconsin Valley railroad, and later superintendent of the Shenandoah & Humeston, of Iowa. The latter road he constructed. He was prominent in railroad circles for many years. His death occurred in Clarinda, Page county, Iowa, December, 1884, leaving no issue. Franklin J. Warren, the second of the brothers, enlisted in the Civil war as sutler of the First Kansas Regiment. He lost his health in the service and died soon after the close of the war. He left a wife and a daughter. His widow soon after became the wife of Charles H. Warren, and died two years before the death of the latter. Loraine H., the only daughter, is the wife of E. W. Hibbard, of Page county, Iowa. George H. Warren was born in Vermont, December 15, 1837, and after growing up was for twenty-one years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He began as telegraph operator at Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, and finished as station agent at Tomah.

He was married in Dane county, to Miss Helen M. Stoughton, daughter of George Stoughton and niece of Luke Stoughton, who founded the town of that name in Dane county. Winfield Waldo, their only child, and, as before stated, cashier of the bank,

was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, July 5, 1866. He was educated at Tomah, and served in the bank of M. A. Thayer at that place for some time. He has occupied his present position since the bank was organized. John H. Warren and family removed from the Green Mountain State to the State of New York, and two years later to Dane county, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1871, when they removed to Tomah. Mr. Warren, Sr., was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for many years previous to the establishment of the bank. He has ever since been a successful business man, and the banking house of John H. Warren & Son is numbered among the substantial business firms of Monroe county.

WILLIAM McLEAN, a successful farmer of Monroe county, is a son of John McLean, who came to this county in the fall of 1854. The latter was born in county Armagh, Ireland, in 1809, and his parents emigrated to that country during the days of the persecution. After arriving at a proper age John McLean learned the butcher's trade; and after reaching years of maturity decided to cast his fortunes in America, being the first of the family to make the venture, but afterward two brothers and a sister came to this county. After his arrival Mr. McLean located in Ulster county, New York, where he engaged in ship-carpentering a number of years and then followed the butcher's trade seven years. He was then engaged as a stock drover, buying and selling in the New York markets, and in the fall of 1854, in company with his son William, came to Wisconsin, locating on a farm about four miles south of Tomah, on section 27, where they purchased 160 acres of the Government and later bought seven acres of the Henry W. Cressy farm. Here he and his son, who was then about twelve years of age, began to prepare a home in the then new and almost uninhabited country, erected a log house, 14 x 20 feet, for which they sawed the timber with a whip saw. As a sample of the hardships they had to endure at this early day, it may be mentioned that they had to drive to Sparta, a distance of twenty miles, with an ox team for their flour, groceries and other supplies.

Mr. McLean, Sr., resided on this farm until his death, which occurred January 21, 1881. He was one of a family of eight children, viz.: Alexander, deceased; Ann, deceased, was the wife of William Little; George, a resident of Tomah: Jane, who remained in Ireland; William, deceased; John, the father of our subject; and two who remained in the old country. John McLean was married first in New York, to Mary Alexander, who was born at Market Hill, Ireland, and when five years of age came to America with her parents, Robert and Mary (True) Alexander. She died in New York in 1856, at the age of fifty-one years. They had seven children, namely: Ann, deceased at the age of twelve years; Robert A., deceased at the age of six years; Mary, wife of John McCullough, an architect of New York; William, our subject; Jane, wife of Thomas Donaldson; Margaret, now Mrs. Watson; John, deceased at the age of one year. Mr. McLean married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Torrice, a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and they had one child, Elizabeth A., wife of D. J. Adams, of Tomah township. His first wife was a member of the Presbyterian, and Mr. McLean and his last wife associated themselves with the Congregational Church.

The subject of this sketch, William McLean, was born in Ulster county, New York, May 3, 1843, and after coming to Monroe county learned the butcher's trade. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after fifteen months' service was discharged owing to disability, and eight months later re-enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of the war at Washington, District of Columbia, after taking part in the Grand Review at Washington city. He participated in eight important battles and eleven skirmishes, and after the close of the war returned home and took up a claim of forty acres on section 27, Tomah township. Two years later he sold this place and purchased 160 acres on section 23, Tomah township, for which he paid $800. He now has about 103 acres of this place under cultivation, is a progressive farmer and is deserving the confidence which is reposed in him by a large circle of friends. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, has been a member of the Town Board, and Treasurer of the School Board ten years. Socially, he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., No. 132, of the A. O. U. W., and of the Henry W. Cressy Post, G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. McLean and three children are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. McLean was married April 25, 1861, to Jane McKain, who was born in county Derry, Ireland, on Easter Sunday, 1841, a daughter of Alexander and Betty McKain. The mother died in the old country, and the father in Monroe county, Tomah township, in July, 1874, at the age of seventy-seven years. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Ann, wife of Mr. Kanaric, of Vermont; Moses, a resident of Monroe county; James, also of this county; Jane, wife of our subject; Margaret, a resident of Maine; Andrew, of Vermont, and Elizabeth, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McLean have had seven children, namely: Mary J., born March 17, 1862, died March 31, 1862; Andrew W., born May 26, 1863, is engineer on the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; Margaret Ann, born May 10, 1866, is the wife of Seth Johnston, of Tomah township; John A., born April 18, 1869, is a brakeman on the railroad; George, born November, 16, 1871, is a butcher of Tomah, Jane, born February 22, 1875, is at home, and Robert, born August 20, 1878, is also at home.

JAMES M. McCURDY has been so closely connected with the agricultural interests of Adrian township that a history of Monroe county would not be complete without a brief outline of his career. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, April 4, 1839, and is a son of Bernard and Elizabeth (Mount) McCurdy, of Scotch and Irish ancestry. These parents had a family of five children, only two of whom survive; Hiram is a resident of Portsmouth, Ohio, and James M., is the subject of this notice. He was left an orphan in early childhood, having no recollection of his parents. Until he was twelve years old he lived on a farm, and then he took up life on the river, boating on the Ohio and Mississippi until 1855. He then returned to his old home, and spent some time there and in Coshocton county, engaged in farming; at the end of twelve months he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, and after he completed his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman until the breaking out of the Civil war. September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as Corporal, and was mustered out as

Second Sergeant at Nashville, Tennessee, December 6, 1864. He participated in the following battles, viz.: Chickamauga, Resaca, Rocky Face, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Lovejoy Station, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, besides numerous other engagements of less importance; after which he was honorably discharged. At Lovejoy Station he was wounded, September 2, 1864, and he has suffered from the effects ever since.

When hostilities ceased and the struggle was ended, Mr. McCurdy returned to Ohio, and settled at Liberty, Guernsey county; thence he removed to Bridgville, where he resumed the occupation he had left off to take up arms in defense of his country. In 1867 he sold out and removed to the West, locating on the farm he now owns in Adrian township. Here he purchased eighty acres of wild land, which he immediately began to improve; he first erected a shanty in which the family lived until the following autumn, when it was replaced by a more substantial structure; this served as a most comfortable dwelling until 1880, when he moved into his present house, which is still more modern, convenient and roomy than its predecessors. He has large barns, well arranged for the care of live-stock and the storing of grain. Mr. McCurdy's landed possessions now amount to 320 acres, lying in Adrian and Greenfield townships; 200 acres are in an advanced state of cultivation, and the place is well stocked with high-grade animals.

Politically, he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He has been a member of the County Board and has held most of the township offices. He is a member of Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42, G. A. R., and takes a deep interest in this great organization. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in the lumber trade in connection with his farming operations, and has been very fortunate in his investments.

He was married in Ohio, August 28, 1860, to Miss Adaline Gibson, who was born in Ohio in 1838. They have had born to them eight children: Elizabeth, deceased; Martha J., wife of Joseph W. Williams; John L., who married Mary Jones; Olive, wife of Ed Walker; Alvin H., Marian L., William T., and James H. The family belong to the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and are numbered among the leading citizens of the county.

W. GIBBS, a pioneer of Monroe county, was born in Villanova, Chautauqua county, New York, June 22, 1825, a son of Israel and Charlotte (Wright) Gibbs, natives of New Jersey and Massachusetts. Our subject was reared to farm life in his native State, and when seventeen years of age, in 1842, came with his parents to Racine, Wisconsin, where the father died, and the mother passed away in Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, at the home of her son. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs had eleven children, viz.: William H., a farmer by occupation, died in Walworth county, Wisconsin, in 1891; Sidney, deceased; Melvin, deceased; August W., our subject; Ruth, wife of Samuel Auey, of Sparta, Wisconsin; Gilbert of Trempealeau, Wisconsin; Mary, deceased; Lewis, of Stevens' Point, Wisconsin; Oliver E., of this State; Grace, wife of George Fay, of Northfield, Minnesota; Hoel, of Monona county, Iowa.

After his marriage, the subject of this sketch purchased a tract of heavily timbered land in Chautauqua county, New York, but

concluding the land could never be cleared, decided to seek a home in a new country, and accordingly came to Racine, Wisconsin. Prior to this he was engaged in the sawmilling and hotel business in Omar, New York, and after coming to Racine, Wisconsin, purchased forty acres of land. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Gibbs came to Monroe county, where he purchased a tract of 200 acres one mile east of Ridgeville, where he erected a good residence and barns for stock and grain, and cleared 100 acres. The first church and school in this part of the county were held in his log shanty, in 1856, which he had vacated during that year and moved to Ridgeville. He was engaged in the hotel business in that city one year and then returned to his farm, where he remained until 1864, and during this time added to his landed estate. Mr. Gibbs bought and sold large numbers of stock, and was the first to ship from Tomah Station, his first shipment being twenty-two car-loads of cattle, on October 8, 1868. In 1864 he rented his farm and bought property in Tomah to the amount of twenty-two acres, where he erected the first livery barn in that city, and was just five days in building and getting stock with horses and buggies. In 1865 he platted this tract, which now forms Gibbs' addition to the city of Tomah, and through his untiring efforts soon had a large number of houses under construction. In 1865 Mr. Gibbs began the erection of his present commodious residence, 30 x 52 feet, with wings 16 x 24 feet each, and two stories high. During the construction of the Valley railroad he cleared about ten acres of the right of way and furnished ties for six miles of track. In 1882 our subject went to South Dakota and purchased a farm of 160 acres, which he improved with good buildings, etc., but November 27, 1888, he returned to Tomah, where he has since made his home.

Mr. Gibbs was married in New York, February 20, 1852, to Roselia R. Burroughs, who was born in Otisco, Onondaga county, New York, December 8, 1830, a daughter of Samuel and Naomi (Faulkner) Burroughs. To this union has been born three children: Charlotte N., born in Chautauqua county, New York, May 9, 1853, is the wife of Nelson Carver, of Marshall county, South Dakota; Emily A., born August 11, 1854, died in May, 1867; and Frank A., born March 12, 1855, is a stock-raiser of South Dakota.

Politically, Mr. Gibbs is a Republican, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, has officiated as Postmaster of Ridgeville seven years, held the same position three years in South Dakota, was chairman of the town of Wilton five years, Deputy Sheriff four years, Constable of Tomah several years, Alderman several years, Supervisor of Tomah four years, and City Marshal sixteen months. Mr. Gibbs is now representing a Baraboo, Wisconsin, nursery for A. Clark Tuttle, and also manufactures a salve called the Balm of Gilead, which is of much merit. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

D. A. & C. A. GOODYEAR, lumber merchants at Tomah, established themselves in trade at Mather's, Wisconsin, in 1876, and in 1883, removed their yards and offices to Tomah, where they occupy extensive grounds and handle from 27,000,000 to 30,000,000 of feet of lumber annually. They manufacture their own stock at Goodyear, Wisconsin, where they have a mammoth plant erected in 1888, giving employment to about 300 men. August 1, 1891, the entire place was swept by fire and totally

destroyed. With characteristic energy they went to work, and by December 1, of the same year they had the place rebuilt and in running order. It is one of the finest mills in the Northwest, being fitted out with the most improved machinery and lighted with electricity. This mill is kept running day and night, during winter and summer; the logs being brought to it on a railroad built sixteen miles by the Goodyears for that purpose. This railroad also supplies other mills, and connects the Saddle Mound stone quarry with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Goodyear. From fifty to 100 men are employed at the yards and office at Tomah, and the business transacted is one of the largest in the State. They draw their patronage from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this establishment they find time and capital to make other investments; in 1886 they put in the plant for lighting Tomah by electricity. In 1884 they opened a general stock of merchandise in the same place, their annual sales aggregating from $120,000 to $130,000 annually. They have erected a number of dwelling-houses in Tomah, and have made many valuable improvements in the town. In 1889 they opened the Saddle Mound stone quarry five miles north of Goodyear, which produces one of the finest building materials known in the country; the business is incorporated and owned by a company in which the Goodyears are stockholders.

D. A. Goodyear, the senior member of the firm, is a resident of Portage, Wisconsin, but spends his winters in the South. He was born in the State of New York, and is descended from several generations of native Americans.

C. A. Goodyear, the junior member of the firm, was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1849, and was but nine years of age when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he has since lived. He resided in Portage until 1876, when he came to Monroe county. He received his education in the public schools, and was trained in all the details of the lumber-business. He was married in Portage, to Miss Fannie Stewart, a daughter of Judge Stewart, and to them have been born five children. Mr. Goodyear is a member of Tomah Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Encampment at Portage.

JOSEPH D. CADY, one of the early pioneers of Monroe county, was born in Montgomery county, New York, May 1, 1815, a son of Ebenezer and Ann (Neeland) Cady. Our subject was reared in his native State, but at the age of seven years he lost his father by death, and one year later was bound out until twenty-one years of age. He was then married and opened a hotel at Burtonsville, Montgomery county, which they operated successfully several years, and then engaged in buying stock. But prior to this Mr. Cady followed the milling business with a Mr. Collier, and later was engaged in selling flour in New York city. In 1856 he came to Tomah, Monroe county, Wisconsin, and bought a lot on Main street, erected a house, and the first summer worked at anything he could find to do, receiving 50 cents a day. Mr. Cady afterward carried the mail from the station to the post office, for which he received $5 per month. The first winter here they were compelled to open their doors to the traveling public, and many times accommodated as many people as could comfortably lie on the floor, and for five years

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continued to keep the weary wanderer. During this time our subject was engaged in any occupation he could find to do, and at one time bought and killed cattle and peddled the meat. He assisted in surveying the Western Wisconsin railroad, as assistant, and for a time was engaged as cook on this road, having cooked the first meal served in a dining car on the Western Wisconsin. They have a good frame residence, 16 x 24 feet, with an L 28 x 16 feet, erected in 1887; have a tract of ten acres in the incorporate limits, and forty acres in Tomah township.

Mr. Cady was married April 1, 1842, to Miss Louisa Barlow, who was born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, New York, November 9, 1817, a daughter of Nathan and Lucy (Sheldon) Barlow, one of the early New England families. To this union has been born two children: Addison, express agent at Tomah; and Lucy, deceased. Politically, Mr. Cady is identified with the Republican party.

ABNER H. ISHAM, an honored pioneer of Monroe county, is a native of Schoharie county, New York, born December 10, 1819, a son of Benjamin and Phoebe (Hall) Isham, and is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. Benjamin Isham was a native of Connecticut, and belonged to an eminent family of that commonwealth, was a graduate of Hartford College, and a minister of the Presbyterian Church. His father, John Isham, emigrated from England to Connecticut in colonial days, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Phoebe Hall was a daughter of Abner Hall, who also participated in the war for independence.

In 1807, soon after his marriage, Benjamin Isham removed to the Empire State, settling in Schoharie county, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and died at the age of sixty-one years, his wife surviving until she was ninety. They reared a family of six sons and five daughters, the subject of this notice being the ninth in order of birth.

A. H. Isham was educated in the common and select schools of his native county, after which he served an apprenticeship as tanner and currier, and also learned the trade of shoemaking, at which he worked for some time as a journeyman.

He was married in Schoharie county, New York, April 27, 1842, to Miss Sabina, daughter of William and Axie Smith, a native of that county. In 1849 he came to Wisconsin and settled in Rock county. Soon after their arrival Mr. Isham secured a situation as foreman in a boot and shoe factory in Beloit, which position he retained until he removed to Monroe county. In 1853 he first came to Monroe county, bought land in section 20, town 18 north, range 3 west, and two years later removed his family to the farm which he still occupies, and began farming in true pioneer style. At that time there were not to exceed a half dozen families living in what now comprises La Fayette township. He owns 223 acres, which he has transform from an unbroken wilderness into a fertile farm, and which is well supplied with buildings, and all conveniences necessary to successful farming and stock-raising, that still engage much of his attention.

During all the years of his residence here he has been prominently identified with the best interests of the place, and has ever been found encouraging and assisting every enterprise for the improvement and upbuilding of his town or county. Was Chairman of the town for several years, and its Treasurer two

and has served on the Public School Board for thirty-five consecutive years. For the past twenty-one years he has been Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the Poor, a position he still holds and is chairman of the Board of Indigent Soldiers' Relief Commission for Monroe county. Not alone in his official capacity is he well known, for in social circles he is equally conspicuous and popular. By nature kind, affable and generous—almost to a fault—his companionship is always agreeable. Being a good musician, his services are often in demand, and many enjoyable nights have been spent by the early settlers "tripping the light fantastic toe" to the merry music of his familiar and well-worn violin. In his domestic life he has been happy. He and his good wife have traveled life's journey together for upwards of half a century, dispensing genuine open-handed hospitality to all callers at their cheerful home. On the 27th of April, 1892, many friends assembled at their residence to assist in the celebration of their golden wedding, and evince their appreciation of this worthy couple by bestowing upon them valuable presents, as tokens of friendship and esteem. Mr. Isham's many years of active and faithful connection with the Masonic order have made his name as familiar as household words with the members of the craft throughout the State. In 1851 he was made a Mason in Morning Star Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., of Beloit, Wisconsin, and in 1856 became a member of Valley Lodge No. 66, of Sparta, in which he has filled the position of W. M. for eighteen years. In 1857 joined Sparta Chapter No. 19, R. A. M., and some time later was admitted to Sparta Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; is a member of the Wisconsin Consistory, also of the Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 18. In 1853 he attended the first Masonic burial service held at La Crosse.

Mr. and Mrs. Isham are the parents of four daughters: Phœbe, wife of William Austin, of Rock county, Minnesota; Lois, now Mrs. O. V. Chamberlain of Sparta; Josephine, who wedded William Maynes of Rock county, Minnesota; and Mary who is with her parents, cheering and caring for them in their declining years.

SAMUEL JANES, Cataract, Wisconsin, is one of the prominent citizens of Monroe county, having been identified with its history for more than thirty years. He was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, September 24, 1827, a son of Jason Janes, who was a son of Jonathan Janes; the Janes name is traced back to one William De Janes, a titled gentleman who came to America long prior to the Revolution, being one of the colonists of Massachusetts. The parents of our subject emigrated to Ohio as early as 1838, and settled in Cuyahoga county, twelve miles from Cleveland; the father was a manufacturer of woolens; in politics he was a supporter of the Republican party, or Whig party as it was then known, and served three terms in the Massachusetts State Legislature; he married Mary Janes, a native of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Seth Janes, who was a distant relative of Jason Janes. Our subject received his education in the common-schools of Massachusetts and Ohio; he worked in his father's factory in Ohio for a time, and did not remove to Wisconsin until 1861, when he came to Monroe county and located at Cataract.

Before the close of the war he enlisted in

the Fifty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, March 7, 1865; his regiment was stationed at Madison and later at St. Louis, and finally was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. At the last named place he was honorably discharged, early in July, 1865. Returning to this county he began the cultivation and improvement of his farm, a fertile tract of 120 acres; he has placed the land under good cultivation, and has erected substantial and convenient buildings for all necessary purposes.

Mr. Janes was married July 4, 1857, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, to Miriam Foster, a native of Essex county, New York, and a daughter of Dan and Lucy (Day) Foster, also natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Janes was eleven years of age when she was brought to Ohio, and there she was reared and educated; her father was a farmer by occupation, and in his religious faith was a Congregationalist. Mr. and Mrs. Janes had born to them two sons: George Willis, of the firm of Greeno & Janes, general merchants of Cataract, and Harry Leroy; they lost one daughter, named Lucy, at the age of eleven months. Mr. Janes lives in the village of Cataract, where he owns property. He votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the officers of that body; his wife is president of the W. C. T. U., and is now serving her third term; she is a zealous worker in the great reform.

WILLIAM H. WASHBURN, one of the pioneer farmers of Monroe county, resides on section 16, Little Falls township. He was born in Essex county, New York, February 22, 1840, a son of Almon and Anna (Carter) Washburn; the father was born in Vermont, and is now a resident of Onalaska, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-six years; the paternal grandfather, Samuel Washburn, was a native of New England; the mother was born near London, England; she is now eighty years of age. In 1844 the family emigrated to Hartford, Washington county, Wisconsin, where the father assisted in building the first mill erected in the place; eight years later they came to Monroe county and located three miles west of Cataract, where they remained until 1870; then they moved to Martin county, Minnesota, but in 1883 the father returned to Wisconsin, and settled at Onalaska, where he now makes his home. In his early life he was a sawyer in the woods, later was engaged in farming, an occupation he followed many years. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party; he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has reared a family of eight children: Edwin, Amelia Gleason, Ida Rulland, Addie Darwin, Mary Hole, Helen Jenkins, Hannah E. Douglas, and the subject of this notice.

W. H. Washburn was a brave, patriotic soldier in the late war, enlisting in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, the second of Bull Run, and many others of importance. While in the service he received a severe injury to his back, and receives a pension. He was honorably discharged at Munson's Hill, Virginia, July 6, 1865, after which he returned to Monroe county. In 1870 he went to Martin county, Minnesota, where he took up a homestead on which he lived five years. After his return to this county he purchased

eighty acres of land which he has since occupied.

Mr. Washburn was married April 16, 1870, to Theodosia Printz, a daughter of William Printz, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this volume. Four children are the result of this union: William E., born August 9, 1872; Claude, born June 16, 1880; Thomas, who died at the age of four years; and Maud Grace, who also died at the age of four years. The family were deeply bereaved by the death of the wife and mother June 24, 1892; she was a most estimable woman and greatly respected by the entire community. Mr. Washburn has been called by the people of the township to officiate as Assessor for five years, and has also served on the Board. He is a member of Fisk Post, No. 239, G. A. R., and is the present Commander. Politically he supports the issues of the Democratic party.

ISAAC HENRY FISH, a pioneer of Monroe county, was born in Essex county, New York, February 19, 1827, a son of Isaac and Armida (Mead) Fish, natives of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, but both now deceased. The father died in Wisconsin at the age of seventy-four years, and the mother in New York, aged eighty-three years. They were the parents of sixteen children, fourteen of whom grew to years of maturity, viz.: Horace, a resident of Tioga county, Pennsylvania; Mary, deceased in New York; Timothy, of Warren's Mills, Monroe county; Thankful, of New York; James, a resident of Pennsylvania; Maria, deceased in New York; Otis, who died in Juneau county, Wisconsin; Jamison, of New York; Henry, our subject; George, deceased in Minnesota; Delia, of Illinois; Charles, of Pennsylvania; Edgar, of the same State; and Addison P., of Juneau county, Wisconsin.

The subject of this sketch received only a limited education, as he was compelled to work on the farm most of the year; but being a close observer he has obtained sufficient knowledge to attend to any business that may devolve upon him. At the age of twenty years he rented a farm in Essex county, New York, and two years later came to Jefferson county, Wisconsin; one year afterward removed to Lake Mills, next to Portland, Dodge county, and in 1856 to Monroe county, locating two and a half miles north of Tomah. He purchased 120 acres of unimproved land in what is now La Grange township, and at that time the settlers were very scarce, there being only two houses in Tomah. Mr. Fish erected a good frame house, 16 x 24 feet, two stories high, a barn, 30 x 40 feet, and made many other improvements. In 1882 he sold this place and purchased ninety acres in the immediate vicinity of Tomah, where he has erected a fine basement barn, 30 x 40 feet, and the place is now one of the finest in the county. After residing on the farm two years he moved to the city of Tomah, where he purchased one-half a block, erected a fine residence, but afterward sold all but two lots. He next purchased four lots on Main street, erected a large frame residence, which he also disposed of and then bought the ground where his present house now stands. Mr. Fish has been one of the most active and enterprising men in the county, and has won a place in the hearts of the people by his honesty and integrity. Politically he is a staunch Republican, has been a member of the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, and

is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He was married July 29, 1850, to Lucinda L. Bigelow, who was born in 1830, and died in Monroe county, Wisconsin, April 24, 1890. They had three children: Emma, wife of Moses Smith, of Tomah; Elwin, of Minneapolis; and Edna, wife of Charles Webb, and who now resides with her father.

JOHN H. FOWLER, a venerable pioneer of Juneau county, Wisconsin, is a native of the State of New Hampshire, born January 11, 1809. His family removed to Vermont, and there he was married to Phoebe F. Poor, and lived in Washington county for many years. In 1850 they emigrated to the frontier, and the following year settled in Juneau county; the wife and mother died in 1866; there are four surviving children (1892): Daniel; Emily, wife of John Grant; John; Eleanora, wife of James Walker. Another son, Benjamin, was a member of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Regiment; he marched with Sherman to the sea, and died at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, January 18, 1865. The father of this family is in his eighty-fourth year; few of the pioneers of the county have attained so great an age, and there are few living who have witnessed the wonderful transformation wrought by the advance of civilization through the wild, western frontier. He is in excellent health, but has laid aside all care, and makes his home with his son John.

John Fowler was born in Washington county, Vermont, March 18, 1844, and was a young child when the family removed to Wisconsin. He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Stevens, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of David Stevens, an early settler of Juneau county, now deceased. Mrs. Fowler died in 1870, leaving a son, Benjamin F. Mr. Fowler's second marriage occurred August 12, 1885, when he was united to Miss Emma Champlin, a daughter of George W. and Sophronia Champlin, natives of Vermont and New York respectively. In 1849 Mr. Champlin removed with his family to Green county, Wisconsin, and later to Adams county, and in 1867, to Monroe county; there he died, October 15, 1887; his wife passed away April 2, 1891; they were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, all of whom are now (1892) living. Mrs. Fowler was born September 25, 1859; she and her sister Eva are the youngest members of the family; Eva is the wife of Frank A. Thayer, a resident of Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of one daughter, Ethel, born February 24, 1889.

WATTS W. HUBBARD, a distinguished representative of one of the pioneer families of Monroe county, and a veteran soldier of the Civil war, was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, January 12, 1843. His father, O. W. Hubbard, was born in Georgia, Vermont, in July, 1821. His mother's maiden name was Harriet Brown. In 1852 his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, and after a short residence near Janesville, removed to Monroe county, locating in Sparta. He was a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed here for many years. The war coming on, the father resolved to enter the service in defense of the Union, and he and his two sons, Charles T., and Watts W., served in the same company. The two former enlisted in 1861, in Com-

pany A, Third Wisconsin Cavalry. The father served for three years, or the full time for which he enlisted. He was a faithful soldier, and constantly on duty. He was severely injured in the service, and his health was badly broken, so that, although he lived for many years after the war, he was never a well man again. His death occurred October 28, 1891, from causes directly traceable to his army life. Charles T., served his full term of enlistment in the Third Cavalry, and then re-entered, and served another year, or until the war closed. His army life, however, did not end with the Civil war, for he re-enlisted in the regular army, and continued in the United States' service for another three years, which made altogether seven years of continuous service. He was also a carpenter and joiner, by trade. His death occurred in a most brutal manner, at the hands of a gang of Italian laborers, over which he had charge, at the time of the building of the Western Wisconsin railroad, where he was employed. He left a wife and five children, who reside in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, which was his home at the time of his death.

The subject of our sketch was too young to enter the service at the outbreak of the war; in fact, as far as age was concerned, he was too young for military service at any period of the war; but, in September, 1863, when but fifteen years of age, he joined his father and brother in the Third Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. The command to which he belonged served in the Southwest, and the warfare, in which he was engaged was the very hazardous one of guerrilla fighting, his command giving especial attention to the notorious Quantrell band of guerrillas. He received no wound from the enemy, but his eyes became badly diseased, and his eyesight much impaired, for which disability he was discharged, on June 28, 1865. His eyes proved to be seriously affected and permanently impaired.

He was married in 1869, to Miss Edith E. Webster, a daughter of S. S. Webster, a pioneer of Melrose, Jackson county. They have four children, three sons and one daughter: Earnest L., their eldest, was educated at the public schools of Sparta, and was a student for three years in the dental office of Dr. Hall, at Sparta; Barber, at Elroy; and Sherwood, at Tomah, and is now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Helena, Montana. Clinton W. Hubbard, the next in order of birth, married Ada Holle, and resides in Sparta; the other members of the family are Frank L. and Edith Hazel.

Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hubbard lost a son, Wilber Wells, by accidental drowning. He was drowned in the pond at Sparta, August 22, 1882, aged about eight years. They have an adopted daughter, May.

Many cases are recorded where three or even more members of one family fought through the war, but these were generally brothers, and the case of a father and two sons, fighting side by side, in the same regiment and company, through so long a period, is seldom met with.

The subject of our sketch is now the only male surviving member of his father's family. There are two sisters still living: Mrs. Adeline Hyde, residing at Red Wing, Minnesota; and Sarah A. Hubbard, living in Sparta.

Mr. Watts W. Hubbard is a widely known and highly esteemed citizen. In his political affiliations, he is a Republican, and was honored by his constituents by being elected Assessor of Sparta, in 1892, in which capacity he serves ably and honestly.

Thus is plainly shown why our country

stands like a rock, imbedded and shielded, as it is, not only by her older citizens, but also by her youths and striplings, all of whom run to her assistance, as to a gala celebration, and die in her cause with exultation.

MOSES H. BOYNTON, of the town of Plymouth, Juneau county, was born in Andover, Essex county, Massachusetts, on May 3, 1823. His father, Benjamin Boynton, was also a native of Massachusetts. The Boyntons are descended from an old and honorable Massachusetts family; their first American ancestors were William and John Boynton, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, locating in the town of Rowley, Essex county, Massachusetts, in 1638, only eighteen years after the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. In an American directory of the Boynton family, published in 1882, by John Farnham Boynton, the names of about 3,000 Boyntons are given, with their addresses, the descendants being among the most numerous of the original Massachusetts colony. The maternal great grandfather of our subject, Benjamin Ames, was captain of a company of minute men in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Bunker Hill on the memorable 17th of June, 1775. The grandfather of Moses H. Boynton, Thomas Boynton, married a daughter of Benjamin Ames, and was a surgeon in the company commanded by his father-in-law. Five brothers of Thomas Boynton were also soldiers in the war of the Revolution. The father of our subject served in the war of 1812; and as Moses H. Boynton fought in the war of the Rebellion, all the great wars of the country have had representatives of the Boynton family.

Benjamin Boynton, father of our subject, married Belinda Pearson, and they both resided in Andover, Massachusetts, until death. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom six grew to mature years, one daughter dying in infancy, and four still surviving. Benjamin is the oldest surviving member; Mary is the only living daughter; Moses H. is the next in order of birth; the youngest of the family is Henry. All are residents of Andover, Massachusetts, except the subject of this sketch.

Moses H. Boynton was married in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1850, to Julia A. Spear, a daughter of William and Mary Spear. Mrs. Boynton was born in Somerset county, Maine, on May 12, 1823. Her father was a seafaring man in his younger days, and later engaged in farming. He and his wife resided in Maine until death. They had eight children, five sons and three daughters. All but the eldest are living at this writing, and all except Mrs. Boynton are residents of the State of Maine. Hence Mr. and Mrs. Boynton are the only representatives of their families in Wisconsin. When a girl, Mrs. Boynton went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where she worked in a cotton factory, thus becoming acquainted with her future husband, who lived near that place. In 1860 Mr. Boynton came to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he worked at carpentry, having learned that trade in Massachusetts, at which he served three years' apprenticeship. On March 25, 1864, he enlisted at Horicon, Wisconsin, in the late war. He went as carpenter of his regiment, going almost directly to Nashville, Tennessee. He worked at his trade five days of the week, and on Saturday all employés were drilled, preparatory to an emergency. He was at work for

three weeks on the entrenchments, preparatory to giving the Confederate General Hood a warm reception, when he should make his attack on the Union forces which were under the brave General Thomas. When these two generals' forces were engaged, Mr. Boynton was on the field with the reserve for two days and three nights. He was discharged on the last of March, 1865, after having served one year. He went to Illinois after the war, where he worked one year, after which he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, for a year. After the fire in Chicago in 1871, Mr. Boynton went to that city, where he worked at his trade for three years. In 1867, Mr. Boynton bought his present farm from his brother, Joshua, who had gotten it of the Government. Mrs Boynton remained in Maine for a number of years after Mr. Boynton came West. In 1868 she came, and their home has been on the farm since that time. They have four children, Henrietta J., the eldest; Hamilton P., Nettie F., a teacher, and Frank, who is the youngest and still at home.

Mr. Boynton is a substantial and enterprising citizen of Juneau county, he and his wife being noted for their hospitality. They have by their many estimable traits of character, gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

MRS. LEVETTA PFAFF, a resident of Farmington township, is the widow of John Pfaff, an old settler in La Crosse county. Mrs. Pfaff was born in Saxony, Germany, February 14, 1826, and is the daughter of George and Austenie (Shunerg) Rumble, who were also natives of Germany: the father died in his native country, and the mother passed away in this county, at the age of eighty-four years. At the age of twenty years, Mrs. Pfaff came with friends to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and in 1851 was married to John Pfaff. He was born in Saxony, November 17, 1825, and was a son of Michael and Lizzie Pfaff. In 1854 he came with his wife to La Crosse county, and here he passed the remainder of his days. His farm had been brought to a high state of cultivation, and is well improved with good buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. Pfaff had born to them eleven children, six of whom are living: Pendle, a farmer of the county, is married and has five children,—Myrtie, Ollie, Bertie, Willie and Mabel; Louisa is married and has three children,—Ella, Etta and Lila; Lydia is married to Mr. Harmon and they have one child, Cordelia; Ella is now Mrs. Conan, and has two children,—Angeline and Wendell; Delia is Mrs. Hayne, and resides in Jackson county, Wisconsin: she has no children; Frederick is at home; Albert was killed by a threshing-machine; he left a wife and two children, but the mother and one child are now deceased, Frank being the only surviving member of the family; William was also killed by a threshing-machine, at the age of twenty-four years: he left a widow and two children; Albert and Stella; Francelia died at the age of two years and eleven months; Frank died at the age of three years, and Henry was of the same age when he passed from this life.

Mr. Pfaff enlisted during the war in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company F, and was in the service ten months; he was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and did faithful duty to the cause he had espoused. After his return to his home he resumed agricultural pursuits,

and followed this occupation until his death, December 6, 1880. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party. In religious views he was liberal, but was of the Methodist faith. He was a man of many excellent traits of character, and had a wide circle of friends. He was a fond father and a true and loyal husband.

Mrs. Pfaff is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which she has contributed very liberally, not only of her means but also of her time and energy. She is a woman of unusual executive ability, and is highly regarded by all who know her.

BERNARD DROWATZKY is the efficient manager of the Tomah Creamery, one of the most important industries of Monroe county. This business was incorporated March 4, 1890, but the entire stock was subsequently purchased by Bernard Drowatzky & Son, Ernest W.: the former is president and treasurer, and the latter is secretary. They took charge of the creamery January, 1, 1890, and have been very successful in their management; the value of the industry to the community may be realized when it is known that $13,000 have been paid out to the farmers of this vicinity within the first eight months of Mr. Drowatzky's having charge of the business. The product of the concern finds a ready market in Chicago and New York, and in the year 1891 over $4,000 worth of butter was marketed in Tomah. The factory is fitted with the latest improved machinery, the capacity being 5,000 pounds of butter a day.

Bernard Drowatzky is a native of Prussia, born May 29, 1837, and lived in his own country until he was nineteen years of age. He then emigrated to America and located in Madison, Wisconsin, where he remained but six months. During this time he was engaged in carpentering, but in the fall of 1857 he came to Monroe county, with his brother Charles, and they pre-empted a tract of 160 acres on section 10, Adrian township. The following year the parents came to the county, and the family lived on this farm until 1864. Bernard was then married to Ernestine Kirst, a native of Saxony: he then settled on a tract of eighty acres on section 10 which he had pre-empted in 1859, the land was wild and without improvements, but he undertook the task of placing it under cultivation and his success has been very gratifying. In 1873, he added forty acres, in 1876 eighty acres, and at later dates made other purchases until he now owns 1,160 acres in Greenfield and Adrian townships. It is all under fence, has excellent buildings, including a modern residence and large barns for stock and grain; the water supply is unexcelled, and everything is arranged with a view to saving labor, and yet accomplishing the object desired.

Mr. Drowatzky has made an especial study of the dairy business, with gratifying results. He has always fed out the grain raised on his land, and has marketed some of the finest live-stock the country has produced. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

He and his wife have had fourteen children born to them: John, deceased; Ernest W.; Julius deceased; Frances; Anna, wife of George L. Davis; Carl, who manages the home farm; Mary, Ida, Minnie, Dora, Leonard, deceased, Bertha, Rosa and Ella.

Ernest Drowatzky was born March 12, 1866. He was married February 26, 1889, at Nashville, Kansas, to Miss Josephine Pick, who was born at St. Louis, Missouri,

May 1, 1867. In September, 1886, he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroad as station agent and telegraph operator at Nashville, Kansas; he filled this position until January, 1890, and a year later he returned to Monroe county, where he has since resided. He is busy engaged with the duties of his position with the creamery company, and is numbered among the rising young business men of the community. He votes with the Democratic party, and takes an active part in the political movements of the day.

PETER FRANCIS, a prominent citizen of Monroe county, has been a resident of the State of Wisconsin since the year 1843. He is an adopted son of the United States, his birth-place being Alsace, France, and the date of his birth, April, 1831. His parents, Peter and Nancy Francis, were natives of the same province. When he was nine years of age they crossed the wide sea to America, the voyage consuming thirty-six days; they settled in Lewis county, New York, and after several years came to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where the mother passed the last days of her life; the father died in Monroe county, at the age of eighty-eight years. By occupation he was a farmer; in politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican; in religion he was a Catholic.

The subject of this notice was educated in the common schools of the Empire State, and was trained to habits of industry. He grew up on a farm, and thus became accustomed to the hard labor involved in tilling the soil; in 1855, when he came to his present farm it was in a state of nature, and the task of placing it under cultivation was not a small one. He has erected substantial buildings, the residence being situated in the midst of a beautiful lawn and surrounded by forest and fruit trees; the barns are large and conveniently arranged for the care of live-stock, and all the surroundings bespeak the thrift and wise management of the owner.

Mr. Francis was united in marriage at the age of twenty-two years to Mary A. Bradley, who was born in Ontario, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Shannon) Bradley, both of whom are now deceased. Seven children were born of this union: Eliza A., George A., Will H., Ida M., wife of Alvin E. Lake; Warren N., Lewis P. and Roy E. The eldest daughter, Eliza A., was a very capable teacher, and was a student at Valparaiso, Indiana, at the time of her death; W. H. and Warren were educated in the same school, and all the children have been given superior advantages. The family have all been earnest workers in the I. O. G. T., and have done much to forward the cause of temperance in Monroe county. Mr. Francis is a member of the Christian Advent Church, holding the office of Deacon. Although sixty years of age he is well preserved, and equal to the demands of carrying on his farm.

HIRAM S. DAVIS, who occupies an honorable position among the citizens of Monroe county, is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He was born at Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire, June 9, 1824, a son of David L. Davis, a native of the same county; the paternal grandfather was Bezaliel Davis, a soldier in the war of the Revolution; the powder-horn carried by this distinguished ancestor is in the possession of Hiram S. Davis. The great-grandfather, Benjamin Davis, married Phœbe

Doan, a native of Cape Cod and a granddaughter of Lady Legraft of noble lineage; Bezaliel Davis married Mary Wright, their union occurring September 12, 1776; David L. Davis married Anna Smith, a native of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and a daughter of John Smith; he was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in his politics, and a Universalist in his religious faith; he was a member of the Masonic order; he lived out the allotted three-score and ten years, but his wife survived until her eighty-seventh year; they both died in Grafton county, New Hampshire. They reared seven children, five sons and two daughters, six of whom grew to maturity. Their names were: Anna H., who married Joseph Tenny, a native of Grafton county, and a son of a Revolutionary soldier; Mr. Tenny died April 24, 1892, aged eighty-eight; Mrs. Tenny is still living and a resident of Sparta; Harriet Newell, who was the wife of Moses Moss, and died in Monroe county about 1874; John S., who was a resident of Angelo, Monroe county, when his death occurred; Rodolphus B., who died at the age of eleven years; James C., who removed to Ohio, where he died, in 1846; David L., who lived and died in his native State, and Hiram S., who was the youngest of the family.

Hiram S. Davis was brought up on a farm and received his education in the district schools. He remained in his New England home until he was forty-two years of age, and then removed to Monroe county, Wisconsin; here he purchased a tract of eighty acres of Oscar Darwin, to which he has since added 100 acres; the land has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and is now considered one of the most valuable tracts in the township; an artesian well furnishes an abundant supply of water to the house and barns, and everything is arranged with a view of comfort and convenience.

Mr. Davis was married, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, May 19, 1851, to Amelia Chandler, a daughter of Jeremiah and Lucy (Edgerton) Chandler, natives of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of four children: Harriet A., wife of Austin Wright; Helen M., William C., and Delia R., who died at the age of nine years. The mother was called from this life December 26, 1871; she was a woman of exceptional traits of character, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Davis is sixty-eight years of age, and is well preserved in mind and body. He has strong convictions on questions of right and wrong, and is never lacking in courage to express his sentiments. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

JOHN WINTERS belongs to that band of sturdy pioneers who faced the privations and dangers of the frontier to pave the way for the onward march of civilization. He is a son of the Republic by adoption, his native land being Germany; he was born in Baden, February 10, 1830, a son of George and Catharine (Eatchane) Winters, also natives of the Fatherland. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and then emigrated with his parents to America. They sailed from Havre, France, the voyage consuming forty-three days. After landing in New York city they continued their journey via the Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence by way of the Great Lakes to Milwaukee. They settled at Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin, and there the parents lived the remainder of their days; the father died at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother at

seventy-five. The family were members of the Lutheran Church. John Winters was reared to the life of a farmer, and in 1860 he came to this county and located on the land which he has since occupied.

Loyal to the cause of his adopted country, in October, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and at Corinth; at the latter place he was wounded in the left arm by a minie ball, and was confined to the hospital for sixty days; he afterward participated in other engagements, and was honorably discharged at Mound City, Illinois, in December, 1862; while in the service he contracted disease from which he has never fully recovered.

Mr. Winters owns 240 acres of choice land, all of which is under good cultivation; he has erected a comfortable dwelling, and his barns and sheds are models of neatness and convenience.

He was united in marriage at Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin, February 22, 1858, to Miss Minnie Benzin. Mrs. Winters is a native of Prussia, born June 7, 1840, a daughter of Fred and Sophia (Betker) Benzin, natives of Prussia, and one of the most prominent German families of Racine county; they emigrated to America in 1852, sailing from Hamburg to Quebec, and reaching the latter port after a long and weary voyage; the father died of smallpox, in Racine county, at the age of forty-five years; the mother is still living, aged eighty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Winters are the parents of three children: John C. F. owns a farm of 200 acres; Eliza is the wife of Dan Evans, and the mother of two children, Minne M. and Lewis Earl; George W. is at home; both sons are members of the Knights of Pythias. In his political views Mr. Winters adheres to the principles of the Republican party; he is a member of John Lynn Post, No. 30, G. A. R. In all his relations of life he has proven himself honorable and upright, and worthy of the estimation in which he is held.

W. H. SHERMAN was born in Orange county, New York, April 27, 1840, a son of William Cole Sherman, a native of the same county; the mother's maiden name was Elsie Willet Peck, and she too was a native of Orange county. The paternal ancestors were of Dutch and English origin. The family emigrated to the West in 1862, and settled in Monroe county; here the father died, October 8, 1886, aged eighty years and nine months. For many years he was a manufacturer of woolen goods in the East. In early days he was identified with the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he supported its issues. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he belonged for half a century. The mother is now eighty-three years of age, and resides at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. They had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: two of the sons, James A., now a resident of New York city, and W. H., the subject of this notice, were soldiers in the late war, the former a member of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteer Infantry.

W. H. Sherman was reared in his native State and received a good education in the common schools and Saquoit Academy. When his school days were ended he learned the painter's trade. In 1861, April 25, he enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and participated in the battles of Bull Run, Chickamauga,

Gaines' Mill and in McClellan's campaign; he was wounded by a sabre at Bull Run, and at Point Walthall on the Weldon railroad he received a flesh wound in the hip; before Petersburg, June 15, 1864, he was again wounded. He was transferred March 11, 1865, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Company D, and was on duty at Washington, D. C., at the time of President Lincoln's assassination. He was honorably discharged at Washington city, May 31, 1865, after which he returned to New York.

Mr. Sherman has been twice married: in 1862 he was united to Ellen Bailey, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of Ben Bailey; she died April 2, 1886. His second union occurred May 2, 1888, when he was joined in marriage to Mary S. Klink, a native of Springfield, Illinois, and a daughter of Michael and Sophie (Hart) Klink. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are the parents of one daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth. The mother is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sherman affiliates with the Democratic party. They own a large and convenient residence, and are surrounded with many of the comforts of life.

HARRY H. HOWARD, deceased, was born in Covington, New York, November 30, 1816, a son of John W. and Mary (Bon) Howard, of English descent. In 1817 the parents moved to Ohio, fifteen years later to Indiana, and in 1836 to Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, but the year prior to this our subject spent at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. In 1860 he came to Monroe county and bought two lots, on which he erected a good house, and later purchased the farm on which his widow now resides. In 1875 he built a fine two-story brick residence, and also purchased seventeen acres on the east side of the city of Tomah, and one-half of a lot on Main street, in the business center, which contains a small frame business building. Mr. Howard was a public-spirited man, was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and has done much toward building up Tomah and vicinity. Socially, he was a member of the I. O. O. F. He made his home in this State until his death, which occurred in October, 1888.

Mr. Howard was first married at Franklin, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, December 5, 1839, to Miss Avilday Webber, a native of Holland, Massachusetts. By this marriage he had seven children, only three of whom are now living, viz.: Alfred A., a resident of Greeley, Colorado; Sarah M., the wife of L. M. Sweet of Tomah; and George M., also of Greeley, Colorado. Mrs. Howard died April 13, 1862, and Mr. Howard was again married November 5, 1862, to Mrs. Marin Weed, a daughter of William and Maria (Baily) Iams, natives of Maryland and New York, and of German and French extraction. Mrs. Howard was reared in Ohio until eleven years of age, when she moved to Illinois, and later to Memphis, Tennessee, where she was married to John L. Weed. She made her home in the south about eight years, and then in 1862, came to Wisconsin, and the same year was united with Mr. Howard. Mrs. Howard had four children by her former marriage and four by the latter. Three of the last named children and one of the first family now survive: Mattie (by first marriage), wife of A. G. Schultz, of California; Frank, engaged with the St. Paul & Milwaukee railroad, at Tomah; Helen, at home; Edith, a teacher in the public schools. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Congrega-

tional Church. She had one brother, Francis M. Ianis, who came to Tomah in an early day and engaged in school work, and later was a minister of the Congregational Church. He was the first pastor of the society in Tomah, and is now located at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

HARRIS L. CRANDALL, a pioneer of Monroe county, was born in New York, in March, 1834, a son of Barton and Susan (Curtis) Crandall, also natives of the State of New York. The father died in 1868, at the age of sixty-four years, and the mother now resides at Wankan, Wisconsin, at an advanced age. Our subject was one in a family of seven children, three of whom survive: a brother, Dewitt C., resides at Iowa Falls, Iowa; and Sarah J. is the wife of Isaac Lamb, of Pleasant Grove, Minnesota.

Harris L. Crandall remained in this native State until seventeen years of age, was reared to farm life, and educated in the public schools, with one term at the Appleton University. When seventeen years old he moved with his parents to Rubicon, Wisconsin, and ten years later, January 1, 1861, came to Monroe county, where he has since made his home. He located at Tomah, then a small hamlet, where he engaged in the grain business three years, and in company with George Rumele erected the first flouring mill at Tomah. In 1870 Mr. Crandall engaged in the butcher business, but three years afterward sold his interest to William Mason, and six months later formed a partnership with the same gentleman in the same business, and they were also engaged in buying and shipping stock. During this time they established a grain market, which they conducted four years, and the partnership was then dissolved, Mr. Mason taking the meat market and stock, and our subject the grain business. He now handles all kinds of grain, lime and salt, and also adjutant for the Northwestern Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Crandall was married in September, 1858, to Jennie A. Jordon, a native of New York, and they have had four children: Zula M., wife of W. H. Boyington, of Tomah; Linwood H., a telegraph operator for the Northwestern railroad; George and Gertrude M. Mr. Crandall is a staunch Republican, has held the office of Clerk of Tomah two years, Treasurer of the town for three years, chairman of the Town Board one year, Trustee of the village some years, president of the Board two years, and Alderman of the city three terms.

FREDERICK W. FUHRMAN, of Tomah, Monroe county, was born in Mecklenburgh, Germany, in May, 1849, a son of Joseph and Sophia (Baungarten) Fuhrman. Our subject was but three years of age when the family came to Columbus, Wisconsin, in 1852, where they remained five years, and then moved to Dodge county. When fifteen years of age his father died, and Frederick then took charge of the affairs at home, operating the farm for his mother and assisted in raising the family until twenty-two years of age. He then secured possession of a part of the farm, which he continued to operate in connection with that of his mother's until 1878. In 1881 he moved to Tomah and bought the dray business of this city, and in 1888 he sold his Dodge county farm and bought 100 acres of section fifteen, Tomah township, and also owns another farm of thirty-seven acres of

pasture and hay land. In 1885 Mr. Fuhrman began handling oil and wood, to which, in 1886, he added coal, and he now does a wholesale and retail business in scrap iron, oil, wood and coal. In 1883 he erected a good barn, 80 x 54 feet, on his property in Tomah, and the next year rebuilt his frame residence. In 1886 Mr. Fuhrman purchased a warehouse of Mr. Warren, and also bought other property which he rebuilt and disposed of, and has done much toward building up Tomah city. Politically, he affiliates with the Prohibition party, and was a member of the first Board of Aldermen after Tomah became a city.

He was married October 29, 1870, to Louisa Henrich, who was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, but was reared in Minnesota from her fifth year. They have two sons living: Arthur O. and George B. The family are members of the German Methodist Church, and have been active workers in the church and Sunday-school.

W. G. WILLIAMS, a widely known and deservedly popular young man of Sparta, Wisconsin, was born in Green Lake county, this State, and came to Monroe county with his parents in 1859.

His father, the Rev. Robert Williams, was a well known and very able Welsh minister, who emigrated from Wales to the United States in 1845. From early youth he had strong religious inclinations and convictions, and was early impelled to unite with the Church. Soon after arriving in this country, in December, 1845, he entered the ministry of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, and a short time after took charge of a congregation in Green Lake county, of that State. Some time later he went to Middle Granville, New York State, but again returned to Wisconsin, this time locating in Milwaukee, where he was for six or seven years pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church. His chief duties for many years was in organizing churches in the various Welsh settlements throughout the State, but he finally located in Angelo, Monroe county, permanently, in 1859. His work as a minister had previously brought him to this place several years before. He located on a farm in Angelo, but was at the same time actively engaged in the ministry, and had under his immediate charge four churches in different points in the vicinity, one at Angelo, another at Fish Creek, La Crosse county, one in Ranger, and another in Ithre, of the same county. He was most indefatigable in the service of the Church, lending to its aid all the enthusiasm of his ardent nature. He was a typical pioneer clergyman, laboring with unflinching zeal to establish and sustain religious instruction among the people. He had a remarkable constitution and strong physique, and was endowed with wonderful energy and industry. His memory was extraordinarily retentive, and being an omnivorous reader and a very great student, he became exceedingly well informed, although deprived of early educational advantages. He was benevolent and philanthropic to a great degree and spent his life in fulfilling what he considered his highest sense of duty.

He was married at Columbus, Wisconsin, in February, 1847, to a most estimable young lady, Miss Margaret Griffith, a daughter of William Pryce Griffith, late of Carnarvon, North Wales, who came to this country in 1845. They had eight children, six of whom attained maturity, and five are still living: The eldest daughter became the wife of Rev.

H. P. Howell, D. D., and died in Milwaukee, in July, 1881; Mrs. A. L. Roberts; Mrs. Ralph N. Pitcher and Miss Ella Williams reside in Sparta, while Robert H. Williams is a resident of Sanborn county, South Dakota, where he is engaged in the banking business.

The devoted father died on September 15, 1868, while still but fifty-three years of age, expiring at his home in the midst of many sorrowing friends. His loss was deeply felt far and wide, and was indeed a public calamity, terminating, as it did, a life of eminent usefulness and benevolence. His faithful wife still survives and resides in Sparta. She was a worthy co-worker with her husband for the dissemination of religious knowledge, and enjoys the affectionate regard of a large community.

The subject of our sketch resided on the homestead farm, and received his education in the public schools of Angelo and the city of La Crosse. He remained at home for some years after his father's death, when he finally removed to Sparta, where he has ever since resided. He has twice been honored by his political constituents by election to the office of Register of Deeds of Monroe county, serving in that capacity with commendable zeal and ability. Since then he has been engaged in the loan and real-estate business, in which he has been very successful.

He was married to Miss Anna Jones, daughter of Stephen Jones, a highly respected citizen. They have four children: Margaret T., Everett L., Ethel May, and Ralph Stephen, all intelligent, and bid fair to reflect credit on the State of their nativity. Two boys, Amos R. and Robert Stanley, died in childhood.

Mr. Williams is in danger, like all sons of great fathers, of being overshadowed and belittled by the supreme ability and reputation of his revered ancestor, but it is no less certain that he has inherited much of that which contributed to his father's eminent renown, having the same indomitable energy and superior executive ability, as well as a searching conscientiousness, so characteristic of his father, all of which have combined to render him in an exalted degree worthy of the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

J. BOORMAN & CO., undertakers, and dealers in furniture, picture frames, wall paper, curtains, carpets, etc.—The business was established in 1872, by J. F. Boorman, now deceased, and they carry a stock of about $5,000, and do an annual business of $10,000. The father of our subject, J. F. Boorman, was born in Greene county, New York, January 27, 1836, and died December 7, 1890. He was a son of John and Mary (Reeder) Boorman, of English extraction. When he was about five years of age his parents moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was reared to farm life, and devoted himself to the same until he engaged in the furniture business, in 1871. He was married November 21, 1861, to Lizzie Alexander, who was born in Ireland, March 28, 1840, and they had one child,—Lemont J.; the latter was born in Tomah, July 26, 1865, and is a graduate of the high school of this city. In 1888 he formed a partnership with his father in business, and July 1, 1891, he became the head of the firm, which he still controls. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and socially he is a member of M. W. of A. Mr. Boorman was mar-

W. W. Link

ried July 1, 1880, to Miss Ethel Whitfield, who was born in Wisconsin, January 21, 1870, a daughter of John A. and Elizabeth Whitfield, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Boorman have had one child: Marjorie, born April 26, 1891, and died February 16, 1892.

WILLIAM WALLACE LINK has been a resident of Monroe county, Wisconsin, since 1853, and in all these years has earned the right of representation in these annals. He was born in the town of Gallatin, New York, October 27, 1837, a son of Henry Anthony Link, one of Monroe county's honored pioneers, now deceased; the latter was a native of Kinderhook, New York, the birth place of Martin Van Buren, and a son of Nicholas Link, who was a son of William Link, a soldier in the Revolutionary war; the family is of Dutch descent, and settled in early days on the North river in Columbia county, New York. Here Henry A. Link was reared and educated; at the age of twenty-four years he married Laura Hutchins, a maiden of seventeen, a daughter of M. and Sybil (Simpson) Hutchins, descendants of Scotch and Irish ancestors. After this event he came West to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, thence removed to La Crosse, and thence to Leon valley, Monroe county, where he was one of the first settlers. He improved a farm of 700 or 800 acres, and made his home here during the remainder of his life. He had a family of eight sons and three daughters: Gilbert Nelson; George W.; William W., the subject of this sketch; Mary A., who was the wife of Robert Smith, and now deceased; Helen Levina, Ben F., Byron, Rachel Ann, and Henry, all these deceased; Martin Luther and James B. The mother died in August, 1878, at the age of sixty-three years; she was a worthy and consistent member of the Congregational Church, and a woman of much force of character; the father died in January, 1880, aged three-score and ten years; his death was from injuries sustained in a runaway; he was a man of sterling traits, and was prominent in all movements of public interest. He gave his children the advantage of a good education; George W. was the first teacher in Leon township, and Mary was also numbered among the pioneer educators.

A lad of sixteen years, William W. Link came to Monroe county; he had received his education in Columbia county, New York. In 1864 he determined to try his fortune in the mines, and accordingly made a trip to Montana, where he remained eighteen months; at the end of that time he returned to Monroe county, and turned his attention to agriculture. He now owns a fine farm of 270 acres; the land is fertile, the buildings are large and substantially built, and furnished with many of the conveniences that have been evolved by the ingenuity of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Link was married June 7, 1868, to Caroline Olson, a native of Norway, who came to America at the age of thirteen years; three children were born of this union: Dora E. is a graduate of the Sparta High School and of the Dixon (Illinois) Commercial School; George Martin, also a graduate of the Sparta High School, and is now a teacher in one of the intermediate departments; and Raphael. Mrs. Link died June 1, 1879. Mr. Link was married a second time, February 28, 1881, when he was united to Miss Irene J. Underwood; she was born in Lorain county, Ohio, and at the age of seven years was brought to Vernon county, Wisconsin,

where she was reared and educated. Her father, Henry Underwood, was a native of New York; he was a soldier in the late war, as were two of his sons, Oliver and Horace; he died in Vernon county, Wisconsin, in August, 1882; the mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Hunter, is a native of Ohio, and now resides in South Dakota; she reared a family of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Link have two children, Ethel June and Winfield Wallace.

Politically Mr. Link adheres to the principles of the Prohibition party, which he has supported for eight years past; he has served as chairman of the Board and as Supervisor. He is a worthy member of the Good Templars. Mr. Link is very prominently identified with the Prohibition party, having been its candidate for the State Legislature in 1888, and for Sheriff of Monroe county in 1890, and in 1892 a delegate to the Prohibition convention of the State that convened at Madison in May, and received the nomination for Presidential Elector for the Seventh Congressional District in 1892.

He has always taken a lively interest in the public schools, and has served as clerk of the School Board for thirteen years. He is a man in the prime of life, and is living in the enjoyment of his earlier days of toil and untiring industry.

PHILLIPP GRUETZMACHER, one of the most intelligent citizens of Tomah, Monroe county, Wisconsin, occupies a prominent place among the educators of the county. He was born in Kewaunee, Wisconsin, April 15, 1869, and is a son of Fred and Mary (Castlaunn) Gruetzmacher, natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, now residents of Kewaunee county, Wisconsin. Phillipp was reared to the occupation of a farmer, attending the parochial schools during the winter sessions until he was fifteen years of age. At that age he was admitted to the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin, and spent four years in close application to his studies in that institution. He was graduated June 6, 1888, and the following year came to Tomah, where he took charge of St. Paul's Lutheran School, of which he has had complete control for four years past. He is thoroughly qualified to fill this position, and has been retained by the Board to the entire satisfaction of the patrons and students. With a natural aptitude for teaching, this gift has been supplemented with a mental training that places him among the most advanced instructors of the State. Should he continue the profession in which he has already made such marked progress, his highest ambitions will shortly be realized.

Politically, Mr. Gruetzmacher is identified with the Democratic party, always supporting those men and measures that will bring the greatest good to the masses.

DR. ROBERT E. KYLE, a dentist of Tomah, Monroe county, was born in Summit, Juneau county, Wisconsin, a son of Andrew Kyle, a native of New York, and an early settler of Juneau county, Wisconsin. His death occurred in 1885. He was twice married, the subject of this sketch being a child by the second marriage, and the youngest member of the family. Dr. Kyle was educated in the public schools of Juneau county, and in 1887 he began the study of dentistry at New Lisbon, with Dr. George A. Sinclair, with whom he continued one year. He then entered the Philadelphia Dental College, where he graduated in Feb-

ruary, 1890, and immediately afterward located at Sparta, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he spent the summer of 1890. On the 1st of April, 1891, the Doctor opened an office in Tomah for himself, where he can be found the last four days of each week. During the fore part of the week he visits various towns and stations of the Omaha & Green Bay railroad. He has established a good business, in which he is assisted by his cousin, Willet Kyle.

HIRAM J. LAMBERTON, a successful farmer of Tomah township, Monroe county, was born in Lewis county, New York, August 20, 1818, a son of Elyn and Sally (Jewett) Lamberton, natives of New Hampshire and New York, and of English and Scotch extraction. Our subject, the second of eight children, and the eldest son, was obliged to assist in supporting a family of small children at the age of sixteen years, his father having died. In April, 1846, he came to Wisconsin, locating at Milwaukee county, where he was engaged in teaming by a milling company four years, and then, in 1850, removed to Farmington, Jefferson county, and bought a densely timbered farm of forty acres. In 1854 he sold this place and came to Monroe county, purchased 160 acres of unimproved land on section 17, which he afterward sold and moved to Jacksonville. Mr. Lamberton then purchased 120 acres in that city, eighty acres of farming land, and forty acres of timber, which they immediately began to improve, and also erected a cottage residence in the town of Jacksonville. Two years later he built a frame residence on his farm, 14 x 22 feet, also erected good barns for stock and grain, planted a fine orchard, and has always taken an active interest in the advancement of his county. He came to Tomah city in 1881, where he has since been one of its most successful citizens, and still retains his farm at Jacksonville. Mr. Lamberton is a Republican in his political views, has been a member of the School Board a number of years, and has always taken an active interest in school work.

He was married January 6, 1845, to Miss Harriet E. Webb, who was born at Watson, Lewis county, New York, December 31, 1827, a daughter of Joseph and Laura Webb. To this union has been born five children: Cassie, deceased, was the wife of E. F. Brainard, of La Grange township; Mary, wife of Frank Decker, pastor of the Wisconsin Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church at Ironton, Wisconsin; Franklin, of McKenna, Wisconsin; Jay W., of Los Angeles, California; Mattie M., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton adopted their grandson, Bert., at the age of eight days, and Arthur and Charles, sons of Cassie, also reside with their grandparents.

CHARLES NECHUTA, of Tomah, Monroe county, was born April 25, 1841, a son of Frank and Wincencie Nechuta, who came to America in 1852. In February, 1853, they located on a farm near Caledonia, Racine county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1869, and the mother in December, 1891. They were the parents of three children: Frank, a resident of Caledonia; Anna, deceased in 1887; and Charles, our subject.

The latter was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools. After reaching his majority he engaged in farming two years in Racine county, and then removed to Racine city, where he fol-

lowed the grocery business three years. In 1869 he came to Tomah, Monroe county, and embarked in the furniture business, but one year later sold out and invested the money in a millinery store, where his wife carried on that trade and dressmaking. Mr. Nechuta assisted in the business as salesman for ten years, and then engaged at his trade, as a carpenter and builder, which he has followed for the past ten years. He has erected a large number of buildings, and does a thriving business. He has done much toward improving and beautifying the city of Tomah, and is justly deserving the credit that is accorded him. In his political views he is independent.

Mr. Nechuta was married in November, 1864, to Miss Theresa A. Novotny, who was born in Bohemia, September 18, 1843, and they have had four children: Theresa, Rose, Charles, who died at the age of eleven years, and Agnes. The family are surrounded by a large circle of friends, and are among the county's most worthy and respected citizens.

LAFAYETTE SWEET, a successful farmer of La Grange township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born at Hinesburg, Vermont, December 14, 1846, a son of Allen and Fannie M. (Taft) Sweet, also natives of the Green Mountain State. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were English; the father died while in the service of his country at Fort Lincoln, District of Columbia, in 1862; he was a member of Company B, Eleventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry; the mother died in Monroe county, Wisconsin, August 4, 1886. They were the parents of five children: Carlos, deceased in infancy; Simeon C., who died in 1864, at the age of twenty-four years; Eugene, a resident of La Grange township; Lafayette, the subject of this notice, and Lillian C., who died in August, 1872, at the age of eighteen years. Lafayette was reared in his own State to the life of a farmer, and attended the common schools. At the age of fifteen years and seven months he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served from August 4, 1862, until June 24, 1865, when he was mustered out, in Virginia, as Corporal. He received a gunshot wound at Fort Stephens, July 12, 1864, from the effects of which he has suffered ever since. On another occasion he came near losing his life, his cartridge box catching the force of the ball, which he has saved as a relic of the war. The company in which he enlisted was transferred from infantry to artillery in 1863, and as such served the remainder of the conflict. He participated in the battles at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, and in many others of note. He was detailed as sharpshooter in 1864, and was engaged in the perilous work for several months. He was a brave soldier, and when arms were laid down he returned to his home in Vermont.

There he remained until the spring of 1869, when he came to La Grange township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, and purchased a tract of 120 acres of improved land, on which he lived until 1886; he then sold out and bought his present farm, consisting of eighty acres of wild land; he has placed twenty acres under cultivation and has erected a residence and substantial farm buildings for the care of stock and grain.

Mr. Sweet casts his suffrage with the Republican party, and has served that body in an official capacity. He is a member of Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42, G. A. R., and of the I. O. O. F.

He was married December 31, 1868, at Whiting, Vermont, to Miss Annie M. Dobbins, who was born in Essex county, New York, June 8, 1848, a daughter of John and Caroline (McGinnis) Dobbins; her father died in Jackson county, Wisconsin, in 1881, but the mother survives and lives with Mr. and Mrs. Sweet. They are the parents of five children: Myrtle C., wife of W. E. L. Scott; Carlos A., Gracie E., who died at the age of four years; Martha E., and John L. The family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT HOWIE, one of the early pioneers of Monroe county, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 6, 1830, a son of James and Elizabeth Howie, both now deceased. In 1856 our subject left his native country and landed in New York, July 4, of the same year, and came directly to Wisconsin. He located with Robert Gillett, the founder of Tomah, and was in his employ several years, engaged in farm work, in the mill, and carrying the mail. Mr. Howie was the first to carry mail from Tomah to Sparta, a distance of twenty miles, making the round trip in one day, twice a week. This was a lonely journey, as there were but few houses on the way, and many times he has had the howl of the wolf for company on his lonely trip. After leaving the employ of Mr. Gillett, he assisted C. C. Miller in his surveys for six months, and then engaged in teaming from Sparta to La Crosse, conveying many of the early families to their new home in and around Tomah. About 1858, Mr. Howie began to farm the land he had purchased from Gillett and others, consisting of 100 acres, in and surrounding Tomah. He first erected barns for stock and grain, and then built his frame residence, 20 x 24 feet, and the entire surroundings denote thrift, energy and prosperity. He was drafted for the late war in 1864, but furnished a substitute.

Mr. Howie was married in 1871, to Agnes Alexander, a native of Scotland, and they have five living children, namely: Elizabeth, Estella, Annie, Robert, and an infant daughter. Mr. Howie is a self-made man, and now stands among the well-to-do citizens of the county, and by his honesty and integrity has won a large circle of friends. He is a stanch Democrat in his political views, and the family are members of the Congregational Church. He has had many hardships to endure, and at one time was kicked by a horse, breaking his jaws, and again was run over by a wagon loaded with hay. During the winter of 1857, when the snow covered this county, at the depth of five feet, he, in company with Mr. Gillett, befriended the Indians in many ways, and won their love and friendship.

LUCIAN D. WYATT, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 6, 1843, a son of Ezra and Mary (Whipple) Wyatt. When eleven years of age our subject came to Wisconsin, locating for a time at Oconomowoc, and three years later, in 1857, came to Monroe county. He first lived in Wellington three years, and next in Ridgeville one year. August 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Wisconsin Cavalry, mustered out at Cortesville, and was in the battles of Chalk Bluff, Cape Girardeau, Bloomfield, Chickamauga, Massey

Creek, Dandridge, and many other skirmishes. After the close of the war, Mr. Wyatt returned to Ridgeville, and purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, which he afterward sold, and in 1875 bought his present farm of ninety-eight acres in this county, located in section 7, Tomah township. He has made very many valuable improvements on this place, and in 1889 he erected a two-story addition to his residence, has good barns for stock and grain, and everything on the farm denotes thrift, energy and prosperity. In addition to his other interests he also conducts a dairy, having seventeen head of Jersey cows.

Mr. Wyatt was married July 8, 1875, to Viola Burdick, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Ezra and Mary Burdick. To this union has been born four children: Ernest Ezra; Vera; Ray; and Ethel. Mr. Wyatt affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of Henry W. Cressy Post, G. A. R., No. 42.

ROBERT TOOMBS, one of the representative farmers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, is a native of Deerfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, born January 19, 1835. His parents, Robert and Jane (Small) Toombs, who are both deceased, were of Scotch descent. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and attended the common schools of Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen years he came West, and located in Winnebago county, Illinois, where he spent some eighteen months; at the end of this period he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad Company; he began as fireman, and followed this calling three years. In 1862 he left his iron horse, and went out in defense of the flag of his country, enlisting in Company D, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He came out of the service without a scratch, and never suffered imprisonment. He participated in twenty-four battles and skirmishes, among the most noted being Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Nashville, Resaca, Franklin, and the siege of Atlanta; for five days at the last named place he had but an ear of corn for food, and endured many other sufferings. Though not wounded in battle, he was sick for some months, the disease being the result of exposure and hard marching, from which he has never entirely recovered. He was offered his discharge but preferred to remain his full time. He was mustered out of the service in June, 1865, after which he returned to Milwaukee and to his former position with the railroad company, which had been consolidated with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He had charge of a locomotive until 1882, when he came to Tomah, as master mechanic of the Valley division; he remained in control there until 1889, when he resigned his position, removing to his farm which he had secured in 1887; this tract consists of 137¾ acres in La Grange township; and in addition to this he owns forty acres in Byron township. He has made some improvements, and has one of the best farms in the county.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Tomah Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to the chapter. He is a member of Henry W. Cressy Post, G. A. R., and takes a deep interest in these various orders.

Mr. Toombs was married January 27, 1876, to Miss Helen Smith, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Daniel H. and Caroline E.

(Sackett) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Toombs are the parents of two children, Robert H. and Mary J. The family are members of the Unitarian Church, and are among the most worthy and respected citizens of the county. The educational interests of the county have not been overlooked by Mr. Toombs, and he has been instrumental in securing better facilities for the pupils of his township. He is progressive in all his views of life, and lends a liberal support to all the advance movements of the day.

FRANK H. POND, who is regarded as one of the leading farmers of Monroe county, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 8, 1841, a son of Horace and Sally Ann (Laska) Pond. His father is still living, a resident of the Buckeye State, but the mother has passed to her eternal rest. Frank H. was reared in his native county, passing an uneventful youth. At the age of twenty years he secured a position with the Cleveland & Erie railroad as brakeman, and after eleven months of this service he began firing; in 1863 he was given an engine, and held this responsible position for twenty-nine years. He was with the Erie road for seventeen years, and was then for a short time in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. In 1878 he left the road and engaged in farming, but soon returned to his old occupation; he was again with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and resigned his position in January, 1892; for six months he was in the shops at Milwaukee, and was six months in Tomah; for four years he was at Wausau and then returned to Tomah, and from this point was transferred to Merrill, being again returned to Tomah. After his resignation he went to his farm in La Grange township, which he had purchased in the spring of 1889; the place contains 140 acres, and since taking up his residence there Mr. Pond has made many valuable improvements; he has remodeled the house, and has put all the buildings in good order, making a most attractive home. He makes a specialty of the raising of sheep and hogs.

Mr. Pond is a member of Tomah Lodge, No. 132, A. F. & A. M., of Tomah Chapter, No. 63, R. A. M., and of Sparta Commandry; he and his wife are both members of the Eastern Star. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Engineers.

He was married at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1862, to Miss Ellis J. Scott, a daughter of David O. and Betsey E. (Fuller) Scott, and a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott is deceased, but his wife survives, and resides with Mrs. Pond. Mr. and Mrs. Pond are the parents of one child, Frank D., who is married and a resident of Babcock, Wisconsin; he is an engineer on the Valley division. The family are associated with the Baptist Church, and are highly esteemed in social circles.

In all his railroad experience, Mr. Pond has never met with a disaster, a fact which speaks volumes for his vigilance and caution.

The paternal ancestors of our subject are English, the maternal, Welsh.

JOHN T. MINER, a prosperous and prominent citizen of the flourishing village of Necedah, Wisconsin, is a native of that place, having been born there March 22, 1864. He is the youngest of seven children born to the late Honorable K. S. and Serena (Elliott) Miner, whose biography will be found on another page of this work.

His primary education was received in the public schools of his native village, after which he attended the University at Athens, Georgia. After completing his studies, he returned to Needak, where he was associated in business with his father, proving an efficient aid. He is engaged in the drug business, and has one of the finest stores in the county, and a large and lucrative trade. He is a lover of good horses, devoting much of his attention to the breeding of this noble animal, one of man's best friends. His efforts in this direction are deserving of much credit, both as tending to improve the condition of that animal and as attracting the attention of others to the raising of the general standard. Some of his fine specimens of thoroughbred animals will, no doubt, give a good account of themselves in the near future.

He is Republican in politics, and has been a member of the County Board for three years and Mayor of Needak for one year.

Although young, he has attained a position of importance in business circles, and is highly respected by all classes of the community, being an enterprising gentleman, who makes the most of the advantages surrounding him. He labors under the disadvantage that befalls all sons of great fathers, being rather overshadowed by his illustrious ancestor, but bids fair to add to the family reputation for ability and honor.

CHARLES WOODARD has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Monroe county since 1855, and is deserving of a place in the annals of his county. He is a native of Jefferson county, New York, born December 27, 1821, a son of Levi and Polly (Sisco) Woodard. He was reared amid the rural scenes of his birth, and attended the common schools. Until twenty-one years of age he remained at home assisting his father, and when that duty was done he went to work by the month on a farm. He was united in marriage October 3, 1843, to Laura A. Lamberton, a daughter of Elinn and Sally (Jewett) Lamberton. Mrs. Woodard was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, New York, April 11, 1827. After his marriage, Mr. Woodard, settled in Dereham, Oxford county, Ontario, then Canada West, where he was engaged in farming for two years. He then removed to the town of Norwich, in the same county, and there resided eighty years, coming at the end of that time to Monroe county. He located on a tract of wild land which he had purchased from the Government, and undertook the task of placing it under cultivation; eighty acres of the 120 have been converted into a fertile field; a pleasant residence and substantial barns have been erected, the whole wearing an air of thrift and comfort.

Mr. Woodard has aided very materially in the development of the natural resources of the county, and is regarded as one of the most energetic and progressive men of the community. He and his wife are consistent members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and he is a trustee of the same body.

He and his wife are the parents of seven children: Mary, wife of De Witt Shepard, was born September 23, 1846; Dennison J. was born September 20, 1850; Azalia, wife of L. M. Woodard, was born December 27, 1852; Frank died October 20, 1865, his date of birth being August 4, 1855; Elsie, the wife of Edwin Wheeler, was born September 27, 1857; Asenath died March 5, 1864, her birth being October 27, 1862; Elwin S. was born November 25, 1865. Mr. Woodard is a stanch supporter of the principles of

the Republican party, and has been a member of the board of Supervisors for six years. He and his family are among the most highly esteemed residents of the county.

GUS A. LEAK, the genial proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, erected this structure in 1889, and has conducted one of the best and most inviting hostleries in the county; there are accommodations for twenty-two guests, and every care is taken for their comfort. Mr. Leak is a native of the State of New York, born March 1, 1864, a son of Julius and Augusta Leak. The parents have been residents of Tomah since 1872, and seven years previous to coming to this place were in New Lisbon. Gus A. was but one year of age when his father and mother removed to the frontier; he was reared in Juneau and Monroe counties, Wisconsin, leading a quiet life there until 1877. He then secured a position with the Valley railroad, his work being the cleaning of coaches; he did this for one year, when he was made brakeman; he held this position three or four years; he was afterward foreman on the work-train of the La Crosse division, and in 1886 he began running extras, acting as conductor on the Valley division; he was thus occupied until June, 1889, when he resigned his position. He has since given his attention exclusively to the management of his hotel, and to the care of his fine, blooded horses; he is the owner of three good trotters, Nellie L., Melborine and Happy G. He is preparing these animals for the track, and has every reason to anticipate a brilliant success.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has occupied many positions of trust and honor in the county, and has been Alderman of the Third Ward of Tomah; he is one of the directors of the Driving Club, and is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Mr. Leak was married in 1887, to Miss Etta Allen. He is one of the coming men of Monroe county, and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

BRUCE IRONS, one of the representative citizens of Tomah, was born in Burlington, Otsego county, New York, April 5, 1840, a son of James and Mary Ann (Mosier) Irons. The parents came West in 1867, locating at Columbus, Wisconsin, where the father afterward died, and the mother passed away in Tomah, at the home of her son, Bruce.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native State to the age of eighteen years, when he went to Utica, New York, and in 1858 came to Columbia county, Wisconsin. January 30, 1860, in that city, he married Adeney Wilkins, a native of New York, and a daughter of Lewis M. and Electa (Knight) Wilkins, pioneers of western New York. The father is deceased, and the mother now resides with Mrs. Irons, aged eighty-one years. In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Irons returned to New York, and remained at West Winfield four years, where he learned carriage-painting of G. Paul Smith, and while there their only child, Bertha, was born. In 1865 they returned to Wisconsin, locating at Columbus, and five years later, in 1870, came to Tomah, where Mr. Irons has devoted himself to his profession—painting. He is one of the finest artists in this part of the country, and does not confine himself to any one part of

the profession, but executes with skill work in portraiture, landscape, lettering, etc. He is self-educated in the highest branches of his profession, and his love for the art has led him on step by step until he is proficient in the system. He was two years with the Burlington railroad, and also with the Valley railroad three years.

Mr. Irons is identified with the Democratic party, and has served as Alderman and Justice of the Peace of Tomah. Socially he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., No. 132, in which he has filled most of the chairs, is a member of the Eastern Star lodge, and his wife is Worthy Grand Matron of Grand Chapter, O. E. S., Wisconsin, and is the first lady to occupy that position, and Worthy Matron of Tomah Chapter, No. 6. Miss Bertha, the only child, has been a teacher in the Tomah school for six years, in the second primary department. Mrs. Irons has devoted considerable time to literary pursuits, contributing to journals many articles of merit.

JOSEPH M. DECKER, one of the oldest settlers of this part of Monroe county, has resided there since November 29, 1856, when he emigrated from his native State, Pennsylvania. He was born in Susquehannah county, January 16, 1837, and is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Benedict) Decker, who resided in Adrian township. He was eighteen years of age when he left the parental roof and made a journey to Michigan, coming on to Wisconsin, where he began to face the world on his own account. He had been trained to the occupation of a farmer and received his education in the common and select schools. Soon after coming to the county in 1856 he secured employment in the woods, but after eighteen months he resumed agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Decker was married, March 29, 1860, to Miss Betsey Berry, a daughter of John and Anna (Cartwright) Berry, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Decker was born in Wayne county, New York, September 20, 1843. After his marriage Mr. Decker purchased a tract of wild land in the eastern part of the county, which he rented. He enlisted in the service of his country September 28, 1861, as a member of Company A, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and was mustered out November 28, 1864, at Fort Scott, Kansas. He participated in a number of skirmishes, but was placed on detail duty most of the time. When he was discharged he returned to his home in Jacksonville, Monroe county; he bought a tract of fifty-five acres on section 11, Adrian township, where he at once began to make improvements; he erected a neat frame residence, with large and convenient barns for the care and protection of live-stock and the storing of grain. He has under good cultivation forty-five acres, and has made an intelligent study of general farming. He has aided in the development of the county, and has borne the part of a loyal citizen. In the spring of 1892 he removed to Tomah, where he owns property.

Mr. Decker is a Prohibitionist in his politics, and supports those movements which have for their object the upbuilding of the community; he has served his township as Assessor and made an efficient officer. He and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and for the past five years he has been licensed to preach. At the present time he fills the pulpit at Valley Junction, a charge he has held since 1891. He has been deeply interested in the spread of Christianity since he was seventeen years old,

and was one of the leading workers in establishing the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Adrian.

Mr. and Mrs. Decker are the parents of one child, Lincoln H., who married Mary Shaffer; Lizzie, an adopted daughter, is the wife of Del. Chapman, of Adrian township.

Jacob A. Decker and wife, the parents of the subject of this notice, emigrated to Monroe county from Pennsylvania in 1867, and purchased a tract of improved land on section 11, Adrian township, where Mr. Decker still resides, and is aged eighty-one years. Mrs. Decker died May 18, 1882, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Decker is a native of the State of New York, of German origin, and Mrs. Decker was a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity: Joseph M., subject, Job S., James A., Elijah, Henry W., Franklin, A. J., Benjamin H., Esther, wife of Orlando Batton; two of the children died in infancy; Elizabeth A., deceased, was the wife of Robert Blakesley, and Mary E., deceased, was the wife of Nelson Chambers. Mrs. J. M. Decker's parents were natives of Maine and New Jersey, and were of German descent. They reared a family of three children: William, a resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin; Betsey, the wife of Mr. Decker; and Nancy, wife of Wesley Wheaton.

LUCIUS S. GRIGGS, one of the venerable citizens of Monroe county, is a native of Vermont, born June 16, 1811, a son of Stephen and Rhoda B. (Smith) Griggs. The parents were natives of Connecticut, and both passed their declining years in Vermont. Our subject was reared among the mountains of New England, remained under the parental roof until after the death of his father, which occurred when Lucius was sixteen years of age. He then hired out by the month and worked in this way for two years, after which he and his brother operated the home farm for a period of ten years. He then sold his interests to his brother and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade. He followed this vocation for twenty years but was obliged to discontinue it on account of ill health. He removed to a factory town forty miles distant from his old home and there he opened a boarding-house; he managed this for two or three years, when he went back to his home. The tide of emigration flowing steadily to the West, he came to Wisconsin in 1855, and located on a farm twelve miles northeast of La Crosse; he bought 160 acres, which was slightly improved, paying therefor $1,100; within ten years he sold the place for $5,000, most of it having been placed under cultivation. In 1866 he came to Monroe county and settled at Tomah, where he purchased a drug store, forming a partnership with Samuel Gunn, the relationship existing less than two years. Mr. Griggs controlled the business until 1874, and then sold out, turning his attention to agriculture; he had purchased a farm in Lafayette township in 1865, which consisted of 160 acres; he lived in Tomah for ten years after coming to Monroe county, but in 1870 he removed to the farm. He erected good, substantial buildings and brought the land to a high state of cultivation. He has always been a public-spirited citizen and has done his share in converting the prairie into a vast garden spot. In his political opinions he adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Griggs has been twice married. At Waitsfield, Vermont, March 31, 1839, Miss Rachel Cordelia Richardson was born, and to

her he was united in marriage, January 3, 1841; she survived until August 12, 1877. They were the parents of five children: Osmon J., deceased; Lovila R., deceased; Clarence E. and Florence E., twins, the latter the wife of George Bigelow, of La Grange township; and Hattie C., deceased, who was for several years a teacher. Mr. Griggs was married February 26, 1882, to Mrs. Kate Gillmore, *nee* Chambers; she was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1822. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the county's most highly respected citizens.

DE WITT C. BEEBE, M. D., of Sparta, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Sparta since 1865. He was born in the State of Vermont, in 1838. His father was also born in the Green Mountain State, although the family were originally from Connecticut, and of English ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Mary Tucker. Dr. Beebe received his literary education in his native State, and began the study of medicine in 1860, at the Medical School of Albany, from which he graduated in 1863. He entered the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth New York Cavalry, in which capacity he served for a year and a half, when he became Surgeon of the regiment. The Fourth served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and at one time acted as Sheridan's body guard. He continued with his regiment until the expiration of its term of service, after which he accepted a position known as Acting Staff Surgeon, United States army, and was mustered out of the service in Washington.

Soon after leaving the army, he came to Sparta, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He was associated with Dr. Gage for many years, and the firm of Gage & Beebe became well-known throughout the State. A few years ago Dr. Gage withdrew from the firm, though he is still in active practice. Dr. Beebe is at present associated with Dr. Sarles. He is a representative citizen, as well as a skillful physician and able surgeon. For many years he has been a member of the school board, of which body he is now the president. He is possessed of a comfortable competence, and is reaping the benefit of an industrious life.

His wife was formerly Miss Mary Sheldon, of West Rupert, Vermont. They have five children: Dr. M. A. Beebe of Zumbrota, Minnesota; Julia; Spencer D.; Mary and Alice.

LUCIEN G. THOMPSON, a pioneer settler of Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, September 1, 1847, a son of Daniel and Rumina (Atkins) Thompson, natives of New York. The father died when our subject was seven years of age, and the mother afterward married Horace Weaver, who came to to this county in 1855, with a family of five children. In 1856, he removed to Walworth county, and married Mrs. Thompson, after which they located on the farm now occupied by our subject. Mr. Weaver first purchased one-half a section of the Government, where he erected a log house, 23 x 33 feet, which served as a place of refuge for the surrounding country from the Indians. This was also one of the first places of worship in this part of the county. Mr. Weaver died March 28,

1867, at the age of fifty-seven years. He had five children by his first marriage, to Miss Mary Chambers, viz.: Catherine, wife of B. Miller, of Jackson county, Wisconsin; Jennie, wife of our subject; Hiram O., deceased in Andersonville prison, July 4, 1864, having been a member of the Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Fredrick L., of Monroe county; Mary E., deceased. Mr. Weaver had one child by his last marriage: John, a resident of La Grange township. Mrs. Weaver had four children by her first marriage: Dwight, of Tomah; Augusta, wife of William Bryant; Loren and Lucien twins; the former a resident of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, the latter our subject.

Mr. Thompson was reared on the farm he now occupies, and was educated in the public schools of this county. July 4, 1872, he married Jennie Weaver, and they have made La Grange township their home since that time. He has erected a fine brick residence on his place, has good barns for stock and grain, and has 200 acres of general farming land. He also has a large trade in mosses and evergreens, which he ships to all parts of the United States. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. and Mr. Thompson have two children: Floyd H., and Iza Myrtle.

J. HERRING, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, was born in Medina county, Ohio, March 27, 1838, a son of Jacob and Magdalena (Guntner) Herring, both now deceased. Our subject was reared in Cleveland, Ohio, and when but a youth acted as cash boy in one of the large mercantile houses of that city three years. He afterward came to Waterloo, Wisconsin, and engaged as clerk for a time, after which he assisted his father on his farm until the breaking out of the late war. December 2, 1861, Mr. Herring enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, the three engagements at Corinth, Iuka, Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Altoona and Atlanta, and was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, as First Sergeant. After a short visit home, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and raised Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as First Lieutenant until the close of the war. He was twice taken prisoner: first at Hollow Springs, Mississippi, and afterward near Altoona, where he made his escape after two days.

In 1866 Mr. Herring came to Monroe county, locating at Tunnel City, where he remained five years, engaged in clerking in a store and farming. In 1871 he came to Tomah, and the same year engaged with the St. Paul Railroad Company, as baggage-man; five years later, in company with W. L. Mason, he opened a meat market; seven years afterward, sold his interest in this business and engaged in buying grain for Mr. Mason; in 1884 he entered the employ of the Goodyear Lumber Company, as salesman, in whose employ he has since been engaged. In 1888 Mr. Herring erected a fine frame residence on the corner of McClain avenue and Milwaukee street, at a cost of over $2,000, has also other residence property in this city, and has a fine farm of 148 acres in La Grange township, adjoining Tomah. He is now turning his place into a fruit farm, which is complete with all the necessary buildings, etc. Politically Mr. Herring is a staunch Republican, has held the office of City Treasurer three years, and has been a member of the Board

of Aldermen two years. Socially he is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 178, and of the K. of P., Endowment Rank.

He was married, August 7, 1868, to Rosa J. Rosco, widow of W. Rosco, who was killed during the war at Chancellorsville. Mrs. Herring is a daughter of Rev. James and Mary J. Caly, both now deceased. The father was a minister of the Methodist Church thirty years, and both he and his wife were natives of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Herring have three children: Walter A., Elbert W. and Maud A. The mother is a member of the Methodist Church.

DANIEL H. SPOONER, a pioneer of Monroe county, has been a resident of this county since April, 1858. He came here with his father, Nathan Spooner, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 23, 1803. The latter was married in his native city to Charlotte Ferguson, who was born in New York, February 10, 1805, and died in Monroe county, Wisconsin, December 13, 1876; the father died January 18, 1891, at the age of eighty-seven years. The latter purchased a farm of forty acres in section 21, La Grange township, where he lived many years, and the old home is still standing as a monument of the early days. They were the parents of six children: Elizabeth C., wife of E. G. Hastings; Charles W., deceased when young; Daniel H., our subject; Zerviah C., wife of R. E. Brannan, of Monroe county; Charles W. died at Annapolis, Maryland, May 10, 1864, aged twenty-five years; he was a soldier in the late war, in Company H, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and held at Danville and Andersonville prisons eight months, and died three days after his exchange; Edmond J. died while in the service, having enlisted, in July, 1861, in Company E, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died at Arlington Heights, Virginia, March 4, 1862, aged twenty years and six months.

Daniel H., the subject of this sketch, was born in West Hampton, Massachusetts, October 23, 1834, and in 1858 came with his father to Wisconsin. He assisted the latter in opening up their new home, and during the winter months also engaged in lumbering. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged at Louisville, June 27, 1865. He was with Sherman in his march to Atlanta and Resaca, where he was wounded and left behind. After the close of the war Mr. Spooner returned to his home in Monroe county and purchased forty acres of land on section 21, La Grange township, where, in 1870, he erected a frame residence, 16 x 24 feet. He has erected good barns for stock and grain, and his home is beautifully situated on a natural building site, sloping toward the south, and located two and three-fourths miles from Tomah. He has added to his original purchase, and now owns 125 acres of finely improved land, and he is one of the most progressive agriculturists in this part of Monroe county.

Mr. Spooner was married, in Massachusetts, November 15, 1858, to Miss Laura A. Thorp, who was born in West Hampton, Massachusetts, March 15, 1836, a daughter of Oldin and Patience (Chapman) Thorp. To this union has been born four children: William H., born June 2, 1860, is a resident of La Grange township; Charles Edwin, born February 25, 1867, died November 2, 1891; Hattie Z., born July 23, 1870, died January

3, 1881; and Ada A., born June 10, 1876, resides with her parents. In his political views Mr. Spooner is a staunch Republican, has served as chairman of the Town Board, Town Collector, and in 1890 as Census Collector. He is a member of the G. A. R., Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42, and has been Chaplain of the order since its organization.

EDWIN M. COWLES, a representative agriculturist of Monroe county, was born at Stamford, Vermont, May 30, 1835, a son of Alvin and Sylvia Cowles. He passed his youth until he was sixteen years of age in his native State, and then removed to Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he spent a number of years, employed in a cotton mill; for twenty-one years he was thus occupied, and then went into a Florence sewing-machine factory, where he worked for five years. In 1877, he was caught in the tide of western emigration, and traveled toward the frontier until he reached Monroe county, Wisconsin. Here he purchased a tract of eighty acres, only eight of which had been pierced by the plow; no other improvements had been made. After a few months spent in Adrian township, removed to the lumber district, and opened a boarding house for the lumbermen, which he conducted nine years. In 1887 he returned to his farm and erected a good residence and the buildings necessary for protecting live-stock and storing grain. He has placed thirty acres under cultivation, and is doing a general agricultural business.

Politically, he adheres to the principles of the Republican party. When there was a call for men to go out in defense of the nation's flag, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, July 21, 1862, and was mustered out June 21, 1865, at Hall's Hill, Virginia. Mr. Cowles participated in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Mary's Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Funkstown, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, First Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Charlestown, Opequan, Hatcher's Run, Second Petersburg, and Little Sailor's Creek. He did his duty faithfully, and escaped without a scratch from the enemy. He is a member of Henry W. Cressey Post, No. 42, G. A. R.

Mr. Cowles was united in marriage at Plattsburg, New York, October 31, 1860, to Miss Ellen M. Perry, a native of the State of New York. They are the parents of one child, Perry E., electrician for the Dixon (Illinois) Electric Light Company.

OSCAR W. BIGELOW, a pioneer of Monroe county, was born in Westport, Essex county, New York, September 25, 1825, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Chilcott) Bigelow, also natives of New York, and of English and German extraction. The father came West the same year as our subject, and made his home in this county until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1859; the mother died in New York State. They were the parents of nine children, viz: Nancy M., wife of H. B. Armsby, of Lake Superior; John W., deceased in New York; Rosetta D., deceased, was the wife of Alonzo Chapman; Oscar W., our subject; Amos A., a resident of Tomah; Lucinda L., deceased, was the wife of Henry Fish, of Tomah; Dan W., of Monroe county; Polly O., wife of George Strabridge; and Hiram D., a resident of Monroe county. The father was a shoe-

maker by trade, but in the latter part of his life followed farming.

Oscar W. Bigelow first engaged in driving team for $10 per month, and the first winter engaged in cutting wood and teaming, for which services he received a cow in payment. The following spring he took care of his father's farm, but one year later rented a place in the same neighborhood, and after another year purchased a team and engaged in hauling wool to the town of Moriah. Mr. Bigelow subsequently sold his team and came to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where in company with his father he was engaged in farming four years, and later operated a rented farm until coming to this county, in 1856. He purchased 120 acres of land from the Government, on sections 23 and 33, La Grange township, where he erected a shanty, 12 x 24 feet, and the following spring built a log house, which is still standing as a monument of the pioneer days. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Bigelow erected a frame residence, 18 x 24 feet, with a wing, 24 x 24 feet, where he made his home until the fall of 1890, and then moved to Tomah, where he expects to live a retired life.

He was married May 10, 1847, to Esther D. Willitt, who was born February 28, 1828, and died March 21, 1864. They had seven children, namely: Rainsler R., born February 28, 1848, is Judge of the State of Nevada, and a resident of Carson City; Matilda J., wife of K. Taylor, was born January 1, 1850; Mary, born January 16, 1852, is the wife of T. B. Henley, of Mendocino county, California; Farmer R., born June 14, 1854, died in Minnesota August 8, 1884; Levi L., born August 28, 1856, is a carpenter of Tomahawk, Wisconsin; Helen L., born December 31, 1858, died January 1, 1864; and Esther D., born in July, 1860, died January 18, 1864. Mr. Bigelow was again married, April 27, 1865, to Mrs. Lucinda Gleason, widow of George Gleason. She was born in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, September 9, 1834, a daughter of William and Sarah (Wheelock) Murdock, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, and both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow are among the county's most worthy and respected citizens.

F. RODELL & CO. are the proprietors of the carriage and wagon manufactory on Hickory street, Mauston, Wisconsin, which was established in 1887. The original building of the company was destroyed by fire, incurring a loss of $8,000. The present structure is 52 x 60, and is fitted out with new and improved machinery.

F. Rodell, the senior member of the firm, has been a resident of Juneau county since 1861. He first located at New Lisbon, where he was engaged in the business until 1875, when he removed to Wonewoc; there he established the Wonewoc Manufacturing Company, which he conducted three years. Since coming to the county he has been the leading manufacturer of all classes of vehicles, and has drawn his patronage from Juneau, Monroe, Sauk and Adams counties. He employs eight men throughout the year, all of whom are masters of the craft.

Mr. Rodell is a native of Prussia, Germany, born October 17, 1829, a son of Michael and Frederica (Hintz) Rodell. He grew to maturity in his native land, and was trained in all the details of the trade which he has since followed. He emigrated to America in 1854, arriving June 27, in the city of New York. In 1856 he founded a business at Palmyra, Wisconsin, and since

Amos Greenfield

that time he has been successfully engaged in manufacturing. He is a man of public spirit and has encouraged both by his influence and means every worthy enterprise that has been projected for the benefit of Juneau county.

He was united in marriage at Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, May 5, 1856, to Miss Fannie Frohmander, and they are the parents of five sons and two daughters: Albert and William H. are both residents of Chicago; Charles, Frederick and August are associated with their father in business; they have all had an excellent education and thorough business training; the daughters are Louisa and Susie, at home. Mr. Rodell is a member of Wonewoc Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Mauston Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F., and of Lisbon Encampment. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, and has been a member of the board of Aldermen. He is a progressive business man, and has striven to promote the welfare of his town and county as well as to advance his own interests.

AMOS GREENFIELD is a wealthy ex-farmer who resides in the town of Tomah, and is one of the pioneer settlers of Monroe county, Wisconsin. He was born in Montgomery county, New York, June 4, 1823, to Amos and Sarah (Cole) Greenfield. His paternal grandfather, Archibald Greenfield, was a Scotchman by birth, and the Coles originally came from Holland. Amos Greenfield removed with his mother's people from New York to Erie county, Pennsylvania, at about the age of seven years, and there his mother, who was a widow, re-married and remained until about 1860, when she went to Keokuk county, Iowa, and resided with a daughter until her death. Amos was one of a family which consisted of seven sons and two daughters. One son died in infancy and the rest grew to mature years, but several have now passed away.

The subject of this sketch is the only one of the family now living in Wisconsin. He remained in Pennsylvania until he was twenty-three years of age, and was married there, to Miss Lucy Church, a daughter of Stephen and Jerusha (Herrick) Church, the former born in Vermont and the latter in Massachusetts. Mr. Church went to Erie county, New York, when twenty-two years old, there married Miss Herrick, who had removed to Erie county, New York, with her parents from Massachusetts when twelve years of age. They had settled on what was known as the Holland purchase, but in 1838 they removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania; in 1847 to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and about 1850 to La Grange, this county, where the rest of their days were spent. Mrs. Greenfield is one of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, but many of this family have long since crossed the river of death. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield was celebrated in April, 1846, and in June of that year they removed to Kane county, Illinois, five years later moving to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and in 1854 to Monroe county. They settled on a farm, on a portion of which the town of La Grange is now situated, and Mr. Greenfield has the honor of having turned the first furrow in that town. They resided on this farm until October 1, 1891, when they removed to Tomah, where they have a pleasant and comfortable home. They have no children of their own but have an adopted daughter, Mary Bowen, Mrs. Greenfield's niece, who was taken by them to raise at the age of three months. She married Justin Maynard

and died in July, 1881, her husband dying in 1887. They left two children; Ethel L. and Mae W., who have lived with Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield since the death of their mother, and are beloved and cared for by them as though they were their own children. This estimable couple are well-known and esteemed citizens of Monroe county, and in religious belief are believers in the "Age to Come" Advent Church. Politically, Mr. Greenfield is a Republican.

JOHN A. PETERSON, one of the old settlers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born at Amelisburg, Prince Edward county, Ontario, June 3, 1844, a son of William A. and Betsey E. (Stoneburg) Peterson. When he was a lad of ten years the family removed to Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, where he passed his youth. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and served from June 7, 1864, to July 17, 1865; he was honorably discharged at Hall's Hill, Virginia. He fought in the battles at Winchester, Cedar Run, and through the Shenandoah valley, at Petersburg, and Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he was severely wounded, being made a cripple for life. He was brave and courageous in the performance of duty, and served faithfully until disabled. After his discharge he returned to New York State, but in a short time came West. He stopped one summer in Ohio and one in Michigan, coming to Monroe county in 1867, where he has since resided. He has given his attention to agriculture, and has carried on the industry with much intelligence and success.

Mr. Peterson's marriage occurred August 8, 1870, when he was united to Mrs. Emma Haskins, widow of Nathan Haskins, and a daughter of Elihu and Sally Lamberton. She was born at Harrisburg, Lewis county, New York, September 26, 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of three children: Etta M. is the wife of Charles Kagel, and they have one son, Harry O.; Robert Edgar and Hattie C. are at home. Our worthy subject is a member of the G. A. R., Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and has served the people of his township as Constable. The family reside on Mrs. Peterson's farm, on section 11, Adrian township, where they have a comfortable home.

HIRAM GETMAN, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, is entitled to representation in this volume, and the following space is cheerfully accorded him. He was born in Herkimer county, New York, a son of Peter and Anna Barbara (Johnston) Getman, and was but two years old when the family moved to Oswego county, New York; there they resided ten years. The date of his birth is April 13, 1835, and when he was twelve years old the family emigrated to the frontier, locating in Walworth county, Wisconsin. At the end of five years they went to Sauk county. It was about this time that Mr. Getman and two of his brothers made a little exploring expedition up the country, looking for cranberries and observing the lay of the land; they prospected and hunted for two weeks, and made a thorough survey of the situation. During the trip their horses showed unmistakable signs of homesickness, refusing to eat until they set out for the return journey. In 1854 they purchased a

farm of 280 acres of Government land in La Grange township, and the following spring commenced improving this tract; the family moved to the place and there the father and mother passed their last days; the father died in 1868, the mother the year before. They had a family of eight children: David, deceased; Betsey, widow of John Fryer; Sarah, deceased; Harvey; Hiram, the subject of this sketch; Lorenzo; Maryette, widow of Lewis Johnston; Rhoda, wife of Frederick Wise.

After the family came to this county Hiram Getman spent eighteen months working for himself away from home; he then spent a year on the farm, and at the end of that time went to Colorado, remaining there eighteen months. Returning from this journey, he enlisted in December, 1863, in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, the latter part of the summer of 1866. He was on scouting duty the greater portion of the time; at one time there were fourteen days that he did not have his boots off, and for five days and nights continuously he rode in the saddle. He was a valiant soldier, and did his duty faithfully and well. When the war was ended he came home and took care of his parents during the rest of their days. After their death he and his brother Harvey took the home place, his share being eighty acres. He has since added a tract of equal proportions, and now has one of the best improved farms in the county.

He is a strong adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and has held the office of School Treasurer and has been member of the Board.

Mr. Getman was married March 29, 1875, to Miss Clara English, a daughter of Isaac and Laura English. She was born in Tomah township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, November 2, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Getman are the parents of seven children: Nellie, Harry, Ruby, deceased, Frank, Ethel, Robert and an infant daughter.

JOHN FRYER, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, having emigrated from Sauk county in 1854, with his wife and three children. They located in what is now La Grange township, where he purchased an unimproved farm from the Government. They at once began to carve out a home in the then new country, which was inhabited by savages and wild animals, and first erected a log shanty for temporary use, and later a comfortable log cabin. They were compelled to undergo many hardships, such as were incident to this country in an early day, going long distances to mill and for such articles of merchandise as were needed until Tomah had reached such magnitude as to demand a store. Mr. Fryer always took an active interest in everything for the advancement and growth of the country, and so far as his ability would permit was a public benefactor in establishing schools, churches, etc., and a leading spirit in building up the social standard.

He was a native of England, and a son of William and Mary Fryer, who came to America when our subject was but a small boy of eight years and located in New York, near Oswego. He received but a common-school education, but being imbued with a desire to acquire an education, took advantage of every opportunity to inform himself, and could be found at night poring over his books. He commenced doing for himself when a mere lad, which made him self-reliant, and which

no doubt proved a benefit to him in after years. September 2, 1844, Mr. Fryer was married, and the following spring came to Wisconsin, stopping in Walworth county for about five years, and then moved to Sauk county. Four years later, in 1854, they came to Monroe county, where he remained until his death in July, 1884, at the age of sixty-three years. He owned a good farm and property in Tomah, was held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends, was a man that strove to follow the teachings of the golden rule, and by so doing endeared himself in the hearts of the people. He was associated with the Methodist Church for forty years, with which society his worthy lady is also identified. Mr. Fryer served in Company I, Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but owing to poor health only remained in the army about four months.

Mrs. Fryer, formerly Elizabeth Getman, was a daughter of Peter and Barbara (Johnson) Getman. Mr. and Mrs. Fryer were the parents of five children: Harvey, deceased in 1860; Sarah, wife of Russell Hanchett; Libbie, widow of John Meld, of Tomah; Lottie, wife of R. H. McMillen, of Tomah, Clara, wife of W. L. Calkins, of this city; Willie S., a resident of Tomah. Mrs. Fryer is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Meld.

John Meld, deceased, was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, in November, 1847, and died in October, 1891. He was reared in La Crosse and Monroe counties, and his early life was devoted to various occupations, but afterward followed engineering. He also owned a good farm one mile north of Tomah, which was operated under his own immediate supervision. He was a member of the Methodist Church, his father, Rev. John Meld, having been a minister of the same society. Mr. Meld was married December 24, 1872, to Miss Libbie Fryer, and they had two children: Nellie, deceased; and Bessie, now three years of age.

JOHN RANDALL, a pioneer of Monroe county, was born in Wiltshire, England, January 18, 1814. He grew to manhood in his native county, and was employed in the cotton mills, and was also engaged as engineer for some time. In July, 1840, he came to America, and located at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he made his home until 1855, and in that year came to Monroe county. He buried his first wife in England, and was again married in that country, but was bereft of this wife in Illinois. In August, 1855, Mr. Randall married Miss Ann Watson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, November 15, 1828, and was brought by her parents, Leonard and Ann (Moore) Watson, to Canada when four years of age. After his last marriage Mr. Randall located on the farm where his widow and son now reside, which was then unimproved land. They erected a log house, made many other improvements, and the entire surroundings now denote thrift, energy and prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Randall have one child, and by his former marriages Mr. Randall had three children, viz.: Harriet, wife of Charles Griffin, of Monroe county; Sarah E., wife of W. W. Green; Mary C., of Decatur, Michigan; and William H.

The latter was born on the old homestead, about two miles south of Tomah, May 10, 1857, and has taken up his father's vocation, and is carrying on the work so nobly commenced. He is one of the rising young agriculturists of this county, and stands in the front ranks of the well-to-do citizens of To-

nah. Mr. Randall was married December 23, 1880, to Miss Eva J. Dewey, who was born in Monroe county, October 25, 1857, a daughter of Norman and Minerva Dewey. To this union has been born one child, Grace Leona. The wife and mother died April 14, 1890. Mr. Randall is a Republican in his political views, has held the office of Township Clerk and Clerk of the School District a number of years, is progressive in his ideas, and strives to better the condition of affairs for the public good. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Tomah, and has been active in promoting the best interests of that body for the past fourteen years, as has also his mother.

ISAAC VANDERVOORT, a well-known farmer of Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in Schoharie county, New York, September 9, 1834, a son of James R. and Mary (Baker) Vandervoort, also natives of the Empire State. The parents emigrated to Monroe county in 1866, where they passed the last days of their lives; the father died at the age of ninety-two, and the mother at seventy-five years of age. They reared a family of five children, losing two in infancy; Cornelius, Isaac, the subject of this notice, Maria, wife of E. G. Kinnie, James R., Phidelia, wife of Mr. Featherly. The father was three times married; there were no children of the first union, but seven were born of the second marriage, and one, Jacob Vandervoort, resides in Monroe county. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a carpenter by trade. Isaac Vandervoort was nine years old when the family removed to the West, and settled in Waukesha, which was then known as Prairieville; two years later they went to Merton, and thence to Summit Centre, where they remained two years. Our subject was then fourteen years old, and he and his brothers purchased forty acres near Oconomowoc, which they opened, improved and added to until they had one of the best farms in that section. He continued his residence there until 1860. He was married March 22, 1859, to Laura A. Fuss, who died April 28, 1885, at the age of forty-four years. After his marriage he spent one year on the home farm and then bought forty acres, which he began to improve; he made additional purchases but in 1866 sold the entire tract and removed to Monroe county. Here he bought 160 acres and erected the necessary buildings at once. He now has a good dwelling house, and barns for stock and grain. Since his fourteenth year he has been engaged in threshing a portion of each season, and for twelve years he was interested in a sawmill.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Vandervoort at once offered his services to his country, but was rejected; the spirit of patriotism was not quenched, however, although he made a third application before he was received. He enlisted in July, 1864, as a member of Company L, First Heavy Artillery, and served one year. He affiliates with the Republican party, has been chairman of the Board, has served as Assessor and as a member of the School Board. He belongs to the G. A. R., Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42. He has been a member of some temperance organization since he was fourteen years of age, and has never tasted an intoxicating drink; he has also discarded the use of tobacco.

By his first marriage Mr. Vandervoort had eight children: Alvin J., Edwin J., Frank E., George, D. D. Y., Mary J., Roy L., and Lulu B. He was married February 20, 1887;

to Naomi Hoag, a native of Monroe county, New York. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is chairman of the official board. He has always taken an active interest in the elevation of the moral and educational standards in the county, and merits the esteem in which he is held.

MRS. ALMIRA A. JENNINGS, one of the pioneer settlers of Monroe county, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, November 17, 1828, a daughter of Amos and Abigail (Giddings) Brown, natives of New Hampshire, but both now deceased. Mrs. Jennings was partially reared in her native State, and moved to Vermont with her parents in an early day, where they subsequently died. They had fourteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and only five now survive. Mrs. Jennings was married in Vermont, January 22, 1848, to Henry W. Cressy, who was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in March, 1824, and who died July 24, 1864, at the battle of Decatur, Georgia. He served in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company D. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cressy made their home at North Adams, Massachusetts, until in May, 1855, when they came to Wisconsin, stopping first near Madison. In September, 1855, they came to Monroe county, remained eighteen months at Jacksonville, and then moved to their farm on section thirty-four, which he purchased of the Government. In 1857 they erected a frame residence, which was destroyed by fire in March, 1863, and Mrs. Jennings then erected a log cabin, in which she made her home until March, 1890, at which time that also was destroyed by fire. In the spring of 1891 she moved to Tomah, and is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. J. Wells. She now owns 153 acres of land near Tomah.

Mrs. Jennings was again married December 1, 1867, to George Jennings, a native of England, who died in April, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Jennings has done much toward building up this county by her efforts in the social and moral world, and has a large circle of friends. She had five children by her first union: Effie L., wife of Jacob Wells of Tomah; Jason A., a resident of Denver, Colorado, died April 30, 1892, at his brother's residence in Monroe county, Wisconsin; Anson H., of Hartington, Nebraska; Stephen W., a resident of Rocky Ford, Colorado; and one deceased in infancy. Mrs. Jennings has an adopted daughter, Hattie A. Walker, wife of Hiram Walker, of Tomah. Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC ENGLISH, deceased, was born in Suffolkshire, England, in September, 1814, a son of John and Elizabeth (Godfrey) English. When our subject was a small boy the family came to America, locating at Frampton, province of Quebec, where the father died three years later. About eighteen months afterward the two sons, James and Isaac, went to Upper Canada, now Ontario, and thence to New York, where James was engaged in farming about nine years. Isaac traveled considerably, doing whatever he could find to do, and about 1841 the brother located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Isaac then entered the Mexican war, after which he joined the seekers after wealth and made the trip to California, but one year afterward returned to Wisconsin.

In 1854 our subject came to Monroe county, where he took a claim of 160 acres in Tomah township, to which he added until he owned 300 acres. He came to this county with three yoke of cattle and a wagon, loaded with their household goods and supplies, and at once set to work to form some kind of shelter until they could erect a dwelling. They accordingly took blankets, quilts, etc., and constructed a temporary house, in the form of a tent, making their bed on boards, laid on two logs. They lived in this way one month, when they erected a log shanty, 10 x 20 feet, covered with bark and shakes, and in this rudely constructed house made their home about two years. This same cabin proved a place of refuge to many a weary wanderer and seeker after homes, and many times the little home was filled to its utmost capacity, and here many happy hours were spent by Mr. and Mrs. English, who were young and full of vigor, and could see bright visions in the future of better days. In 1856 they began to realize their fond hopes, and erected a fine frame residence, 18 x 26 feet, with a wing of the same dimensions, which was the pride of this county, as it was the first good building of such magnitude erected in this part of the township. Mr. English always took an active interest in pushing forward any enterprise that was for the public good, was an active worker in the Republican party, and held many offices of trust in his township. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and served eighteen months. Socially, he was a member of the Masonic order. His death occurred October 6, 1882.

Mr. English was married in March, 1854, to Miss Laura Webb, a daughter of Joseph and Laura (Benjamin) Webb. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was one of the early New England settlers. Mrs. English was born in Watson, New York, in 1837. Our subject and wife had eight children, as follows: Ida, wife of Sanford Kinmore; Clara, wife of Hiram Getman, of La Grange township; Mary, wife of Fred Ames; Frances, wife of Loren Durkee; Wallace, of Lisbon, Juneau county, Wisconsin; Willis, deceased; Isaac, deceased; Hattie, deceased; William, of Tomah; and Gertrude, at home. In the spring of 1883 Mrs. English removed to Tomah City, where she has a pleasant residence just north of the Congregational Church.

JAY E. RICHARDS, a rising young merchant of Manston, Wisconsin, has been established in business there since June, 1888. He carries a complete stock of general merchandise, making a specialty of dry goods and boots and shoes. Mr. Richards was born at Reelsburg, Wisconsin, September 19, 1866, a son of Sylvanus and Josephine (Mackey) Richards; he was reared in his native town, and received his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he began the study of medicine, but concluded he would prefer a commercial life. He therefore entered the mercantile establishment of Harris & Hosler as bookkeeper; he filled the position for three years, and during the time also acted as assistant express agent. He then came to Manston in 1888, and embarked in business for himself; formed a copartnership with Mr. Dangel, which existed two years, and the following two years he conducted the business alone. At the beginning of the year 1892 W. A. Remington was admitted to the business and the firm is now

J. E. Richards & Co. Mr. Richards has shown exceptional ability for mercantile pursuits, and has met with gratifying success since coming to Manston. He is a man of honor, and is worthy of the confidence he has inspired in a wide patronage.

He was united in marriage December 25, 1890, to Miss Irma Grote, daughter of Judge Grote of Manston. In his political opinions he adheres to the principles of the Democratic party.

Sylvanus Richards, the father of Jay E., is deceased, but the mother survives, and is a resident of Manston.

THOMAS H. HANCOCK, a successful farmer of Monroe county, was born in Cornwall, England, December 5, 1837, a son of John and Elizabeth (Bartels) Hancock, also natives of England. The parents both died in this State, the father in 1843, and the mother in October, 1889. They had eight children, viz.: John, a soldier in the late war, died in Racine county, Wisconsin, at an advanced age; Richard, was also a soldier in the late war, and died in the same county, Samuel C., died in Monroe county, August 16, 1882, aged forty-seven years; William B., a member of the Forty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the late war, died in Monroe county, January 6, 1876, aged forty years. Thomas H., our subject; Mary Ann was the wife of John Bullamore, and died while her husband was in the Civil war; George H., deceased in infancy; and one who died in England.

Thomas H., our subject, was but four years of age when he came with his parents to America, settling in Racine county, Wisconsin, where his father took 200 acres of wild Government land. After the father's death the mother remarried, and left that home for another in the same neighborhood. After reaching his majority our subject came to Wilton township, Monroe county, where he pre-empted a farm of 160 acres of heavily timbered land, but after getting comfortably settled he felt it his duty to go to the front in defense of his country. March 30, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participated in the battle and capture of Mobile, and after the close of the war returned to Wisconsin. He remained on his farm in Wilton township until 1868, when he purchased his present farm of eighty acres on sections 27 and 28, which was partially improved with a barn and small log cabin. Since his residence here Mr. Hancock has built a fine frame house, 16 x 26 feet, two stories high, and has also good barns for stock and grain. He is engaged in general farming, and at times also works at the carpenter's trade. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and is one of the most active workers for his party's welfare in this part of the county. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years; has been Treasurer of the District Board nine years, and Director six years. Socially, he is a member of the Henry W. Cressy Post, G. A. R. No. 42, at Tomah.

Mr. Hancock was married April 9, 1863, to Anna Eliza Mee, a daughter of Benjamin and Lois (Pollard) Mee, early pioneers of Monroe county. They came to this country from England about 1847, stopping one year in Canada, and in 1848 moved to Rochester, Racine county, Wisconsin. Nine years later the parents came to Monroe county, where the father died in 1882; the mother died at Rochester in 1849. Mr. and Mrs Hancock have had seven children, viz.: Etta J., wife

of William Rowan, of La Grange township; Elwin C., a resident of Fifield, Price county, Wisconsin; Ulysses S., at home; Eugene T., also at home; Harry A., deceased; Louis E., at home; and John William, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hancock are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family are among the county's most worthy and respected citizens.

OLIVER B. STEVENS was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, February 20, 1853, and passed his boyhood and youth on the old Stevens homestead, in Adrian township, until the death of his mother in 1865. He was then taken to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he lived with his Uncle, Alex. Cook, one of the oldest attorneys in that part of the State. He remained there in quiet contentment until he was seventeen years of age, when he determined to face the world on his own account. In order to carry out this secretly cherished plan, he ran away from his uncle, and secured a position as newsboy on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne railroad; he afterward ran from Chicago to St. Louis on the Chicago & Alton road, and then on the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road. After six months of this experience he was made brakeman on the Missouri Pacific, and served in this capacity and as baggagemaster for five years. At the expiration of this period he removed to Texas, and held the position of conductor on one of the southern roads for thirteen months. He came back to his old home in Adrian at last, and bought the north half of the old homestead; here he has made many valuable improvements, erecting a good frame residence and substantial barns for stock and grain. All his surroundings are indicative of thrift and wise economy, and show him to be the practical, intelligent farmer that he is.

Politically, he affiliates with the Prohibition party, zealously supporting its principles; he was formerly a Republican.

Mr. Stevens was married December 6, 1877, to Miss Lola Jackson, a daughter of Judge W. W. Jackson. Mrs. Stevens was born in Adrian township, on the old Jackson homestead, October 27, 1860.

They have a family of two children, George W. and Mabel. The mother is a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During the winter of 1887 '88, Mr. Stevens went to St. Paul and was employed by the St. Paul & Duluth railroad as yard-master; he still has a lingering fondness for railroad life, but really prefers the quiet of his rural home.

H. SCHULTZ, one of the young and enterprising citizens of Tomah, was born in Germany, August 6, 1853, a son of John and Mary (Bartels) Schultz. When a child our subject came with his parents to America, locating in Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he was educated in the district schools of Jacksonville, and reared to farm life. At the age of twenty years he began the milling business, having learned the trade in Clark county, and later went to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he worked for a time in the mills. He then came to Tomah and was employed by Barnes & Bockstater for three years, after which he engaged in business for himself, buying the mill owned by Blackman & Son, which he converted from a feed to a roller

flouring mill, having a capacity of sixty barrels daily. He manufactures the Tomah Straight Roller Process flour, which is the leading brand. In 1877 Mr. Schultz purchased property in this city, which he converted into a residence in 1890.

He was married in 1877, to Miss Dena A. Nelson, a daughter of John and Diana (Mendell) Nelson. The father is now deceased, and the mother resides in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have two children: Freddie D. and Goldie. Mr. Schultz is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the M. W. A. and K. of P. lodges, and has held the office of treasurer in the latter for four terms. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and the family are among the most worthy and respected citizens in the county.

MYRON BRACKETT was born in Kenbebec county, Maine, December 1, 1850, a son of James H. Brackett, deceased who was a son of John Brackett, a native of Maine. James H. Brackett was one of the first settlers of Monroe county, and one of the leading business men of Cataract. He married Rose Deborah Brown, a native of Waldo, Maine, a daughter of Seth and Hannah (Whitney) Brown, natives of Maine and Massachusetts respectively. They emigrated to Monroe county, Wisconsin, in 1864, and Mr. Brackett engaged in the hotel business at Cataract; he also had mercantile and agricultural interests in the county. His death occurred April 17, 1891, at the age of eighty-four years; his wife still survives. They had born to them three children: Myron; Hubert L., and Mary, who died at the age of sixteen years. Myron Brackett was thirteen years old when the family removed to this State; here he grew to maturity, attending the common schools and later becoming a student at the Galesville (Wisconsin) University. He taught school for several terms, and proved a very capable and efficient instructor.

In 1877 he turned his attention to agriculture, settling on his present farm which is one of the best in the county; he has 320 acres of rich, valley soil, and the place has many valuable improvements; there are two good dwelling houses, and the barns, sheds, and cribs all give evidence of a thrifty hand. Mr. Brackett does a small dairy business, keeping twenty good cows.

In 1877 his marriage to Miss Agnes J. Blodgett occurred; Mrs. Brackett is a woman of exceptionable ability, and before her marriage was a popular teacher; her parents, J. H., and Elizabeth (Macumber) Blodgett, were early settlers of Monroe county; they were natives of Connecticut and Ohio respectively; both are now deceased. Mrs. Brackett was born, reared and educated in this county, and is one of a family of four: Effie Converse, Alice Trumbly, and Charles. Mr. Brackett and wife are the parents of four children: Mary A.; Lolo W.; Alice M.; and Hattie. He has represented the people of his township as Clerk for the past three years, and has been Chairman of the Board; he is a very efficient officer, and has given entire satisfaction to the public. He affiliates with the Democratic party.

ARTHUR W. JEWELL, has been prominent among the farmers of Leon township for many years, and has been a resident of Monroe county since 1854. It is, therefore, fitting that his name should ap-

pear among the pioneers of this section, and that he should be recorded as one to whom the coming generation is indebted for the rapid advance of civilization in the great commonwealth of Wisconsin. He was born in Glostershire, England, March 19, 1831, a son of William S. and Jane (Smith) Jewell, also natives of England. He was a lad of ten years when his parents left Great Britain for the United States; they sailed from Liverpool for New York, and after arriving in port continued their journey to Wisconsin; they first located in Racine county, but in 1854 settled in Leon valley, where the mother died in 1865, age sixty years; the father died January 8, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight years. In early life he had followed the occupation of a miller, but in later years devoted his time to farming. Politically he affiliated with the Republican party. He was a man of sterling integrity, who never exacted usury from his fellow men. He never gave a mortgage on any of his property, and was never a party to a law suit, in any way. In religious thought broad and liberal, never having been a member of any church. His wife was a consistent member of the Congregational Church. They reared a family of thirteen children, five grew to maturity, A. W. being one of the number. He grew to manhood upon the farm, and received his education in the pioneer schools which were taught in a log cabin.

He now owns a good farm of 148 acres, 40 acres of which is timber land; the residence is pleasantly situated on a natural building site, and the barns, shed and cribs are all arranged with a view to comfort and convenience. He has been very successful in raising live-stock, and has produced some fine specimens of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs.

Mr. Jewell was united in marriage, January 2, 1857, with Mary Marshall, a native of Dutchess county, New York, and a daughter of Robert Marshall; to whom was born one daughter, Clara, who is the wife of Sheldon Cole of Sparta, Wisconsin. Mrs. Mary Marshall Jewell died in 1885. Mr. Jewell was married a second time, being united in September, 1885, to Anna Larson, a native of Norway, and a daughter of Lars and Martha (Hanson) Anderson, also natives of Norway. They had three children: Anna Matilda, born March 5, 1886; William S., born February 19, 1888; and Lillie Estella, born April 5, 1892.

Our worthy subject is a Republican, stanch and true. He is liberal and progressive in his views of life, is frank in manner and highly respected by his fellow men.

IRA J. ROOT, a pioneer of Monroe county, is a son of Thomas A. and Harriet (Knapp) Root, natives of New York. The parents came to this State in the fall of 1854, stopping first near Baraboo, Sauk county, and in the spring of 1856 they came to Monroe county. They made their home at Jacksonville about four years, and then came to the farm of 120 acres now owned by our subject. They immediately began to improve the place, erected a good frame residence, barns for stock and grain, and made other necessary improvements. In the spring of 1864, the father enlisted in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and served with his regiment until 1864, when he was sent home on a furlough on account of a severe sickness, and died a few days later, October 12, 1864, aged forty-six years and eleven months. The mother died March 10, 1879, at the age of sixty-three years. They were the parents of

four children: Jason B., of Dickey county, North Dakota, who served in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, during the late war; Ira, our subject; Jane C., now Mrs. Dewey, of Monroe county; Orril H., widow of W. H. Jennings, of Tomah. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ira Root, our subject, was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1847, and at the age of seventeen years he took charge of the home farm, and looked after the welfare of his mother until her death. In 1880 he purchased the entire home farm, of which he has made one of the best places in the county. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party.

Mr. Root was married December 28, 1870, to Mary Dewey, who was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin, August 11, 1850, and they have had seven children, viz.: Arthur T., a student at the Curtis Business College, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Minnie E., Edith M., Mabel G., Orson J., Eva J. and Irvin N.

ROSWELL SMITH, a well-known agriculturist of La Fayette township, Monroe county, has been a resident of the State of Wisconsin since 1855. He was born at Sutton, Canada East, June 22, 1833, a son of William and Sarah (Winchester) Smith; the father was a son of John Smith, a native of Scotland; he was Paymaster-General of the English army, and received a grant of land from the Government, consisting of four hundred acres located at Sutton; the mother was born at Plainfield, Massachusetts, and belonged to an old and highly respected family. They had nine children, six sons and three daughters; the father lived to be seventy-two years of age, and the mother reached seventy years; the father was a blacksmith by trade, and was a very skillful workman; he emigrated to the United States in 1865, and purchased a fine farm in Monroe county, Wisconsin. Our subject was reared in the Dominion, and there received his education; he became familiar with all the details of the management of a large stock-farm, and has since followed agriculture in some of its branches. In 1855 he removed to Wisconsin, and assisted in organizing La Fayette township in Monroe county; he was elected one of the officers, and remained here two years, at the end of which time he returned to the East. In 1868, he disposed of his property, and came back to Monroe county; he purchased 145 acres of fine land; forty acres being in oak timber; this farm is not surpassed in the county in point of fertility of soil or in improvements; a brook of pure water flowing through the place adds very materially to its value; the buildings are roomy and substantially made, and the place is well stocked; there are some good specimens of trotting horses and a fine herd of Jerseys, in which Mr. Smith takes a just pride.

In 1860, January 1, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Lydia Adams, a daughter of C. S. Adams and granddaughter of Dr. D. Adams, who was a noted surgeon of Vermont; the mother's maiden name was Sarah Reynolds, and she, too, was born in the Green Mountain State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children: Charles W., is a contractor and builder of West Superior; Nellie E., is an artist of considerable ability; and Alonzo R., is a teacher of elocution in the Madison (Wisconsin) high school. Mr. Smith is identified with the Democratic party; he is a member of Valley Lodge, No.

60. A. F. & A. M., having joined the order in 1861. He is a man of good business qualifications, is genial of disposition and very popular throughout the county.

S. WETHERBY, the efficient Clerk of Juneau county, Wisconsin, is a native of Pennsylvania, born at Scott, Luzerne county, December 31, 1833. His parents, Nathaniel and Patience (Vail) Wetherby, were New Englanders by birth, of English descent, but both passed their last days in the Keystone State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as Captain. They had a family of nine children, five of whom are now living. Mr. Wetherby is the only one resident in Wisconsin. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools, attending during the winter season, and in the summer assisting with the planting and reaping. When he reached his eighteenth year he began working for himself, and for five years he followed agriculture. He then secured a position as clerk in a dry-goods store, and was employed in this capacity until 1886. He came to the West, however, in 1856, settling in Manston, Wisconsin. From 1886 to 1888 he was bank clerk, and in the latter year was elected County Clerk of Juneau county, his opponent being C. F. Cutler, who had held the office for thirty-two years continuously. Mr. Wetherby has been re-elected and is the present incumbent. In politics, he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and he has acted as City Treasurer.

He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1862, uniting with Northern Light Lodge, No. 81. In 1866 he joined Chapter No. 33, R. A. M., and in 1884, Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, K. T. He is Secretary of the blue lodge and Scribe of the chapter.

Mr. Wetherby was married October 17, 1858, to Miss Agnes McClung, who was born in Connecticut in January, 1835. They have had a family of six children born to them: Ernest and Angie are deceased; Elmer S., in the United States railway postal service since 1886; O. Merton, foreman of the job department of the La Crosse *Republican and Leader*; Arthur H., telegraph operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company; and Inez H., deceased. Mrs. Wetherby is a consistent member of the Congregational Church of Manston. In all his business career, both as a private employé and as a public servant, Mr. Wetherby has maintained the highest reputation as to his integrity and honor, and has the warmest approval of a large and intelligent constituency.

AMOS A. BIGELOW, a pioneer of Monroe county, is one of four brothers, all residents of this county. He was born in Essex county, New York, in 1828, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Chilcutt) Bigelow. The first American ancestor of this family was John Bigelow, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in the early days of that colony. He married Mary Warin at Watertown, October 30, 1842, and at a family reunion of the Bigelows, held at Worcester, Massachusetts, June 2, 1887, about 200 descendants of the first John Bigelow were present.

The parents of our subject had nine children, five sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to mature years. The mother

died in New York in 1855, after which the father came to Monroe county, Wisconsin, and lived with his son Oscar W., who was the first of the family to come to this State. The others followed, and the father lived with his children until death, which occurred at the home of Amos A., at the age of seventy-six years. John, the eldest son, died in the State of New York a number of years ago; Nancy M. is the wife of H. B. Grinsby, of Hancock, Michigan; Rosetta D., deceased, was the wife of Alonzo Chapman; Oscar W., a resident of Tomah; Lucinda, deceased in 1889, was the wife of Henry Fish; Dan W., a resident of Lincoln, Monroe county; Polly, wife of George Trowbridge, of La Grange; Hiram, also a resident of La Grange; and Amos A., the subject of this sketch.

WILLIAM McMULLEN, a successful farmer of Monroe county, was born in county Down, Ireland, March 18, 1829, a son of Brice and Margaret (Harbertson) McMullen. The father died in his native country, and the mother in America. At the age of eighteen years our subject came with his sister to America, locating in Ulster county, New York, where he made his home until 1875, and in that year came with his family to Monroe county, Wisconsin. He purchased a farm of 120 acres on section 20, in what is now La Grange township, where in the fall of 1857 they erected a log house, 14 x 22 feet. In 1873 he erected his present frame residence, 18 x 26 feet, with a wing, 18 x 23 feet; has improved sixty acres of his farm, and has also added 120 acres to his original purchase. He afterward disposed of this land, and in 1889 purchased forty acres in the southern part of La Grange township, near the city of Tomah, and in 1888 bought his home property in Goodyear's addition to Tomah. Mr. McMullen has done much toward building up and improving this part of the county, has made general farming his business since his residence here, and is now living a retired life.

He was married December 7, 1852, to Martha Finley, who was born in the north of Ireland, March 16, 1834, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fee) Finley. The father died in 1853, and the mother is still living, a resident of New York. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen have had eleven children, viz.: Thomas A., in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at La Crosse; Robert H., engaged in the livery business at Tomah; Mary J., wife of William B. Reikie; William J., in the restaurant and bakery business in Tomah; Margaret, wife of Levi Bigelow; Martha, wife of William H. Spooner, of La Grange township; Sarah, wife of William Fryer; Rosina, wife of Byron Gilson; Euphemia M., Anna and Bryce, at home.

Politically, Mr. McMullen is a Republican, has always been one of the most active and worthy citizens of this part of the county, and by his honesty and integrity has won a large number of friends. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen and five children are members of the Congregational Church.

GEORGE P. STEVENS, deceased, was born in Otsego county, New York, October 15, 1815. He was reared at Cooperstown, in his native county, and there learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until he came to the West. After he had reached his majority he was united in marriage to Miss Emily Shove, who was born

in Danbury, Connecticut, October 12, 1815. They continued to reside in New York State until 1844, when they came West and located in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Shortly afterward they removed to Washington county, where Mr. Stevens cleared and improved three farms; he resided there several years, and in the fall of 1855 he removed with his family to Monroe county and settled on a tract of 160 acres of wild land, section 12, Adrian township; here he erected a frame residence which still stands, a monument to pioneer days; the son George has built an addition to the house, which is still occupied by the family. The father and mother here spent their last days; Mr. Stevens died April 24, 1867, and Mrs. Stevens passed away December 25, 1865. Mr. Stevens was actively interested in local politics, and was chairman of the Board of Supervisors; he affiliated with the Republican party, was liberal in his views, was generous with his means, and a stanch advocate of temperance. He was a pioneer of Waukesha, Washington and Monroe counties, and entered into the spirit of the times with the zest characteristic of the true pioneer. He had a family of six children: Caroline, wife of J. F. Turner; Alice; Nancy, wife of C. E. Bell; George P., the subject of this sketch; Oliver and Chester.

George P. Stevens was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, July 15, 1851, and from his fifth year was reared on the old homestead, a portion of which he now occupies. He received his education in the district schools, and has always given his attention to agriculture. Although a mere lad at the time of the death of his parents, he took charge of the estate and kept the family together. Four years later the oldest sister was married, when he turned the affairs over to her and her husband. He then worked out by the month, and during the winter attended school. In 1876 he purchased eighty acres of the homestead, to which he has since added thirty acres; the land is all improved, and Mr. Stevens is considered one of the most intelligent and successful farmers in the county.

He was married November 25, 1875, to Miss Ida Jackson, a daughter of W. W. and Amanda Jackson, born in Monroe county, September 3, 1856. Four children have been born of this union: Harold L., Gracie, Ruth and Leonard. The parents are worthy and consistent members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mr. Stevens is an ardent Republican. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors from 1885 to 1889, and again in 1891; he has also been Township Treasurer. He is a lover of law and order, and living a life of law and order he has won the highest regard of his fellow-citizens.

DAVID H. DOUGLAS, one of the pioneer settlers of Monroe county, was born in Canada, in 1832. When a small boy his father moved to Lockport, New York, where he was left an orphan at about eight years of age, his mother having died when he was a babe. After his father's death he made his home at Lockport a few years, and was then taken by the County Commissioners and lodged at the poor farm. He was afterward engaged to work at different farms, and later went to Livingston county, where he remained five years; next went to Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York, and in 1854 came West to Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1855 he came to Monroe county, but three years later returned to Jefferson county; in the fall of 1859 went to

California; one year afterward moved to near San Francisco, where he was engaged in the lumber business in the redwoods; two years later removed to Mendocino county; two years afterward to Oregon, where he was engaged in the lumber trade eight months at Gardner City; and then, in March, 1866, returned to Wisconsin. The same year Mr. Douglas purchased eighty acres of unimproved land on section 17, La Grange township, where he erected a good frame residence, 16 x 20 feet, with an addition, 12 x 24 feet, and has since devoted himself to general farming. He now has forty-five acres under cultivation, is a Republican in his political views, and has held the office of chairman of the Town Board and Town Treasurer.

Mr. Douglas was married April 3, 1866, to Julia C. Root, who was born in Onondaga county, New York, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Whitney) Root. To this union has been born four children: Ida, wife of George Polifka, a railroad man of Wausau; Lillie M., wife of Henry Hall, of Tar Valley, Monroe county; Mabel, a teacher of Lincoln township; and Inez P., at home. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

J. F. SPRAGUE & SON are the proprietors of the Manston *Star*, one of the permanent institutions of the county of Juneau. The first number was issued June 10, 1857, D. McBride, editor and publisher. At the end of the first year he sold the outfit to Stevens Bros., who were succeeded in 1859 by the Hon. John Turner; he conducted the paper until September, 1878, when J. F. Sprague & Son became proprietors; they have since continued the publication of the paper. The office has a complete outfit, Campbell, Peerless and Gordon presses, and an extensive supply of job and news type; the work is of superior style and equal to that of any city establishment.

John F. Sprague, the senior publisher, is a native of the State of Maine, born at Bath, September 5, 1821. There he acquired his education in the common schools and academy, and at an early age entered the printing office as an apprentice. He served the full seven years, as was the custom in those times, and in January, 1840, began work as a journeyman, at Farmington, Maine. At the end of one year he formed a partnership with J. S. Swift, and they published the Farmington *Chronicle* four years, when Mr. Sprague became sole proprietor. He disposed of his interest, and the following year, 1836, removed to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in the printing business. The next year, in company with other printers, he published a daily paper called the *Sun*.

The sweep of emigration to Pike's Peak in 1860 caught Mr. Sprague in its flow, and he went across the plains to Colorado, where he remained two years, alternating between the mines in the gulch now known as Leadville and the printing offices in Denver and Canon City. In 1862 he drifted back to the States, and arrived in Manston in September of that year. In 1865 he became connected with the *Star* office, and in September, 1878, in company with his son, Gleason J., he purchased the good will and material of that publication. They have added largely to the subscription list, have increased the business, and have greatly improved the quality of the work.

Mr. Sprague lays just claim to being the oldest printer in the State, having worked at the business nearly sixty years. He also has the distinction of being a delegate to the first

S. F. B. Morse

county convention of seceders from the Democratic party, in which the name of Republican was assumed; that convention was held at Strong, Maine, August 7, 1854, and since that time our worthy subject has adhered to the principles of that party.

He was married November 23, 1848, to Mary S. Church, of Farmington, Maine. They have one son and one daughter, Gleason J. and Ella M.

M. V. B. MORSE, proprietor of the Cloverdale Stock Farm, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1856. He was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, April 3, 1829, a son of Moses Morse, also a native of Grafton county, New Hampshire, who was a son of William Morse, a descendant of old New England ancestry. Moses Morse married Sallie Eaton, a daughter of Ebenezer Eaton, a native of Merrimac county, New Hampshire. Mrs. Morse died in December, 1854, at the age of fifty-two years; the father emigrated to Monroe county, in 1860, and here passed the remainder of his days; he was born in 1800, and died in 1882. In early life he was a teacher, but during his last years he was engaged in farming; in politics he was a Democrat, and in religious views he was very liberal. He reared a family of three sons and three daughters, who are now widely scattered, with the exception of two brothers, L. C. and M. V. B., who are both residents of Sparta township. Our subject was educated in the district schools, which were often taught by his father; he received a thorough mental training and afterward taught school; he followed this profession for several years, but in 1856 he determined to go to the frontier and make a home and future for himself; he accordingly came to Monroe county, and has developed one of the finest farms in the county; the land is nearly level, and is well set to clover, which looks like a vast flower-garden when in bloom; it is also excellent grain-producing soil, and the whole tract of 430 acres is cultivated each season to the best advantage. Mr. Morse and his son, F. O., are largely engaged in breeding all classes of high-grade stock; they have a fine herd of Holstein cattle, several admirable specimens of Cleveland Bay horses, and a beautiful drove of Merino sheep, numbering 400 head. "Excelsior" is the motto of the Cloverdale farm, and they thoroughly understand the art of keeping up and improving the breeds of stock. They also make a specialty of the dairy business, having several cows with fine milk records.

The buildings of this extensive farm are in keeping with the necessities, are large, well arranged, and thoroughly suited to all the demands of modern agriculture.

Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Maria H. Doten, a daughter of William and Catharine (Barber) Doten; her paternal grandfather was James Doten, whose ancestry is traced to the Mayflower; John Barber, the maternal grandfather was a son of Colonel Barber, a soldier in the war of the Revolution. William Doten and wife had two children: Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Catherine D. Currier; the mother died when Mrs. Morse was five years old, but the father still survives, and is now eighty-seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have four children: Fred O., his father's partner, was born in New Hampshire, but was reared and educated in Monroe county; he married Miss Nettie Bush, a daughter of Elder William Bush, a noted preacher in pioneer days whose history will

be found elsewhere in this volume; they have had two children: Lelia M., who died June 16, 1892; and Gladys M.; Flora B. Morse married G. W. Bush of Omaha, and they have two sons: Martin W., and Maurice; Luella E. is the wife of H. G. Graves, of Milwaukee; William M. is also a resident of Milwaukee.

Mr. Morse is a Democrat in his political convictions, one of the wheel-horses of the party in his township. He is a member of Valley Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., and of Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M. He holds broad, progressive views on religious and educational subjects, and is highly esteemed in the community.

DANIEL HELMS, one of the honored pioneers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in Orange county, New York, in the town of Monroe, December 10, 1834, a son of Henry and Ann (Gannon) Helms, who were also natives of the Empire State; they were of Dutch extraction, and passed their lives in the State of their birth. They had a family of nine children: Hannah, wife of Samuel Davis; Ellen; William H.; Daniel, the subject of this biographical sketch; Sarah A., deceased, the wife of Thomas Potter; Mary E., deceased, wife of Henry Losey; Joseph, a resident of Wisconsin; Charles; Ebenezer, who died from wounds received in the late Civil war; and Coe, deceased. Daniel Helms was reared in the State of New York to the life of a farmer. At the age of sixteen years he assumed the care of himself, and three years later he came to the West, settling in Monroe county in 1854; he engaged in the lumber business, and for twenty-four winters was employed in the woods.

Mr. Helms was married in December, 1857, to Miss Lucy Stayss, who was born July 8, 1840. They located on a farm in Tomah township, where they owned a tract of fifty-nine acres on section 7. Mr. Helms improved this place, and they lived there until 1865, when he sold out, and they returned to New York, and spent one year there, coming back to Wisconsin at the expiration of that time. He then bought his present farm of seventy-nine acres in Adrian township; this was wild and unimproved, but he now has twenty-three acres under cultivation. For the past eighteen years he has followed carpentry. In June, 1890, he met with a serious accident, barely escaping with his life; he was caught in a cyclone, and was bruised, broken and cut in a frightful manner. Politically he is a stanuch Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Helms are the parents of five children: Nancy, the wife of Oscar Booth; Charles; Cora; Harry; and Frances, deceased. The mother is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

James J. Stayss, the father of Mrs. Helms, was one of the very first settlers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, having settled here in 1854. He took up 500 acres lying a little to the west of the present site of Tomah, and made his home in the county until 1860. He did a noble part in the improving of lands and developing the natural resources of the county, and was one of the most highly honored citizens. He was born in Sullivan county, New York, and spent his early life there, removing to Pennsylvania.

He married Miss Nancy Gifford, a native of Orange county, New York. They are now both deceased; the wife passed away in Tomah, but Mr. Stayss died in Colorado. They had a family of five children: John, deceased; Nelson, a resident of Stockton, California; Rosalia, deceased; Lucy, the wife

of our subject; and Mary J., the wife of William Bryant. The mother died in 1877, the father, in 1861. He was a man of broad, public spirit, and was one of the prominent and progressive men of Tomah.

CHARLES M. MASTERS, of Sparta, attorney and counsellor at law and ex-County Judge of Monroe county, has been associated with Joseph Morrow in the firm name of Morrow & Masters for many years. Mr. Masters was born in Hampden county, Massachusetts, the ancestral name being McMaster, of Scotch origin. His parents were John and Laura (Bissell) Masters. His mother belonged to the early Bissell family of Connecticut. His father, who was born in 1805, is still living and resides in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Our subject was one of a family of three brothers and one sister. The eldest, Russell M., is a resident of Seattle, Washington. The next in order of birth is Mrs. Frances L. Forward, who is a graduate of Holyoke Seminary, and was for many years a successful instructor. She is now residing in Springfield, Massachusetts with her father, her husband being dead. T. Edward Masters is in the drug business in Springfield. Our subject was the third in order of birth, and was educated in his native State where he took a preparatory course for college. In the summer of 1865 he came to Sparta, where he pursued the study of law in the office of L. W. Graves. He is a lawyer, having served in a creditable manner as Judge of Monroe county, the firm of Morrow & Masters being well and favorably known throughout the State.

In 1882 his wife died. He has one son, Harry J., who was born in 1880. His daughter, Louise Mabel, died when four and a half years of age.

A man of superior education and natural ability, he has made for himself an enviable reputation, besides which his honorable and straightforward dealings have endeared him to a large circle of constituents.

One of the well-known law firms of Western Wisconsin is that of Morrow & Masters. Hon. Joseph M. Morrow of this firm has resided in Sparta since 1856, and was born in Erie county, New York, January 1, 1832. Joseph Morrow, his grandfather, was born in Ireland, but emigrated to America and became an early settler in Ohio, where he lived until his death. He and his wife passed away on the same day at an advanced age. He was a Presbyterian by faith. Henry Morrow, the father of our subject lived for many years in Ohio. He was married in Pennsylvania to Mary M. Kean, a native of Vermont, but who had come with her parents to Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Soon after his marriage, Henry Morrow moved to Erie county, New York, and near Buffalo of this county, conducted an extensive furniture factory for many years. Here he died in the fall of 1881, his wife dying in the fall of 1880.

Our subject was one of a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, only two of which now survive, our subject and a brother, James B. Morrow, residing in Challis, Idaho. His brother is engaged in the live-stock business at this place. This brother fought in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, first in the three months' service, at the expiration of which time he enlisted in the Seventy-second New York. He participated in McClellan's peninsular campaign and fought under Hooper at Chancellorsville. At this latter place he was taken

prisoner, but was paroled, and when exchanged was assigned to a Captaincy in the famous Sixty-ninth New York. He was again captured and confined at Danville until the close of the war. His health was much broken in the service, for which reason he went West and engaged in stock-raising. This has proved to be a wise move, as he has recovered his health and been financially very successful. Another brother, Elwin P., served in the same war in another regiment, and was killed in the assault on Port Hudson under General Banks.

Our subject passed his early life in western New York, near the city of Buffalo. He graduated from Aurora Academy after which he spent a year in the study of law in Buffalo. He discontinued the study of law for a time and went to Boston, where he was employed for two years and a half in the melodeon establishment. After this he started westward, intending to locate at Des Moines, Iowa. He went via Sparta to visit a brother, George W. Morrow, and was so well pleased with the place and its prospects that he determined to remain. His brother resided in Sparta two years, when he returned to New York State, where he died several years ago. Our subject resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1858 by the late Judge Edwin Flint. He did not, however, engage in actual practice until sometime later, on account of ill health. In May, 1864, he went West, passing two years in Montana and Idaho. In 1866 he returned with his health restored, and at once began the practice of his profession, in which he has since continued. His first partner was Lewis W. Graves, one of the earliest lawyers of Sparta, now deceased. He has been associated with his present partner, Mr. Masters, for many years.

Mr. Morrow was was married in Sparta in 1860 to Miss Olive Graves, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Graves, a well-known Methodist clergyman, now deceased. She is a native of western New York. They have one daughter, named Mary.

Mr. Morrow is a lawyer of ability and ranks high in his profession. He is politically, a Democrat and has served his party in various capacities. In 1862 he was chosen by special election to represent his county in the Legislature of Wisconsin, and has been District Attorney for six terms. He was twice president of the village board of trustees and was for seven years a member of the school board. In 1884 he was delegate at large to the convention which nominated Cleveland, and in 1889 was chairman of the convention which nominated Governor Peck, having been both temporary and permanent chairman of that convention. He has always taken quite an active part in political matters, and has exerted much influence in the councils of his party.

HENRY R. WEAVER, one of the pioneers of Monroe county, was born in Columbia county, New York, May 2, 1830, a son of Hiram and Helen (Snyder) Weaver, both now deceased. When two years of age our subject moved with his parents to the western part of New York, and eleven years later to Kenosha county, Wisconsin. After attaining his majority, Henry R. began work for himself, but remained in partnership with his father until 1860, when he came to Monroe county and located on a tract of land they had purchased about three years prior. This farm consisted of 320 acres of wild land, in sections 20 and

8, La Grange township, and the first year, 1860, he cleared twenty-three acres, and the following spring erected a frame residence 18 x 24 feet, to which he has since built an addition 18 x 22 feet. In 1866 Mr. Weaver erected a fine basement barn, 32 x 42 feet, has all other necessary outbuildings, and has followed general farming all his life, except during the year of 1864, when he operated a sawmill. He now owns a fine farm of 200 acres, eighty acres of which is under a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Weaver was married November 4, 1858, to Rachel S Halladay, who was born in Leeds county, Ontario, Canada, November 23, 1834, a daughter of John W. and Nancy F. (Day) Halladay, natives also of Canada. The mother is deceased, and the father now resides in Kenosha county. To this union has been born four sons: William H., who died at the age of twenty-one; George E. died when ten months old, and Wesley H. and Charles L., both at home. Politically, Mr. Weaver is identified with the Republican party, and has held the office of Town Treasurer, and was Treasurer of the School District about twenty years.

H. MARCHER, whose name is found among the early settlers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in South Carolina, April 4, 1826, a son of George and Elizabeth (Wilson) Marcher. When he was three years of age he was removed to Canada with his parents; thence they went to New York, and later to Ohio. The mother died in Utica, New York, and the father in Sauk county, Wisconsin. He was a minister of the Baptist Church for twenty-five years, and did faithful service for the Master. In 1840, W. H. Marcher and his brother George came to Wisconsin, and settled in Walworth county; here our subject made his home for ten years, devoting his energies to agriculture. He then came to Sauk county, and was married there in 1854 to Levina M. Kellogg, a daughter of George and Hannah (Skellinger) Kellogg, and a native of Steuben county, New York, born May 30, 1835. They continued to reside in Sauk county until 1860, when they came to Monroe county, locating in Tomah. Mr. Marcher followed farming in this vicinity for five years, in the summer, and teaching school during winters, and then purchased 160 acres of land in Lincoln township, which was wild and unimproved, and partly covered by a dense forest. He began making improvements, erecting a frame residence, to which he made an addition some time later; he has also large and convenient buildings for the shelter of live-stock and the storing of grain; sixty acres are now under cultivation and the surroundings are indicative of the thrift and prosperity of the owner.

While Mr. Marcher's chief occupation is farming he has kept busy with other work when the season did not demand his time to be given to tilling the soil; he has burned and marketed a large amount of charcoal, has manufactured brooms, and has made every effort to meet his payments promptly. He has established a home and developed one of the best farms of the county in the face of many obstacles,—a just reward, honestly earned.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and for four years he has served as Justice of the Peace.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcher are the parents of seven children: Herman H. died at the age of twenty years; Ella is the wife of J. P.

Foss; Delbert L. married Miss Addie Richardson; Frank A. married Miss Clara Richardson; Fred E., Addie M., deceased, and George H. The three older sons are all jewelers and are successful business men.

ALMERON J. KELLER, one of the representative agriculturists of Adrian township, has been a resident of Monroe since 1867. He is a native of Juneau county, Wisconsin, born November 27, 1857, the son of Tilson and Lydia (Like) Keller. The parents came from New York, being among the pioneers of Juneau county; they remained there about twelve years, and then removed to Tomah, Monroe county, and later to Adrian township, where the father died in June, 1879, at the age of fifty-three years; the mother is still living and makes her home with our subject. They had born to them a family of six children: Lavinna, deceased; Almeron J.; Addie, wife of Arthur Eaton; Mary, wife of Walter Foot; James; and Mattie, wife of Ira M. Hill. Almeron J. Keller was reared to the life of a farmer, and gained his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he started out in life for himself, engaging in agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he purchased the farm he now occupies; after the death of his father he took charge of the business and cared for his brothers and sisters until they were grown. This duty done, he was united in marriage November 18, 1887, to Miss Esther Chapman, who was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin, November 18, 1857.

Mr. Keller is engaged in general farming, and has one of the best improved farms in the township; the tract consists of eighty acres, sixty of which are under cultivation. In addition to his regular farming pursuits, for the past eight seasons he has operated a threshing-machine which he owns.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a self-made man in the true sense of the word, having arisen from the bottom of the ladder to his present position of financial independence. His honor and integrity of character have won him a host of friends in the community, which is proud to claim him as a citizen.

Jesse Chapman, the father of Mrs. Keller, is one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. He was born in Franklin county, Maine, November 11, 1826, a son of Aaron and Annie (Phillipps) Chapman, natives of Maine and of English extraction. He was reared to farm life, and received a common-school education. In 1853 he was married to Joanna Wyman, who was born in Maine in July, 1830, a daughter of Peter and Susan (Norcross) Wyman, also natives of Maine; they emigrated to Wisconsin, where they passed from this life. Mr. Chapman came to Wisconsin in 1856 and located in Monroe county; he purchased a tract of eighty acres of land which he improved, and he also did an extensive lumber business; in 1870 he disposed of all his property and removed to Lincoln township, Monroe county, where he bought eighty acres of wild land; he improved the land and erected the necessary buildings for a comfortable home, in which he lived for thirteen years; he then sold out and removed to Jackson county, returning to Monroe county at the end of eighteen months; here he purchased forty acres of land in Adrian township, where he has made many improvements. Politically he votes independently. He was a soldier in the late war, being a member of Company E, Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry;

he was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are the parents of six children: Ella, wife of William McGinnis, Esther, wife of A. J. Keller; Ida, wife of James S. Keller; Fred, who married Miss Kittie Hilliker; Delmar, who married Miss Lizzie Decker; and Alvin, residing at home. The father and mother are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the family are among the most highly respected citizens of Monroe county.

THOMAS JENKINS, one of the progressive and intelligent farmers of Leon township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in Wales, February 16, 1840; he emigrated to the United States in 1858, and is a loyal citizen of the country of his adoption. Evan Jenkins, his father, was born in Wales, in 1813, a son of Thomas and Mary (Morgan) Jenkins, also natives of Wales; he was reared in his own country, and during his youth was engaged in agricultural pursuits and coal mining. In 1858 he determined to try his fortune in the New World, and accordingly crossed the sea to America; he came directly to Wisconsin and settled in Monroe county, where he has since made his home. He was one of the pioneers of this section, and bravely bore his part in developing the resources of the country. He was married in his native land, at the age of twenty-seven years, to Margaret Williams, who was born in Wales; of this union five children were born: Thomas, the subject of this biographical sketch; Elizabeth, the wife of W. W. Williams of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Evan, Jr.; David, who resides on the home farm; Llewellyn, a citizen of Leon township. The mother of these children died April 21, 1879, at the age of sixty-seven years; she was a consistent member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Jenkins is an Elder of the church. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a man of excellent business ability, honorable in all his dealings, and enjoys the highest respect of the community. Thomas, the eldest of the family, remained with his father on the home farm until he purchased a farm of W. S. Jones in 1874. He received his education in the common schools, and was thoroughly trained in all the details of agriculture. He now owns 240 acres in his home farm, and ninety-nine acres on section 28; the land is well improved, and the buildings are substantial and conveniently arranged, the whole presenting a neat and attractive aspect.

Mr. Jenkins has been married twice: the first union was at the age of thirty-four years, in 1874, when he was united to Mary Loyd, a native of Wales and a daughter of John and Margaret Loyd; three children were born to them: Milton, Annie and Maggie. Mrs. Jenkins died May 11, 1881. The second marriage was contracted April 6, 1886, with Laura Rathburn, who was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Hallet and Catharine (Cramer) Rathburn, the latter being now deceased. Three children are the result of this union; Hallet, who died in infancy; Gathorn M. and Lyol N.

Deeming the temperance movement the greatest question of the day, Mr. Jenkins has given his hearty support and influence to the Prohibition party. He has held several local offices and has discharged his duties with rare fidelity. He is a member of the I. O. G. T. He is well posted in all the news of the day, has decided views upon all moral and religious questions, and has the courage

of his convictions. He has a valuable library and spends his leisure hours in the company of good books, and is unusually well informed on most subjects. Mr. Jenkins possesses the genius of poetry in a marked degree, as the following production will show:

RAMBLING THOUGHTS.

History tells the tale of the past,
When ages are gone; in future will last.
It chronicles true the Gentile and Jew,
In Monroe, La Crosse and Juneau too.
Settlers of old now forward come bold,
Your records and deeds here are told,
When Indian and squaw ruled over the plain,
The forest upon, the waste o'er the main.
Sons of the forest, couth and unreast,
No writings, no books, tell the tale of the dead.
To the west, to the west, driven like sheep,
The whites, so greedy, their homes want to keep,
Farewell, mound-builder, and Indian, adieu!
God forgive the whites for their treatment of you,
If God in his judgement punisheth thee,
For wasting resources so rich and so free!

The wilderness blossoms now like the rose;
The pale-face has conquered obstacles and foes;
Valleys and hills in culture abound,
Comfortable homes and freedom are found,
Cities adorn the valleys so grand,
With schools and churches and law to command,
Religion and Science are leading the van;
Civilization, refinement, elevates man.
We gaze to the future, the prospect is bright;
Our country is blessed with freedom and might.
Let freemen unite, bravely now stand,
For ballot and schools, free through the land,
And banish forever the demon of rum;
It is Satan's great bulwark to ruin a man.
Foul habits destroy both comfort and health,
Ruin the body, the soul and our wealth.
A nation of slaves to tobacco and gin,
Will bring us to shame, judgement and sin;
Wisdom, prudence and honesty pays;
Then heaven will bless and lengthen our days.

Onward, the watchword, onward to right,
God is our refuge, fortress and light;
In Thee we are trusting, Thee we adore,
Thy name we will praise from mountain to shore.
This volume contains historic lore
Of people that came from every shore;
Here you'll find the Briton and Jew,
American, German and Frenchman too;
Swiss, Dane and Greek, and Irishman free,
Romans and Northmen, many you'll see.
Sturdy Scotchmen and Spaniards bold,
Indians, Negroes have right in this fold.

HARRY ENCKHAUSEN is Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe county. He was elected to this office in November, 1890, superseding I. R. Bryan, who had served for four years.

Mr. Enckhausen was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1863. He graduated from an agricultural college at Elstorf. Frederick Enckhausen, his father, during most of his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was regarded as an authority on agricultural matters, and was quite an extensive writer on subjects pertaining to farming. In 1872, he was appointed president of the college above referred to, a position he held until his death, which occurred in March, 1890. Our subject was one of eight children, consisting of three sons and five daughters. He came to the United States in 1880, locating in Calumet county, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for a time, and was later engaged in a drug store. In the winter of 1883–'84 he was a student at the school of pharmacy in the Wisconsin State University at Madison, and in the spring of the latter year came to Monroe county, where he was engaged in the drug and jewelry business at Tomah, with M. A. Thayer. He was elected to his present position of Clerk of the Circuit Court while thus engaged.

He was married at Tomah, to Miss Millie Talbot, daughter of R. A. Talbot of that place. They have one son, Frederick.

In his political affiliations Mr. Enckhauser is a Democrat. He is a young man of culture and intelligence. His knowledge of the English language is remarkable, considering that he is a German by birth, and has been so few years in this country. His English accent is so perfect that one would not suspect but that he was to the manner born. He is a competent official and is respected and esteemed by his fellow citizens.

JOHN A. SHOLTS of Sparta, United States Pension and Claim Agent, and war claim attorney, is a veteran soldier of the war of the Rebellion. He was born in Springfield, Erie county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1846. His parents were Henry W. and Louisa Sholts, who emigrated to Wisconsin in the fall of 1846, when the subject of our sketch was but a few months old. In the spring of 1847 the family settled in the town of Rutland, Dane county, where the father improved a farm and who was for many years a representative man of that portion of the State. He was elected to various official positions, and was also engaged for a time in the mercantile business in the village of Rutland. He was a well-known pioneer and an energetic and progressive citizen. He was generous and kind-hearted to a fault, as many recipients of his bounty can testify. He and his wife were respected and life-long members of the United Brethren Church. His wife died June 6, 1868. He survived her for a number of years, his death occurring November 27, 1876. They had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Alice Emma, died at about the age of two years. All the others grew to mature life.

Henry Lyman, the eldest, was a highly educated man, a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. He made teaching a profession for many years, and later engaged in the mercantile business, having charge for a time of his father's business in Rutland. Still later, he removed to West Union, Iowa, and engaged in merchandising. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and on the organization of the regiment was commissioned a Lieutenant. He took part in the events leading to the opening of the Mississippi river in the early part of the war, including the taking of Madrid and Island No. 10. He was severely wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, but when his regiment was ordered to Texas he accompanied it. His death occurred in Brownsville, of that State, in the spring of 1864, resulting from the effects of his wound. He left a wife and two sons, who now reside in Dane county.

Martin Van Buren Sholts, the second of the brothers in order of birth, also received a good education, and was for some time engaged in teaching. He enlisted in Company F, Forty-second Wisconsin Regiment and served as musician. He is now a prominent farmer of the town of Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin.

Calvin G. Sholts, the next of the brothers, entered the army in the Civil war as a member of Company B, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, on February 20, 1864, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor on the first day of June of the same year.

Mary Lovisa is the wife of Henry H. Marsh, a hotel-keeper at Manson, Calhoun county, Iowa. Mr. Marsh was also a soldier of the late war, and served in the Seventh Wisconsin. The subject of our sketch is the next in order of birth.

Otis F. P. and Orson W. F., twins, are

residents of Dane county, as is also the youngest member of the family, Louis K. P.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm. He had the advantages of good schools, receiving quite a thorough English education. On August 8, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many of the important events of the war, accompanying his regiment to Oddwater, Mississippi, thence to Jackson in the same State, and participating in the siege of Vicksburg. In the winter of 1863–'64 he took part in the Meridian raid and also in the celebrated but unfortunate Red River campaign under General Banks. In this expedition his regiment formed a part of A. J. Smith's command, and did much hard fighting and endured much suffering Returning to Memphis, where the command arrived on May 30, 1864, he there learned of the death of his two brothers already referred to. From there they went to Tupelo, Mississippi, defeating the famous rebel general, Forrest and returned to Memphis, from which point they soon after went to St. Charles, Arkansas, and, under A. J. Smith, proceeded against Price in Missouri, and finished up the campaign at Warrensburg in that State, returning thence with prisoners to St. Louis. Soon after arriving in the latter city, General A. J. Smith received orders to support General Thomas at Nashville, to which place the command proceeded by steamers, and took an active and prominent part in the defeat and final overthrow of the rebel general, Hood. The command, to which Mr. Sholts belonged, was then ordered to join the forces under General Canby in the defense of Mobile. It took part in the capture of Spanish Fort, where the regiment suffered severe loss. From there they went to Montgomery, Alabama, and there had the pleasure of seeing the enemy come in without their guns, the war having closed. From there he went to Tuskegee, the capital of Macon county, Alabama, where he witnessed the coming in of a portion of the troops of General Johnston, who a short time previously had surrendered to Sherman. Mr. Sholts went thence with his command to Vicksburg, where he was mustered out of the service, and was discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, on September 4, 1865. Returning home to Dane county, he attended an academy for a time, reviewing his studies, but, his health being still precarious from the exposure and fatigues sustained in the army, he determined to go South, hoping to derive benefit from its milder climate.

Returning North later on, he was married, on February 18, 1867, to Miss Emma Kenyon, daughter of Monroe Kenyon. Her father was also a soldier in the late war, having enlisted at Sparta in Company D, of the Twenty-fifth. He served three years, and died in Sparta in 1885, of a disease contracted in the army. Mrs. Sholts's mother died when she was a child, after which the father remarried. Mrs. Sholts is a native of Rutland, Dane county. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Sholts came to Sparta, and has been a resident of Monroe county since then. He was a successful educator for a long time, having taught for twenty-one years, eighteen of which were in Monroe county. On June 3, 1883, he engaged in the pension business, opening an office in Sparta, where he has successfully followed that business ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Sholts have six daughters, their only son, John Earle, dying November 3, 1891, aged two years.

Politically, Mr. Sholts is a Republican, and an earnest and able advocate of the principles of that great political organization. He is a

member and Past Commander of John W. Lyman Post, and a member and Past Master Workman of A. O. U. W., and Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Sparta Musical Association. He has also filled the offices of Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He and family are members of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Sholts was a faithful and efficient soldier, and as a citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of the people.

EDWIN L. BOSTWICK, deceased, was born in Woodstock, Ulster county, New York, June 28, 1830, a son of John and Catherine (Keator) Bostwick, of Holland Dutch descent. The father died January 19, 1892, at Atchison, Kansas, at the age of eighty-six years. Edwin L. moved with his parents to Macedon, New York, when eight years of age, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1862 he came West and engaged in railroad contracting, constructing many lines of railroad in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Wisconsin, and also erected the Kansas City railroad bridge. He was a thorough mechanic, and commanded the highest possible wages. Mr. Bostwick came to Monroe county in 1873, and made his home in Tomah until 1880, when he moved to the farm he had purchased, one mile north of this city. His death occurred on this place, March 6, 1885. He was generous to a fault, and assisted his friends and neighbors in many ways in getting a start. He was a member of the orders of the A. F. & A. M., the K. T., was a man of great social qualities, and in his death the county lost one of its most valuable citizens. While engaged in farming in this county he turned his attention to the rearing of blooded stock, making a special effort to build up a fine grade of the same in short-horn cattle and Poland-China pigs.

Mrs. Bostwick was born in Oneida county, New York, a daughter of Lyman and Eleanor (Owen) Beebe. Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick were married in the fall of 1852, and have had two children: Helen, wife of Charles Shoecraft, of New York, and Harry E., freight agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Tomah. He entered the employ of this company in 1888, and prior to this was engaged in surveying in Illinois, Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota. He graduated at the school of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, of Watertown, Wisconsin, and was married September 23, 1891, to Miss Florence Baker, of Oakdale. Socially, Mr. Bostwick is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Tomah Lodge, No. 132.

SETH CALKINS emigrated to the wilds of Wisconsin in 1851, and endured all the privations incident to pioneer life, courageously doing his duty in aiding the development of the country. He was born near St. Albans, in Quebec, in July, 1817, but was reared in Oswego county, New York. He followed farming until 1833, when he went to Ohio, where he remained two years; at the end of that time he removed to Oxford county, Ontario, and made his home in the Dominion until 1851, when he came to Wisconsin, settling in the southern part of the State. Five years later he removed to Tomah, Monroe county, and located on a piece of land, which he converted into a fertile farm. He devoted his energies and time to agriculture until 1884, when he removed to

Tomah and made his home with his son until his death in March, 1890. He opened three different farms in the county, thus contributing his share of labor to this gigantic industry. In his political opinions he adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He was married in 1831, to Miss Jane Root, a native of the State of New York, born January 1, 1815. They had a family of seven children: Cynthia M., widow of Charles W. Withers; William H., who married Sarah C. Grover (he served in the late war, a member of Company I, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry); Arzelia A., wife of P. Taylor; Albert G., who married Flora McCrillis; and Artemisia, wife of Charles Lake. Two of the children, Sallie J. and Lorenzo B., died in the State of New York.

Mrs. Cynthia M. Withers, the daughter of Seth and Jane Calkins, was born in the State of Ohio. She was married in Green county, Wisconsin, to Samuel Lewis, also a native of Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, but left his fields to go in defense of his country's flag. August 12, 1862, he enlisted, in Company F, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died October 23, 1863, from disease contracted in the service. He and his wife had two children: Mary M., deceased, and Fred D. Mrs. Withers' second union was to Charles Withers, a harness-maker by trade. He was a native of England, and emigrated to America at the age of thirteen years; he resided a number of years in New York State, but was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. He served three years in the commissary department during the civil war. He had an extensive business in the harness trade in Tomah, covering a period of twenty years. His death occurred May 27, 1885, at the age of fifty-seven years. Fred D. Lewis, son of Mrs. Withers by her first marriage, is master of both the harness-maker's and carpenter's trades. Mrs. Withers is a member of the Rebekah lodge, her husband having belonged to the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH NEWSOME, one of the representative farmers of Monroe county, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 7, 1840, a son of Joseph and Maria (Cardwell) Newsome. When our subject was but a child the family came to America, and he was reared to the age of sixteen years in New York, with ten months in New Jersey, and was educated in the public and private schools of the former State. At the age of fifteen years he began work in a woolen factory, with the view of learning the weaver's trade; but one year afterward came West with an uncle, Sidney Holt, and located near Baraboo, Wisconsin. Mr. Newsome lost his parents when but eight years of age, after which he made his home with his uncle, and after reaching his majority spent one winter at Clinton Junction, Wisconsin, in a telegraph office. He then went to Illinois and engaged in farm work, but later returned to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and worked his uncle's farm on shares three years. After coming to this county Mr. Newsome purchased timber land and engaged in logging, and in 1865 bought eighty acres on section 9, La Grange township, where in 1867 he erected a small frame house, 16 x 20 feet. In 1884 he built his present residence, two stories high, 16 x 26 feet, with a wing 16 x 26 feet. He has added eighty acres to his first purchase, and now has ninety-six acres of improved land, where he is engaged in general farming and hop-growing.

Mr. Newsome was married January 9, 1863, to Miss Laura Coome, now deceased, and they had four children: Alice Maria, who died in the second year of her age; Albert A., a graduate of the College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, and now twenty-four years of age; Walter, at home, aged fourteen years; Carrie Belle, aged eleven years. The family are among the county's most worthy and respected citizens.

THOMAS BROWN CORRIGAN, proprietor of Oak View stock-farm, Monroe county, Wisconsin, is also the capable representative of Hart Bros., manufacturers of men's furnishing goods, Chicago. As a citizen of this county he is worthy of record among the men and women who have converted the prairie into a fertile garden-spot. He was born in Quebec, May 18, 1845, a son of William and Margarette (Brown) Corrigan, natives of Ireland and Scotland respectively. He was reared in his native province, receiving his education at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa city. After leaving school he came to the United States, and located in Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he engaged in business, investing largely in real-estate and mining-stocks. The panic of 1873-75, however, disabled him financially, and he was obliged to begin at the bottom of the ladder of fortune. In 1878 he secured a position with Hart Brothers, having been in the employ of Marshall Field & Co. for a short time previous to this.

In 1879 Mr. Corrigan purchased the Chase farm in Monroe county, to which he has made additions until the tract now consists of 500 acres. He has put in a system of tile drainage that has wrought a transformation in the rich bottom land, of which the farm mostly consists. He has erected a beautiful residence in the midst of a natural grove on an eminence commanding a view of the surrounding country. Just west of the residence is a deer park, in which he has several of those beautiful animals. He has a neat house for his overseer, and complete and roomy buildings for all the demands of modern farming. The place is well stocked with high grade cattle and highly-bred horses, a regulation half mile track, etc. Although Mr. Corrigan is absent from his farm the greater portion of the year, his enterprise and energy have been felt in business circles in Monroe county, and his efforts are being duly appreciated.

He is a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the Wisconsin Consistory, in Milwaukee.

In 1878 he was married in Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Katie C. Underwood, and to them have been born two children: Louise and Inez. They reside temporarily in Tomah to give their children better educational facilities, but they spend their summers at Oak View.

DANIEL O'LEARY, a pioneer of Monroe county, was born in the county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1826, a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Falkner) O'Leary. When our subject was nine years of age the parents came to Canada, where Daniel grew to manhood in the town of Huntley, and where his parents both died. The father was a farmer by occupation, and before leaving his native country officiated in various offices. At the age of twenty-one years our subject engaged in lumbering in Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin, and nine years later, in 1857, located

on his farm of 160 acres, on section 28, Tomah township, which he had purchased from the Government in 1854. The first year he erected a hewed-log cabin, 16 x 20 feet, and two years later built another log house, 18 x 24 feet, and in 1878 erected their present fine two-story brick, 20 x 26 feet, with an L 20 x 24 feet. Mr. O'Leary has also good barns for stock and grain, and has 100 acres of his farm under cultivation. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, has held the office of chairman of the Board for two years, and is member of the Eastern Monroe County Agricultural Society.

Mr. O'Leary was married in April, 1857, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Bridget Gehern, who was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, in 1833, a daughter of James and Lydia Gehern, both deceased in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary have had ten children, namely: John, County Clerk of Wright county, Minnesota; James, engineer on the Valley railroad, and a resident of Tomah; Daniel, of Mendota, Wisconsin; Mary, at home; Ellen, also at home; and five deceased. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

ALONZO A. STARR, who resides on section 21, in the town of Plymouth, Juneau county, is a veteran soldier of the late war. He was born in Oakland county, Michigan, August 31, 1840. His father was Vine Starr, a native of the State of New York, where he was reared and married Lorinda Hammond, removing thence to Michigan, and was a pioneer of Oakland county. When our subject was about seventeen years of age his parents moved from Michigan to the town of Otsego, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where his mother died in 1864. His father afterward remarried, removing in 1866 to Juneau county, locating near Mauston. Later, when he had become advanced in years, he made his home with his sons until his death, which occurred October 7, 1889, at the age of eighty-two years.

Vine Starr and his first wife were the parents of five children, four sons and a daughter. The daughter, who was the eldest, married George Barstow, and removed to Fayette county, Iowa. She was accidentally killed by a reaper, many years ago. Orson, the oldest son, entered the army in the late war, and was captured and died in the Confederate prison at Tyler, Texas, from starvation. Our subject is the next in order of birth. Edmond was a member of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, enlisting and serving with his brother, Alonzo A. He was wounded before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, while by the side of his brother, Alonzo A., and died in Andersonville prison on the 24th day of August following. Joseph, the youngest, is a resident of the town of Plymouth. Alonzo A. Starr lived at his father's home until 1862, when he entered the United States service as a teamster. He continued in the service about six months, when he was discharged and returned home. In the autumn of 1863 he and his brother Edmond enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. They went direct to Cairo, thence to Vicksburg, and from there to the Black river, where they were engaged in guarding a railroad bridge. On returning to Vicksburg the regiment took shipping and went to Columbus, Kentucky. They returned to Cairo and went thence to Paducah, Kentucky, and from there to Clifton, marching thence across the country, joining General Sherman's forces near Resaca. The first

battle in which Mr. Starr was engaged was that at Kenesaw Mountain. He participated in the remaining battles of the Atlanta campaign, taking an active part in the desperate fighting that led to the evacuation of Atlanta by the army of General Hood. His regiment took part in the pursuit of Hood, and then went to a point near Marietta. On the account of sickness Mr. Starr did not accompany his regiment on the march to the sea, but was sent from Marietta to the hospital at Chattanooga, and soon afterward went into the convalescent camp near that city, from where he went to Dalton, Georgia, doing provost duty there during the winter, and then started to rejoin his regiment in North Carolina. He went to Baltimore, Maryland, and thence to Annapolis, where he took shipping to Moorehead City, North Carolina, taking cars from there to New Berne. At this place, hearing that the regiment was at Goldsboro, he and his comrades started out to meet their comrades without orders to do so, and were rejoiced to meet once more their old companions in arms. They then accompanied the regiment to Washington, where they took part in the grand review in that city, going thence to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were discharged July 12, 1865. Returning home, he engaged in farming, which has been his life occupation.

He was married July 4, 1866, to Miss Eva Hamilton, a daughter of Harrison Wesley Hamilton. She was born in Ralls county, Missouri. Her father went to California in 1849, soon after the discovery of gold in that State, and died while returning home in 1852. The mother was left with two daughters, and in 1854 moved to Manston, Juneau county. The elder daughter is Mrs. Mary Sargent, of Manston, widow of Parker Sargent, who died in 1884. She has a son, Henry G. Sargent, whose home is at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Starr have two sons, Earl H. and Hobart. The former married Emma Newman, and has one child, a daughter, named Eva, born March 13, 1892.

In 1860 the subject of our sketch accompanied his father's family to Juneau county. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Starr moved to Hillsborough, Vernon county, where they lived until 1871, and where their sons were born.

Mr. Starr was a faithful soldier in the war, espousing ardently the cause of the Union, and is now numbered among the substantial and enterprising citizens of the town of Plymouth.

ROBERT H. McMULLEN, proprietor of the principal livery barn of Tomah, was born in Ulster county, New York, October 9, 1850, a son of William and Martha (Findlay) McMullen, residents of Tomah. Our subject came to this city with his parents when only six months old, was educated in the public schools, and reared to farm life. At the age of fifteen years he began work for himself, and March 19, 1881, engaged in the livery business in this city, but was burned out in November, 1889, at a considerable loss. In 1890 Mr. McMullen erected his present barn, two stories high, 100 x 36 feet, with office 14 x 26 feet, built of stone which he quarried himself. He carries a stock of about $3,000, and also owns considerable real estate in this county. He made his first purchase about 1877, and now owns sixty acres of improved land, and also a fine frame residence in Tomah, erected in 1890, at a cost of about $2,200.

Mr. McMullen was married April 5, 1881, to Miss Lottie Fryer, a native of La Grange

township, Wisconsin, and a daughter of John and Betsey Fryer. To this union has been born two children,—Winnie and Jessie. Mr. McMullen affiliates with the Republican party, and was Deputy Sheriff of the county in 1886-'87. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Tomah Lodge, No. 128, in which he has passed all the chairs and has taken the Grand Lodge degree, and in 1890 was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Eau Claire. He is a self-made man, is among the prominent citizens of the county, and was the first to run a milk-wagon in this city.

CHARLES J. SOWLE, the efficient and capable manager of the Grossman Clothing Store, Tomah, Wisconsin, is a son of Orlando T. and Matilda (Bigelow) Sowle. He was born in Tomah, Wisconsin, March 22, 1869, and was there reared and educated. In the spring of 1889 his father made him a partner in the pension claim business which he has established, but it was not long ere the hand of death was laid upon the father, and the union forever dissolved. He was thus left without the guidance of experience, and a partnership was formed with H. S. Beardsley, with whom he was associated one year; Mr. Sowle then purchased full control of this business, entering afterward into a partnership with his uncle, H. M. Sowle; they conducted the agency until late in the autumn of 1891, when Mr. Sowle disposed of his interest and took his present position.

He made a trip to California in the winter of 1890-'91, but, with the exception of four years spent in Red Wing during his childhood, he has made Tomah his home. He is a young man of exceptional business qualifications and possesses the entire confidence of his employers. He had been with Mr. Grossman but three months when he was made manager of the business at this point.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, No. 45, Tomah Lodge, and of the W. N. G. of Tomah.

Orlando T. Sowle, deceased, a son of Hiram A. and Harriet E. Sowle, was born March 28, 1844, at East Dorset, Bennington county, Vermont, and died in the city of Tomah, Wisconsin, March 28, 1889. In 1855 the family removed to Wisconsin and settled in Monroe county, where Orlando T. grew to manhood; his mother had died when he was but ten years of age, and the father married a second time. When the Civil war broke out he was a lad of seventeen years, carrying the mail over a route sixty miles in length. He offered his services to the Government, fired with the zeal of a true patriot, but was rejected on account of his youth. He waited until his eighteenth birthday had passed, and then was admitted to the Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company A, from which he was honorably discharged on account of disability. He re-enlisted in August, 1863, but spent some time in recruiting, finally taking his place as a private in Company H, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served in this capacity until March 12, 1865, when he received his commission as Second Lieutenant of Company D, Fifty-first Wisconsin Infantry; he held this office, a part of the time being on duty as Acting Adjutant, until he was mustered out of the service, August 20, 1865. About twenty years afterward when he applied for his pay as a member of Company A, Twentieth Regiment, it was found recorded on the rolls that

Thomas Weston

he had deserted, an error that was corrected upon evidence being presented.

From hardship and exposure he contracted a disease which finally ran into consumption of the lungs and ended his life. In 1884 he established a pension and a war-claim agency, which he conducted with remarkable success. He was a man of many sterling traits of character, and was sincerely mourned by his comrades and the entire community. He was a member of Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42, G. A. R., under whose auspices the last sad rites were conducted. "Life's fitful fever over, he sleeps well."

THOMAS WESTON, deceased.—There are always a few noble men and women in the world who by pre-eminent ability so much surpass their fellows that the finger of Providence seems to point them out as leaders in all great and good works. Like the sun, they sweep along in might, shedding warmth and light on all. Such, in an exalted degree, was the man whose name heads this sketch. His plans were conceived with grandeur and executed with force, while the sunlight of his countenance illumined all, reviving the faint-hearted and sustaining the oppressed.

His birthplace was in the historic State of Vermont, whose green hills and fertile valleys are largely peopled by the descendants of that Puritan race, which sought a wider religious and political liberty on the shores of a new world. In Rupert, Rutland county, of this State, on January 22, 1813, he was born. When a child, he removed with his parents to New York State, where he received a common-school education. At the age of fifteen years, he commenced to work in a woolen mill, where he remained for three years.

In the meantime many glowing reports had reached the East of the wonderful resources of the golden West, of the marvelous opportunities for advancement offered by this new country; until, fired by these reports and a spirit of adventure, inherent in all, and particularly dominant in the young, our hero determined to visit this land, and accordingly turned his face toward the setting sun. Arrived in Illinois, which was then very new and sparsely settled, he assisted for some time in superintending the construction of the National, or Cumberland, road. Next, we find him in Missouri, where for one year he supplied the river boats with wood. In 1841 he came North, locating in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, where for three years he pursued the logging business during the summers, spending the winters in the South. At the end of this time he formed a partnership with Jesse Holden, and they together leased a saw-mill, located about three miles north of Grand Rapids, and which was afterward known as Biron Mill. This they operated successfully for two years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Weston then engaged in buying lumber, which he ran down the Wisconsin river, finding a remunerative market for it at Galena, St. Louis, and other points on the Mississippi river. He continued alone in this business until 1848, meeting with gratifying success. In the winter of 1848–'49, he came to Necedah, when the firm of T. Weston & Co. was organized, which was composed of Mr. Weston, Hon. J. T. Kingston, and John Werner, Jr. A year later Mr. Werner disposed of his interest to the late E. S. Miner. This was the first business enterprise of any kind ever started

in Necedah, and its founders were the first white settlers in that locality. In 1881, this firm was succeeded by the Necedah Lumber Company, of which Mr. Weston was a stockholder and director. Both as senior member and manager of the former firm, and as director in the company which succeeded it, he was largely instrumental in the successful conducting of the business, infusing his energy into every department of the work, and governing the whole with marvelous executive ability. His conservative methods were a great safeguard, while his reputation for business integrity inspired all with confidence. He assisted in the upbuilding of Necedah, in the growth and development of which he took a deep interest, and was for many years the most prominent man on the scene of that locality.

He was married on May 7, 1852, at Randolph, Columbia county, Wisconsin, to Miss Elizabeth Dawes, an estimable lady, and a native of Maine, whose parents were Charles and Anna (Dowling) Dawes. They had nine children, seven of whom are still living; Helen, Mrs. Owen King; Hiram, May, Emma, Laura, Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson; Elizabeth, Mrs. Louis Reichel; and Dollie, Mrs. G. H. Parkham.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Weston is a Democrat, being a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and was extremely loyal to the Union cause at the time of the war. Unable to go as a soldier himself, he cheerfully supplied a substitute; and contributed much substantial assistance to the families of those who had gone to fight the battles of the country. His many acts of charity were performed in a most unostentatious manner, the approbation of his own conscience outweighing the plaudits of men.

He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, and belonged to Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4.

He was so widely known and universally esteemed that his death was mourned as a public calamity. A cloud of sorrow enveloped the little city, which had been for so many years his scene of action, while a personal sorrow oppressed each quivering heart. Thus should all men live, that like a happy stream carrying bloom and verdure in its path, they may revive the sick of heart and raise the drooping head of sorrowing humanity.

CALVIN BEERS, deceased, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, was born in Moriah, New York, May 25, 1820, a son Abel and Mary (Hammond) Beers, who emigrated to Painesville, Ohio, when our subject was thirteen years of age. The latter, a cooper by trade, came to this county, in 1866, and purchased a steam sawmill in the pine woods of Lincoln township, which he operated three years. He then sold out and cleared a farm of 345 acres, then one of the largest places in the State, located in one body in section 33, Lincoln township. He cleared 150 acres of this land, erected a good residence, and had all the improvements for a well regulated farm. In 1877 Mr. Beers moved to Tomah, and purchased ten lots, which is now in the possession of this widow. He was a public-spirited man, having taken an active part in the welfare of his town and county, and officiated as Chairman of the Town Board a number of years, and also as Treasurer of his township. After coming to this city Mr. Beers was engaged in buying grain, and in 1878 erected a

large warehouse; in 1880, embarked in the flour-mill business two years; next opened a hardware store, under the firm name of Beers & Thomas; five years later, sold, his interest in this business to Mr. Robert Smith, of Leon, and retired from active life, on account of failing health.

He was married at Peninsula, Summit county, Ohio, June 25, 1845, to Eunice A. Chaffee, who was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, September 5, 1822, a daughter of Billings and Charlotte (Haskins) Chaffee, also natives of Massachusetts. When Mrs. Beers was eleven years of age the family moved to Peninsula, Ohio, in 1854 removed to Columbus, Wisconsin, and in 1867 to Monroe county. Mr. Beers died May 20, 1890, at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Beers is a member of the Congregational Church, and, although a lady of almost seventy years of age, is well preserved, and looks after the farm interests, which is of considerable magnitude.

G. W. JOHNSON, a well-known member of commercial circles in Monroe county, is one of the prominent merchants of Little Falls. He is a native of Windham county, Vermont, born June 30, 1832, a son of Willis Johnson. His father was born in the same county, October 12, 1804, and was married at Worchester, Massachusetts, December 9, 1828, to Miss Elizabeth R. Ball; he died September 16, 1871, after which Mrs. Johnson married Daniel Bean, who is now deceased; she is living, at the age of eighty-eight years, in excellent health. The paternal grandfather was Aaron Johnson, a native of New England. Our subject was reared to the life of a farmer, but received more than ordinary educational advantages. He taught school for a time, and in 1857 he removed to the West, locating at Cataract, Monroe county Wisconsin. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits when the war of the Rebellion arose. February 14, 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company C, and participated in some of the most noted battles of the war; he was wounded August 14, 1864, and was confined in the hospital at Washington City; he was present at the surrender of Appomattox, and was honorably discharged July 12, 1865, as First Sergeant. After his return to his home he resumed farming operations, which he continued until 1875. He then embarked in mercantile trade, and has conducted a very successful business. He owns a good two-story business house, and carries a well-selected stock of general merchandise. By fair and honorable dealing he has won a large patronage.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1857, at Guilford, Vermont, to Maria Aurilla Rugg, a daughter of Ruel L. and Sarah (Cobb) Rugg; the mother is deceased, but the father is living, in Vermont. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Addie E., wife of W. F. Schmelling, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Johnson affiliates with the Republican party. He has held the office of Superintendent of Schools of the township; he was Postmaster under Lincoln, his wife being appointed assistant Postmaster and having charge of the office; he held the same position under Hayes; he has also held the office of township clerk. He is a charter member of the G. A. Fisk Post, No. 235, G. A. R., and is actively interested in the organization. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr.

Johnson is the owner of some valuable real estate in this township; on section 34 he has 120 acres of well improved land. He is a man who has favored every educational and moral reform of the age, and is a citizen whose influence has ever been felt for good to the community.

SELIUM McGARY, one of the representative pioneer citizens of Monroe county, was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, May 13, 1831, a son of Thomas McGary, a native of county Down, Ireland. The latter's father died when his son Thomas was but a lad, and the latter afterward emigrated with his mother to the United States, coming via Quebec to Vermont, and becoming residents of that State. Thomas McGary grew to manhood in Vermont, and married Lovina Huntley, a native of that State, and a daughter of Ira Huntley, who belonged to an early family of that State. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, fought at Plattsburg, and also took part in other events attending the second war with England. Thomas McGary continued to live in Vermont a number of years after his marriage, but when the subject of this sketch was about seven years of age they emigrated to Medina county, Ohio, and soon afterward removed to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. They afterward returned to Ohio, and made a permanent settlement in Erie county. In the fall of 1853 they followed the son and brother to Wisconsin, and resided on the farm of the former until their death, the father passing away in 1878, and the mother in 1881, aged seventy-five and seventy-one years, respectively. They were the parents of the following children: Selium, our subject; Mary Ann, a resident of Onalaska, La Crosse county; Sally, of Seattle, Washington; Eliza, of Dunn county, Wisconsin; Thomas, the next in order of birth, was a member of the Nineteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, October 27, 1864; Henry, a resident of Norwalk, was also a soldier in the late war, first as a member of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and later entered the Third Wisconsin Cavalry; Nancy, the youngest of the family, resides in Nebraska.

In September, 1852, Selium McGary came with his grandparents, Ira Huntley and wife, to Monroe county, the latter settling in Lewis valley, Lacrosse county, where he became a well-known citizen, and where he resided until death. Our subject selected the place where he now lives, having resided there for the long period of forty years, and has witnessed and been identified with the growth and development of the country during those many years. Since he came to Monroe county, having been the first or second settler of Ridgeville township, it has grown from a wilderness to beautiful farms and pleasant homes, and a portion of the village of Norwalk is on his original farm. He gave the place its name from the beautiful little city of Norwalk, Ohio, near which he lived for many years. Mr. McGary was a soldier in the war for the Union, having enlisted in Company A, Fifty-second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served until the close of the struggle. He served principally in Missouri and Kansas, engaged in guerrilla warfare. His farm now contains 345 acres of good land, and he has obtained his entire worldly possessions by his own efforts.

Mr. McGary was married in Ohio, at the

age of twenty years, to Alvira Fox, a daughter of Charles Fox. The family were originally from Connecticut, and later of Pennsylvania, from which State they emigrated to Ohio in the early pioneer days. They endured the dangers and hardships incident to the Indian wars then prevailing on the frontier. Mr. and Mrs. McGary have six children, viz.: Frances, wife of Norman Record; Eugene, the only son, has charge of the home farm; Isabel, wife of George Wood, of Kendall; Lenora, wife of John Keier, of the same place; Josephine, wife of William B. Kendall, of Baraboo; Jessie, the youngest, is at home. In his political relations, our subject is a Democrat, having cast his first Presidential vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and except in 1864, when it was deemed perilous to change the administration, the country being in the throes of the Civil war, he continued to vote the Democratic ticket. He has never been an aspirant for office, but has accepted most of the local offices of his town. Is liberal and progressive in his religious views, and is ever prominent in advancing the social and material interests of the community in which he lives.

HASCHALL P. MILLER, a homeopathic physician and surgeon, has been a resident of Norwalk, engaged in the practice of his profession, since December 10, 1888, and is the only physician of the place. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1840, a son of Lester P. Miller, who emigrated with his family to Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1856. He was a farmer by occupation, and after coming to this State settled in Wheatland township, where he died in 1876. He was a native of the State of New York, and his father was a native of Massachusetts. The mother of our subject, *nee* Orpha Hinman, was born in the State of New York, of Connecticut ancestry. The parents reared a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters, all but one of whom are still living.

Haschall P. Miller received his primary education at the common schools, and later was a student at the Viroqua High School and the Allamakee College, Iowa, for some time. His education was as far as possible preparatory to the study of the medical profession, and in 1861 he began the study of medicine at Viroqua, with Dr. E. W. Tinker, and later with Dr. Taylor, of Lansing. He attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, during the term of 1865 '66, and then located at Ontario, Vernon county, Wisconsin, and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he continued many years as an under-graduate. Mr. Miller was successful in building up a large practice, which extended to adjoining counties, and while a resident of that city he investigated the homeopathic system of medicine. Becoming favorably impressed with that system he resolved to change his school of practice, and in 1887 graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, one of the leading homeopathic institutions of the country. In 1889 he took a post-graduate course at the same college.

Dr. Miller was married in 1866, to Miss Hattie Cottrell, a daughter of Stephen and Cynthia Cottrell, early settlers of Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had six children: Howard E., Bessie P., Mary H., Bertha O. and Harvey C. They lost their second child, Lester D., who died in 1872, at the age of two years. Dr. Miller is a well educated physician, and his long experience in the

older school of practice is of much benefit to him in the newer system of medicine. He has an excellent practice, and is esteemed both professionally and socially.

CAPTAIN CHARLES K. ERWIN, Postmaster and general merchant at Tomah, Wisconsin, was born at Elimsport, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1837, to John and Susan (Bailey) Erwin, natives of Pennsylvania and Georgia respectively, the former being of Scotch and the latter of German descent. Captain Charles K. Erwin was bereft of his father by death when a child of five years. In 1853 he came to Portage, Wisconsin, and remained in this State until the fall of 1856, when he went to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, and was then engaged at farming up to the time of his enlistment; and in that county and State his mother resided the remainder of her days, dying April 17, 1885.

Captain Erwin was one of ten children, four sons and six daughters, and two of the former and two of the latter are still living: Peter, the eldest, resides in Kansas; Julia is the wife of M. Woodley; Christina is the wife of David Weary, of Freeport, Illinois. Captain Erwin is the youngest surviving member of the family, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1865, to Miss Margaret Divers, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her parents died when she was a child, and she accompanied her adopted parents to Illinois.

On the 14th of September, 1861, Mr. Erwin enlisted in the Union army in defense of the grand old "stars and stripes," becoming a member of Company E, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service on the 22d of October following. He entered as a private and was regularly promoted until he attained the rank of Captain, and continued in the service until the last armed foe of the Government had surrendered. He was made Sergeant of his company November 1, 1861; First Sergeant, December 1, 1861; Second Lieutenant, November, 4, 1862; First Lieutenant, June 25, 1863, and Captain, April 29, 1865. Their first point of destination was Cairo, from which place they joined General Grant, and were with him at the engagements at Forts Henry and Donelson. While at Cairo he was severely wounded in the left jaw by a missile which was thrown at a crowd of soldiers by a rebel prisoner who resented his capture, and although Mr. Erwin was confined to the hospital for some time he went with his command to Forts Henry and Donelson. Owing to the terrible exposure which the Union soldiers were compelled to undergo at the latter place, he was taken ill and was sent home to recover, and consequently did not participate in the battle of Shiloh. He rejoined his regiment at Jackson, Tennessee, June 1, 1862, and spent the summer in guarding railroads, also taking part in General Grant's northern Mississippi expedition. He was in the famous siege of Vicksburg, and participated in all the important battles attending that campaign. He was at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Bayou Pierre, May 2; Rocky Springs, and Raymond, May 12; Jackson, Mississippi, on the 14th of the same month; Champion Hills, the 16th. He next assisted his regiment in the construction of pontoon bridges across Black river, which they crossed, and on the morning of the 19th was in the rear of Vicksburg. He took part in the famous charge of that day, and also on the 22d, his company being one of five to

lead the desperate charge that was made. Captain Erwin was one among the few to reach the breastworks of the enemy, and lay within ten feet of them for hours with the battle raging over him. On the 25th his regiment, which was lying directly in front of Fort Hill, was detailed to make the charge on that fort; the fight was a most desperate one, and they approached so near to the foe that five of his company were bayoneted. His regiment lost 100 men in this charge, which was one of the most desperate of the war. The Colonel of the Forty-fifth was severely wounded and the Lieutenant Colonel and Major were killed. The flag of the Forty-fifth Illinois was the first to float over captured Vicksburg on that memorable 4th of July, 1863. Captain Erwin had been quite severely wounded at Champion Hill, one of the bones of his leg, from his knee to his ankle, having been broken and one of his arms quite severely injured by a shell. Notwithstanding these severe wounds, which would have sent to the hospital a less determined man, he still did duty -duty which demanded the greatest physical strength and the utmost courage. The Forty-fifth was assigned to guard duty in Vicksburg and Captain Erwin was made Provost, with 250 men under his command. At the request of Colonel Wilson of the Thirteenth Iowa, who was Provost Marshal of the post, Captain Erwin was appointed Assistant Provost Marshal, in which capacity he continued until the last of October, 1863, when he was relieved to take command of his company in the Clinton expedition. Upon his return to Vicksburg he was assigned to General McPherson's staff, as Assistant Provost Marshal of the Seventeenth Army Corps, Colonel Wilson having been appointed Provost Marshal. He continued with General McPherson until March, 1864, when he came home with his regiment on veteran furlough, with orders on his return to report to General McPherson for duty. In the meantime the latter had been placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee, and General Frank P. Blair had become the commander of the Seventeenth Army Corps. The regiment established itself at Cairo, and Captain Erwin was assigned to the Commissary department, but was soon after given a position on the staff of General Blair, but was released at his own request on the 25th of June and returned to his regiment. Two weeks after, he was put on the staff of General Ross as picket officer, and on the 10th of October, 1864, he was ordered by General Howard to proceed to Springfield, Illinois, and report to the commander of that post. He did so, and was assigned to duty as Assistant Adjutant General of the post. He was detailed as Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial of the District of Illinois, and served as such until June 1, 1865, when the court was dissolved and he rejoined his regiment at Washington. From there he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was mustered out of the service July 12, 1865. Thus ended the military career of Captain Erwin, which covered a period of nearly four years. During this long period he was almost constantly on duty and participated in seventeen hotly contested engagements, as well as numerous skirmishes. He marched thousands of miles and in all respects proved himself a most gallant and efficient soldier. He returned to his home at Freeport, Illinois, and in the spring of 1868 came to Tomah, Wisconsin. After following various employments for a number of years, in the fall of 1879 he embarked in merchandising, which business he continued until January, 1892, when he sold out to Mr. McCaul.

He has been prominently connected with the growth and development of Tomah, was City Treasurer for three years and was connected with the school board for seven years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1881, in which capacity he served three years, being honored in the fall of 1883 with a re-election for four years, serving as President *pro tem.* of that body. He has always been a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He is a charter member and was the first Commander of Henry W. Cressy Post of the G. A. R., and is also a member of the State Commandery, of the Loyal Legion, the I. O. O. F., the United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen. Captain Erwin was appointed Postmaster of Tomah in 1880, and is one of the representative men of the county. He takes a prominent part in all matters of public interest, and his career throughout life has been a most honorable one. He is the father of the following children: Emma, wife of H. W. Tyler, of Spokane Falls, Washington; Edward K. is associated with his father in the mercantile business; Susie A.; Burton A., and Minnie, the latter the wife of Edmund W. Morrison.

HENRY MIEROW, a prosperous and prominent agriculturist of Sparta township, has been connected with the interest of Monroe county since 1859, when he became a citizen of the State of Wisconsin. He is a native of Germany, and so an adopted son of the Republic. He was born June 27, 1828, a son of John and Elizabeth (Frink) Mierow, also natives of Germany; they were born, reared and married in the Fatherland, and there passed all the days of their lives. Henry was a lad of nine years when the father died, leaving a widow and six children. He attended school until he was fourteen years old, according to the law of country, and received a thorough training in his native tongue. When he left school he went on a farm, and there followed agriculture until he had attained his majority. He then entered the German army, and served the government for three years. At the expiration of this period he went to Hamburg, and lived in that city until 1855, when he determined to emigrate to the United States. He sailed from that port, bound for New York city, and after a voyage of six weeks he touched the shore of his future home. He settled first in Cattaraugus, New York, and remained there until 1859, when he came to Wisconsin. He purchased the farm which he now occupies, consisting of 200 acres; the land is in a high state of cultivation, and the buildings are neat and comfortable. Mr. Mierow has made a study of agriculture, and has met with most satisfactory results. Reared to habits of industry and thrift, he has met and overcome all the obstacles that have come in his way, and has gained a position of financial independence.

At the age of twenty-five years he was married to Johanna Schnockbeck, a daughter of John Schnockbeck, a native of Germany. One son was born of this union, Henry, also a native of the German empire; he married Elizabeth Avery, and they have five children: Cora, Albert, Roy, Gracie and an infant. The great loss of Mr. Mierow's life was the death of his wife, which occurred September 23, 1890, at the age of sixty-two years. She was a woman of rare virtues, and was deeply beloved by all who knew her.

H. Mierow formerly affiliated with the Republican party, but he cast his last pres-

idential vote for Grover Cleveland. He is a man possessing the courage of his convictions, and adheres strictly to the principles which he concieves to be just and right.

G. H. ELY is a member of the firm of Andrew Ely & Son, hardware merchants of Mauston, Wisconsin. This firm carries a large and well-selected stock of goods, and they also manufacture tinware and do a repairing business. The house was established in 1884, and was conducted nearly two years when it was sold. After a year and a half had elapsed, the present firm repurchased it, and has carried on a profitable trade; the stock is valued at $8,000, and the annual sales aggregate $12,000; they do also handle sash, doors and blinds. The hardware business is entirely under the direction of G. H. Ely. This gentleman was born at Mauston, Wisconsin, January 4, 1868, and there grew to maturity. He attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty years he entered into partnership with his father in the hardware business; for one year previous to the forming of this relationship he had managed the business, as his father's clerk, having had an experience of three years in a general store. He was but fifteen years of age when he left school to enter the commercial arena, and then lacked only one year of graduation.

Mr. Ely was married in April, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth Kippel, a daughter of Conrad Kippel, and a native of Germantown, Wisconsin. They have had born to them one son, Clayton. Our worthy subject is a stanch Democrat, and was city Alderman from the First ward, in 1891; he is also chairman of the city Democratic committee. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 290, and has passed all the chairs of that body; he is a member of the M. W. A. Although young in years, Mr. Ely is possessed of much business ability and tact, and has gained a deeper knowledge of human nature and the world than most men acquire in a lifetime. He is ever on the alert to meet the demands of his patrons, and is very successful in all commercial operations. His father is one of the prominent business men of the town, and conducts the leading meat market. He has been very active in the development of the county's resources, and is devoted to the best interests of Mauston.

LUTHER HILL, a successful farmer of Monroe county, was born in Truxton, Cortland county, New York, May 28, 1832, a son of Samuel and Rebecca Hill. When eight years of age Luther came with his parents to Wheatland, Kane county, Illinois, where he was reared to farm life and educated in the district schools. At the age of twenty years he removed to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he purchased forty acres of unimproved land of his brother, erected a residence and other buildings, and remained on the place eight years. In the spring of 1855 Mr. Hill came to Monroe county, and bought his present farm of 160 acres of the Government, located on section 14, Tomah township. He brought his family, consisting of wife and one child, to their new home, then a dense wilderness, and located on the Indian trail which ran across his farm. He erected a shanty 16 x 24 feet, and for a radius of five miles their only neighbors were Indians and wild animals. They had many hardships to endure in those early pioneer days, but

faced them bravely and are now reaping their reward. In 1873 Mr. Hill erected his present residence, two stories high, 18 x 20 feet, with a wing, 16 x 24 feet, has good barns for stock and grain, and the entire surroundings bespeak thrift, energy and prosperity. He confines himself to general farming, believes in breeding the best grades of stock, and is one of the most progressive farmers of this part of the country. In addition to this he has also at times engaged in lumbering during the winter months.

Mr. Hill was married June 9, 1851, to Harriet N. Beardsley, who was born in Fairfield, Vermont, January 17, 1834, a daughter of Lewis and Dolly Beardsley. To this union has been born six children: Charles O., engaged in the mercantile business at New Windsor, Colorado; Burton, a miner of Montana; Roddy, a mechanic of Tomah; Elmer, at home; George, deceased at the age of eighteen years; and Cora, deceased at the age of twenty years. Mr. Hill is a self-made man, having started at the very bottom with nothing but pluck and energy, and now owns 240 acres of good land, with ninety acres under cultivation. He is a Republican in his political views.

LEVINGS N. SWEET was born at Hinesburg, Chittenden county, Vermont, May 18, 1837. His parents, Ezekiel and Cleora (Mack) Sweet, were natives of Vermont, of English extraction; they passed the last days of their lives in New York State. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living: James M., a resident of Chicago; Henry O.; Sarah (deceased) was the wife of D. A. Olan; Charles; Emory A.; Mary A., deceased; L. N., the subject of this biography; Augustus, deceased; and Norman E., a farmer of Monroe county. Levings N. Sweet lived in the State of New York from the time he was seven years of age, and received his education in the common schools. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty years of age, and then came to the West. He first located in Milwaukee, in the employ of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, but at the end of the year went to Iowa and engaged in teaching school. He afterward returned to Wisconsin, and for a season farmed in Waukesha county. In July, 1860, he came to Monroe county and opened a farm for his brother in Lincoln (now La Grange) township. He cultivated the soil and improved the place continuously for eleven years, when he purchased 120 acres in Lincoln township; this land was without improvements when Mr. Sweet made the purchase, only a few acres being cleared, and simply the frame for a residence. He took possession in 1871, and in the past two decades he has wrought a great transformation. He has a good dwelling-house, two large barns and numerous smaller buildings for the shelter of live-stock. He has an excellent water supply, and all the arrangements are convenient and first-class in every respect. He has made two additions to the farm, tracts of forty acres each, the latter being principally timber land. One hundred and thirty-five acres are under cultivation. For the past eighteen years Mr. Sweet has striven to improve the grades of all classes of live-stock, and has been uniformly successful.

Politically he is a stanch Republican, and has represented the people of his township officially on several occasions; he has been on the school board for many years, and is well fitted for the duties of this position. He is a member of Tomah Lodge, No. 182, A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Sweet was married January 28, 1862, to Miss Sarah Howard. Mrs. Sweet was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 5, 1846, and is the daughter of Harry B. and Avilda (Webber) Howard. They have a family of four children: Emory A., who married Miss Myra Morse; Warren H., who is married and is a resident of Duluth, Minnesota; Arthur L. and Lottie C.

SAMUEL SIZER, JR., was born in Cambridgeshire, England, November 1, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Sophia (Layton) Sizer, honored pioneers of Monroe county, Wisconsin. He was two years old when his parents emigrated to the United States, and until he was nine years of age he lived in Walworth county, Wisconsin. In 1856 they came to Monroe county, where he grew to manhood. He was trained in all the details of agriculture, receiving his education in the public schools. The parental roof sheltered him until he was twenty-four, when, September 17, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Burroughs, who was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in September, 1849, a daughter of Samuel and Naomi (Faulkner) Burroughs. Her parents were among the first settlers of Monroe county. After his marriage Mr. Sizer began farming for himself, and at the end of three years he purchased eighty acres on section 11, Adrian township, which he at once occupied. He now has thirty acres in an advanced state of cultivation, and the place is well improved with good buildings. In 1880 Mr. Sizer made an additional purchase of forty acres, and the following year another forty acres, the entire 160 acres being in a body, and more than 110 acres being under cultivation. The surroundings are indicative of the thrift and wise management of the owner, and the place is considered one of the most desirable in the township.

Mr. and Mrs. Sizer are the parents of six children: Edmund; Edith, the wife of Frank Spensley; Mary, and three children who died in infancy. Politically our subject is a stanch Republican. He has favored every movement tending to the elevation of public morals, and has always favored public education. He began life with only that capital with which Nature had endowed him, and at the time of his marriage was deeply in debt. With characteristic energy he went to work, and in the course of years amassed a competency. In connection with his farming operations he has cultivated a fine orchard, and he has several stands of bees. All improvements in agricultural methods claim his careful consideration, and intelligent action is the key-note of his success.

H. MERKLEY, proprietor of the Railroad House, situated on Upper Superior avenue, near the railroad, was born in Dundas county, Ontario, Canada, July 7, 1844, a son of Henry and Nancy (Barkley) Merkley. At the age of twenty years our subject embarked in the butcher business, which he followed until leaving his native country. In November, 1867, he came direct to Tomah, Wisconsin, and was engaged at various employments about six months, when he purchased a tract of timber land in Monroe county, which he began clearing for the market. After his marriage Mr. Merkley opened a hotel, called the Sheridan House, which they operated about twenty-one years, and then erected their present commodious

hotel. They do a transient business, and keep a well-regulated house. He also owns a good farm of eighty-six acres, sixty-five acres of which is cultivated, and forty acres of hay marsh. Mr. and Mrs. Merkley are among the active business people of Tomah, and are justly deserving of a place in the history of the county.

He was married April 12, 1860, to Mrs. Mary Whiting, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a daughter of James and Jane (Agnew) Barran. Mrs. Merkley came to America in 1855, locating in Tomah, which was then but a wild track of unbroken country. She has made her home in this county since that time, with the exception of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Merkley have one daughter, Jennie, wife of Charles Christensen, and they have four children. They now reside in the old hotel property, where Mr. and Mrs. Merkley did business for so many years. Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and has held the offices of Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

ZENO KENT JEWETT.—Among the well-known citizens of Monroe county is Zeno Kent Jewett, of Sparta, one of the leading horticulturists of Wisconsin. Mr. Jewett has been a resident of Monroe county since the fall of 1865. He was born in the town of Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, in September, 1837. His father was Christopher Jewett, a native of New Hampshire, and was descended from an early New England family. He was one of seven brothers, who have numerous descendants throughout the country.

His mother's maiden name was Arabella Kent. His paternal grandfather was James Jewett, who emigrated to the State of Ohio when his son, Christopher, was a youth, the family becoming pioneers of Portage county. Arabella Kent also belonged to an early family of that part of Ohio, having emigrated from Connecticut. In 1841 Christopher Jewett removed with his family to the State of Illinois, going directly to Chicago, which was then but a hamlet. The next year he located in McHenry county. A few years later he removed to Lake county, where he died in 1851. His wife survived him many years, spending her last days in Sparta with her son, the subject of our sketch. Her death occurred a number of years ago. Christopher Jewett and wife were the parents of three children, of whom Z. K. is the eldest. The next in order of birth is Mrs. Miriam Morehouse, who resides in California. The youngest of the family, a brother, A. H. Jewett, resides in the State of Washington.

The subject of our sketch was reared in the State of Illinois and was married in the spring of 1858, to Miss Eliza Judd, a native of the town of Brighton, Kenosha county, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1865, Mr. Jewett came to Monroe county and bought a farm in the town of Fayette, where he settled with his family in the following spring. In 1868 he with his brother, A. H. Jewett, started a nursery, which they continued to operate together until about 1873, when our subject purchased the interest of his brother, continuing the business alone, in the meantime starting a nursery and farm within the limits of Sparta. He gradually sold out in the country, devoting his attention to his city property entirely, where he has for many years conducted a profitable and growing business. He keeps a very complete nursery stock, making a specialty of evergreens, of which none finer can be found in the coun-

try. He is also successfully engaged in the cultivation of small fruit, rather making a specialty of currants; of which he has about three acres. His property consists of forty-seven acres. He has long been known as a successful nurseryman and horticulturist. He has a pleasant home, surrounded by all modern improvements and home comforts. He and his wife have spent considerable time in travel, having visited the Pacific coast and other distant portions of the Republic, and as mementos of their travels have an extensive collection of beautiful shells, many of which are both wonderful and curious. They have three children, Miriam, A. J., their only son and Maud.

Mr. Jewett is well and favorably known by his fellow citizens, and enjoys the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

DR. JOHN B. EDWARDS, one of the leading practitioners of Juneau county, Wisconsin, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1846, a son of William C. and Sarah A. (Conrad) Edwards, of Welsh and English ancestry. In 1855 the family removed to Missouri, where they resided until 1860, when they returned to Philadelphia. Dr. Edwards received his literary training in private schools; at the age of twelve he went to St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri, and was a student there until the breaking out of the Civil war; in 1862 he entered a private school in Philadelphia, and in 1865 he made a voyage to Buenos Ayres, South America, where he spent one year, returning to his old home at the expiration of that time. Thence he went to New York city and entered a broker's office on Wall street; he was cashier there for four years. In 1870 he came to the West and located at Portage, Wisconsin, where he clerked in a drug store for three years; during the last year in this position he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. William Mercher, with whom he was associated as a student until 1870. During the time he attended courses of lectures and made every effort to master the profession he had determined to follow. In the spring of 1878 he entered Rush Medical College, and returned to the lectures of the winter of 1878–'79. When he had completed this he went before the board of the Columbia County Medical Society, receiving a license to practice in the State. In the following March he came to Manston and began practice; he was determined to secure funds to enable him to finish his medical training, and in October, 1880, he became a student of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; he was graduated from this institution in March, 1881; the following summer he spent at New Castle, Delaware, returning to Manston in the autumn. He has since devoted himself to professional work. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Manston. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons of National Guards of the United States; he is also surgeon of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin National Guard, an office he has held since 1884. He belongs to Fort Winnebago Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., to Fort Winnebago Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., and to Fort Winnebago Commandry, No. 4, K. T. Politically he is a Democrat; he was United States pension examiner at Manston, appointed under President Arthur, and retained under President Cleveland.

Dr. Edwards was married in June, 1879, to Miss Laura B. McEwen, a daughter of S. B. and Orinda McEwen, and a native of Youngstown, Ohio, born in October, 1843. They have two children: William M., was born in June, 1880, and Laura O. in August, 1884. The mother is a member of the Episcopal Church.

The Doctor has some commercial interests which he conducts successfully aside from his profession; he owns a half share in the drug business of Edwards & Co., and the business block in which the business is located; he also owns a residence and a farm of 240 acres in Lisbon township, which is cultivated under his direct supervision.

GEORGE A. BOYINGTON, proprietor of the City Livery and Sale Stables, was born in Belfast, Allegany county, New York, in 1837, a son of Asa and Esther (Sanford) Boyington. When eight years of age our subject came with his parents to Wisconsin, boating for a few weeks in Milwaukee, and later in Jefferson county. At the age of twenty years Mr. Boyington went to Minnesota, and was engaged six years in the lumber and sawmilling business, after which he returned to Jefferson county, Wisconsin. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in the Quartermaster's Department during the greater part of his service. He was wounded in the hip by a bushwhacker while looking after the Government stock about twelve miles from Decatur, Alabama, and still suffers from that wound. He was in the seven days' fight at Decatur, in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, at Huntsville, and in many other engagements. He was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865, after which he located at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and operated a billiard hall for six years. Mr. Boyington then went to Montana and spent two years in mining, after which he came to Tomah and assisted in making the tunnel on the Omaha railroad, near this city. Six years later he went to Valley Junction and erected a hotel, which he operated seventeen years, and during this time he took contracts to furnish wood and railroad ties to the Omaha Railroad Company. In 1888 his hotel was destroyed by fire, but for two years previous to this he had been conducting a livery and sale stable in this city, and to which he now devotes his entire attention. He has twenty-one head of horses, and also a fine English shire stallion, of full blood, and a fine track pacer, of the Hambletonian stock. Mr. Boyington has 900 acres of land at Valley Junction, a part of which is under cultivation.

He was married in April, 1866, to Lucinda Marsh, a native of Newburg, Ohio, and they have had two children: William, engaged in railroad work, and Maud, at home. Mr. Boyington affiliates with the Democratic party, and has held many of the offices of his township.

ROBERT A. TALBOT, deceased, one of the well-known and esteemed citizens of Tomah, Wisconsin, was the son of John and Mary (Jopson) Talbot, both natives of England, in which country they passed their entire lives. Robert A. Talbot was born in Isleham, Cambridgeshire, near London, England, on the 4th of January, 1824, and was there reared. He was one in a family of thirteen children, consisting of seven sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to ma-

ture years, and at the present writing (1892) there are two brothers and one sister living. Robert A. Talbot was the only one of the family who came to America. He was married in his native country, November 7, 1845, to Miss Ann King, of Soham, Cambridgeshire. In 1851 he emigrated with his family to the United States, landing at New York, but came immediately to Wisconsin. Mrs. Talbot's uncle, Samuel Sizer, and family, came with them, and they all went to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where the uncle had relatives living. Two other families also accompanied Mr. Talbot and family to this country, and all settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin. In 1861 Mr. Talbot and family came to Monroe county and settled on a farm, Mr. Talbot being one of the most progressive farmers and stock-growers in the county for many years. Monroe county is largely indebted to Mr. Talbot and Mr. Sizer for whatever advancement it has made in the breeding of fine stock, as Mr. Talbot introduced the first registered stock in the county.

In the late Civil war he took up arms in defense of the Union cause. He enlisted March 14, 1865, in Company A, Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of hostilities, and was honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

In 1888 he retired from active farm work, and he and his good wife became residents of Tomah. He was for many years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he filled the office of Class-leader for several years. He was also an active and earnest worker in the Sunday-school of that church. He lived a life of usefulness, and was called to his final reward on the 18th day of February, 1892, and on the 21st of the same month his mortal remains were interred in Tomah cemetery. Mrs. Talbot resides in Tomah, where she has a pleasant home with her son-in-law, Mr. I. N. Palmer.

To Mr. and Mrs. Talbot were born eight children, three sons and five daughters, viz.: Mrs. Emma A. Burroughs, of Beloit; Sally, who married I. N. Palmer, and died in Tomah, December 26, 1887; Fred K., of Tomah; Mrs. Ella M. Cole, of Tomah; Truman, on the home farm; Lottie, who died when thirteen years of age; James Edward, of Sioux City, Iowa; and Millie, wife of Harry Enckhausen, of Sparta.

H. J. OAKLEY has been a resident of Monroe county since 1854, and is therefore entitled to the honored name of pioneer. He was born at Copake, Columbia county, New York, July 14, 1834, a son of John Oakley, who was born in the same town in 1809; the paternal grandfather of H. J. Oakley was Isaac Oakley, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; the family is of English ancestry. John Oakley spent his boyhood and youth in Columbia county, New York. Arriving at man's estate he was united in marriage to Eliza Whitbeck, a native of the same town as her husband, and a daughter of Jacob Whitbeck, of German descent. Mr. Oakley removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and there resided eleven years; thence he came to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and there lived two years, then moved to Leon valley, where he passed the remainder of his life. He and his wife reared a family of three sons and three daughters; the mother died in 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years; he died January 14, 1890, aged eighty-one years. H. J. Oakley was a lad of nine years when his parents went to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty he came to the frontier, and determined to

make a home for himself; he took up 400 acres of land in Leon township, Monroe county, and has placed it in a high state of cultivation; the improvements are all of the most substantial character, and the farm is considered one of the most desirable in this section of country.

Mr. Oakley was united in marriage, at West Salem, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, June 26, 1862, to Lucy Barlow, a native of Clinton county, New York, and a daughter of Elijakim and Mary (Baker) Barlow. The result of this union is seven children: Enola, a member of that most useful and important body, the educators of the commonwealth; Clinton F., Henry Alton, Lucy May, also a teacher, Mary Eliza, a member of the same profession as her sisters, Milton Grant and Hazel June. Mrs. Oakley died December 11, 1880, mourned by her loving family and a wide circle of friends. In politics Mr. Oakley is identified with the Democratic party.

METHVEN ROBERTSON, a pioneer of Monroe county, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, March 24, 1823, a son of John and Christina (Methven) Robertson. The mother died in November, 1825, leaving a family of three children, our subject being the youngest child, and the only one that ever came to America. The father married for his second wife Ann Honeyman, and they had seven children, only two of whom survive: Mrs. Grace Buckley, of Tomah; and Mrs. Ann Snowden, also of Tomah. The father was again married, in 1844, to Mrs. Cassels, who had four children by her former marriage, William B., a resident of Tomah township, being the only one surviving. The father and family came to America in 1845, locating in Massachusetts, where our subject was then residing, having come to this country in 1842. The family continued to reside in that State until 1857, when they came to Wisconsin, locating on the farm now occupied by Mr. Robertson. The father purchased this land of John Hineman, which consisted of 240 acres, in sections 26 and 27, and the year following he bought a tract of eighty acres in section 27, of Samuel McClure. They at once set to work to carve out a home, and their success is beautifully demonstrated by looking at their fine improvements and surroundings. They first erected a log cabin, 24 x 16 feet, which is still standing as a monument of the early days, and in this they made their home until 1871, when Mr. Robertson built his present commodious residence, 22 x 28 feet, with a wing 24 x 28 feet, and later an addition, 16 x 24 feet and 12 x 24 feet. The father was a weaver by trade, which he followed until coming to Wisconsin, and was then engaged in farming until his death, in the spring of 1880, at the age of eighty-five years.

The subject of this sketch was employed in the woolen mills until coming to his farm in Wisconsin. He received but a limited education, but, by applying himself to his books at nights and during spare moments and by close observation, he has obtained a fund of knowledge that enables him to attend to any business that devolves upon him. He now owns 200 acres of well improved land, well stocked with Jersey cattle, horses, hogs, etc., and believes in progression in all branches of agriculture. September 1, 1864, Mr. Robertson enlisted in the late war, in Company K, Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Johnsonville and Nashville, and was discharged June 24, 1865.

E. S. Miner

He was married in 1846, to Euphema Cassels, who was born in Scotland, in 1823, and died in the spring of 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson had fourteen children, seven of whom are now living: Euphema, at home; Mathven, who resides on the old home farm; David, of Tomah township; George, Robert and Mary, at home. The family are members of the Congregational Church. Politically, Mr. Robertson is identified with the Republican party; has held the office of Assessor of his township a member of the School Board, and of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was secretary several years, and is now its president, a position he has held for the past five years. He has always striven to follow the Golden Rule, and by so doing has won for himself a large circle of warm and admiring friends. He is generous almost to a fault, endeavors to lead a life above reproach, and the family are among the county's most worthy and respected citizens.

HON. ELIPHALET S. MINER, deceased, was an honored pioneer of Wisconsin, and one of the first settlers of Necedah. His father, Jesse Miner, was the first representative of the family to come to Wisconsin. He was of English descent, and was born in New York State, September 29, 1781. He became a Presbyterian minister, by which denomination he was sent as a missionary to the Brothertown Indians, at Green Bay, where he arrived in the early part of 1823. He was not destined to long administer to their spiritual needs, as he died March 20, 1829. He was married in the State of his birth, and reared a large family of children, five of whom accompanied him to the frontier: E. S., the subject of our sketch; Amanda, now the widow of Mr. Whitney; Thomas, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Henry, deceased; Fobes, a resident of Illinois.

The subject of this sketch was born in Madison, Madison county, New York, March 20, 1818, and came with his father to Green Bay, Wisconsin, when but ten years of age. While there he attended a mission school at Kaukauna, which was taught by an Indian girl, who had been educated in the East for that purpose.

After his father's death, he returned to New York State, where he remained until about 1834, when he again came West, locating in Illinois, where he pursued farming for a few years. About 1840 or 1841, he returned to Wisconsin, locating in Grand Rapids, in which place he engaged in mercantile pursuits. His first business venture was as an agent for the Hudson Bay Company, in which capacity he opened a trading post; later, he was engaged in general merchandising in partnership with John Werner, Jr. He was the first Postmaster at Grand Rapids, appointed under President Tyler, in 1844, which office he retained under the several presidents of Tyler, Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, until he resigned in May, 1850.

In the winter of 1849-'50, he exchanged his interest in the business at Grand Rapids to Mr. Werner, for his interest in the firm of T. Weston & Co., which had been organized a year previously, by the late Thomas Weston, the Hon. J. T. Kingston and Mr. Werner, for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business, besides which, they later conducted a large general store.

Their point of operation in the lumber business was on Yellow river, on land which had been purchased by the Government from the Indians a short time before, which is the

present site of the flourishing village of Neenah. This firm continued until it was dissolved by mutual consent, and a stock company was organized, under the name of Neenah Lumber Company, in which Mr. Miner still continued to be an important stockholder.

In connection with this new lumber business, Mr. Miner removed on May 20, 1850, to the almost unbroken wilderness where Neenah now stands. Mrs. Miner was the first white woman to live north of the Lemonweir, and west of the Wisconsin, rivers. In 1853, when the first post office was established in Neenah, Mr. Miner was appointed Postmaster, by Franklin Pierce, which position he held continuously for thirty-four years, with the exception of two years, when he was a member of the State Senate. He served the Neenah public under the administrations of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, and was appointed a presidental Postmaster by Arthur, in June, 1884, continuing to serve under Cleveland, until January, 1886. He thus filled the office of Postmaster under thirteen presidents and during eleven administrations.

An active politician, he always took a lively interest in the affairs of the State and nation. He was a member of the Whig party until the formation of the Republican, when he became a firm adherent of the latter organization, continuing steadfastly to support its doctrines until his death. He was elected Judge of the County Court, in 1854, when Adams and Juneau counties were one. He represented his county in the State Assembly, in 1865 and 1866, and in the State Senate, in 1871 and 1872. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Portage county, when that county comprised a vast amount of territory; was the first Town Treasurer of Neenah, in which capacity he served for fourteen consecutive years; and served as Justice of the Peace for a much longer time. He was appointed by Governor Fairchild one of the committee to visit the several State institutions, and brought to all these positions of trust thorough executive ability, superior intelligence, clear judgment, unexampled energy, and the most exalted probity of character. His many years of faithful service in the various public offices, to which he was elected and appointed, is the strongest testimonial to his worth. He was fearless and outspoken in his advocacy of those principles which he deemed right, and eschewed everything which could not stand the searching test of logical methods.

Essentially, a business man of untiring energy, and fertility of resources, he was eminently successful in his various business enterprises, leaving to his family a handsome competency, and an important interest in a profitable industry. Naturally of a kind and cheerful disposition, he was a most companionable man, enjoying the fullest confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

He was married, November 12, 1845, to Miss Serena Elliott, an estimable lady, who was a native of Leamington, Essex county, Ontario, Canada. She is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Vizeneau) Elliott, the former of Scotch and the latter of French origin. Mr. and Mrs. Miner had seven children: Edwin S.; Ella S., the first white child born in Neenah, now the wife of N. O. Fassler, of Chicago, Illinois; Frances A., wife of A. C. Willard, of Neenah; Julius U.; Mary E.; Cora, deceased; and John T.

Mr. Miner was prominently and widely known in Masonic circles, having attained the Knight Templar's degree, and filled the

position of Senior Warden in the Grand Lodge of the State.

He died at his home in Necedah, on February 9, 1890, and in his demise his family lost a kind and indulgent husband and father, the village an honored pioneer, and a useful, enterprising, public-spirited and distinguished citizen.

RUSSELL BROWNELL, one of the substantial farmers of Sparta township, was born in Wyoming county, New York, March 25, 1834, a son of Alpheus and Polly (Eggleston) Brownell, natives of Vermont; the father was of Scotch extraction; the maternal grandfather, Benedict Eggleston, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Alpheus Brownell died when his son, Russell, was a child of five years, leaving a family of seven, but his wife survived until 1877, when she passed out of life at the age of eighty-four years. Russell was a lad of sixteen years when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Green county. His first occupation was farming, and then he embarked in the lumber industry, following this business for several years. Later he removed to Missouri, and was a resident of that State when the Civil war broke out; he was on the Osage bridge near Jefferson City when the Rebel soldiers opened fire upon the Union men; they afterward burned the bridge and tore down the Union flag. He returned to Green county, and enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was known as the Eagle Regiment, and made a record which in point of gallantry was second to none in the entire army. He was in the battles of Farmington, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Columbus, Mount Pleasant, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Vicksburg, Tupelo and Meridian; was with General Sherman, was on the Red river expedition, and was honorably discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, September 15, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired. He suffered a sun-stroke on the Yazoo river, and he has never fully recovered from the effects of it.

In 1866 Mr. Brownell removed to his present farm, where he owns 120 acres of excellent land; he has a neat cottage, and roomy barns for the protection of live-stock and the storing of his harvests; there is a strong spring of good water on the farm, and this is piped to the house and barn.

The marriage of Mr. Brownell to Miss Harriet J. Payne occurred in 1866. Mrs. Brownell is a daughter of A. P. Payne, a prominent pioneer of this county. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Guy A., Jessie M., wife of Enoch Parks; and Dora Myrtle. Mr. Brownell is a member of the G. A. R., Lyon Post, No. 30. Mrs. Brownell is a member of the Relief Corps, and both take an active interest in the work of the organization. They are people of many sterling traits of character, and are highly respected throughout the county.

J. McMULLEN, a successful business man of Tomah, was born in Monroe county, Wisconsin, February 10, 1860, a son of William and Martha McMullen. Our subject remained at the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to work for himself, and engaged in any vocation that presented itself. In 1882 he bought his brother's dray business, and six years later purchased the confectionery and grocery establishment of D. Lewis,

Bartell's old stand, where he remained about eighteen months. Mr. McMullen then purchased the property known as the old Palmer Gallery, which he remodeled, and put in a stock of groceries, confections, fruits, cigars and tobacco, to which, in 1889, he added a bakery. He is one of the active business men of Tomah, affiliates with the Republican party, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 178, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

He was married February 18, 1886, to Theresa B. Treffer, a native of Milwaukee, and a daughter of George Treffer. Mr. and Mrs. McMullen have three children, Alvie, Earl and Ray.

B. F. BROEZEL, a well-known member of business circles of Manston, Wisconsin, is proprietor of the furniture house which was established by Charles Headstrom in 1857; the founder of the business was succeeded by H. Broezel, father of the subject of this notice. In connection with the furniture establishment there is conducted an undertaking business, which is very complete in all its appointments. B. F. Broezel is a native of Flint, Michigan, born February 2, 1868, a son of H. and Frances (Waggoner) Broezel. The parents are of French and German descent; they were married in Michigan and resided there several years, removing from that State to Milwaukee, Wisconsin; they resided in this city for two years, and then came to Manston, Juneau county. Here the mother died in March, 1887; the father is living in Manston, but is retired from active business pursuits. He was proprietor of the furniture house for sixteen years, and in 1888 sold out to his son. B. F. Broezel began at the age of twelve years to meet the responsibilities of life, entering the employ of a hardware firm as clerk; at the end of one year he was employed as clerk in a drug store, and also acted as express agent; this business was sold two years after he took the position, and he was obliged to seek another situation; he next entered a general mercantile house as clerk, and served very acceptably for four years. At the expiration of this period he embarked in the manufacture of cigars in partnership with his brother, H. J. Broezel, the partnership existing until he purchased the furniture establishment already mentioned. He is a man of exceptional business ability, and is rapidly rising to the topmost round in the ladder of success. He has aided in the development of commercial enterprises in Manston, and is highly esteemed by all his associates.

Mr. Broezel was married October 27, 1889, to Miss R. M. Klipple, a native of Juneau county, and a daughter of Conrad and Maria Klipple. He is a non-partisan in politics. He is a member of Manston Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs of the order; he also belongs to New Lisbon Encampment, No. 71, and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge; he has a membership in the M. W. of A.

H. J. & B. F. Broezel opened a cigar factory, No. 95, Second district, March 27, 1884, and conducted the business for more than five years, when H. J. purchased the entire stock. He makes a specialty of the "Reliable," five-cent cigar, and of the "Prize Medal," ten-cent goods, his annual output being between 125,000 and 150,000 cigars.

Henry J. Broezel was born in Buffalo, New York, March 11, 1860, and came to Manston with his parents in 1870. He was educated

in the public schools of the town, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to learn the manufacture of cigars; when he had learned the trade he worked as a journeyman in Appleton, Neenah and Milwaukee for eight or nine years, returning to Manston, where he has since made his home. He has been very prosperous in his business, and has the confidence of the entire community.

He was married April 12, 1883, to Lena M. Theby, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and a daughter of George Theby. They are the parents of four children: Fred, Maud, George and an infant son. Mr. Broczel affiliates with the Republican party, and is Alderman of the First ward of Manston. He is a member of Manston Lodge, No. 290, I. O. O. F.

REV. JAMES P. GALIGER, Superintendent of the Schools of Monroe county, Wisconsin, is now serving his third term in that capacity, having been first elected in 1886, re-elected in 1888 and again re-elected in 1890. He succeeded Albert Brandt, who had held that position seven years. Mr. Galiger was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1854, and his father, John Galiger, was a native of the north of Ireland. The latter came to this country when a youth, married here, and for many years resided in Buffalo, New York. When our subject was but a mere child his parents removed to Ionia county, Michigan and there passed the closing scenes of their lives. Rev. James P. Galiger was educated at Olivet College, from which institution he graduated in 1874, and subsequently became principal of the school at Granville, Michigan, filling that position one year. Later he taught a district school in Kent county, and in the winter of 1876 he entered the Theological Seminary in Chicago, where he remained two years. After this he located at Manston, Wisconsin, as a home missionary, and was ordained to the ministry in the fall of 1878. He preached at Manston for about a year, and was for a time principal of the high school at that place. In the winter of 1880-81, he went to Newaygo, Michigan, where he was pastor of the Congregational Church for two and a half years, and during a year and a half of that time he was Secretary of the Schools of Newaygo county. At the end of two and a half years at Newaygo his church was destroyed by fire, and he soon after received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Tomah, ministering to the spiritual wants of his fellow men there until he was elected to the county superintendency. Mr. Galiger was married in the fall of 1878, to Miss Effie Gray, a daughter of Mr. Clark Gray of Manston. This union has been blessed with five children, only one of whom survives: Bertha, born April 3, 1890. The others died in early childhood. Mr. Galiger has a brother, Martin, the eldest of the family, who served in the army during the war of the Rebellion. He was a student at West Point when the war broke out, and left that military institution for service in the army. After the war closed he received his diploma as a graduate of West Point and is still doing service in the regular army. Mr. Galiger's only sister, Mary, is the widow of J. C. McQuillen, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Rev. J. P. Galiger was Chaplain of the Third Wisconsin Regiment for six years, with the rank of Captain. His service in that capacity began in September, 1884. He is the present Secretary of the Board of Education of the city of Tomah, and has occupied that position for a number of years. In his political affilia-

tions Mr. Galiger is a Republican and has ever taken a deep interest in the success of that party. In his race for the superintendency, his first opponent was A. E. Howard of Sparta; his second, Howard Teasdale, and his third was W. S. Freeman, Prohibitionist candidate, the Democrats making no nomination. Mr. Galiger is a gentleman of high literary attainments, and an able and progressive educator. He has under his charge 147 schools, and the number of teachers is 178. The schools in Monroe county have made a commendable progress under his administration, and he is alike popular as a citizen, pastor and public official.

J. E. SMITH, M. D., a highly esteemed member of professional circles in Juneau county, Wisconsin, was born at Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, August 28, 1848, a son of James and Mary A. (Winder) Smith, Pennsylvanians by birth. Until seventeen years of age the Doctor lived in a hotel, his father being proprietor of a hostelry in Ohio. He received his literary education in the common schools, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Henry T. Grier, M. D., of Washington, Ohio; for four years he read under Dr. Grier and attended lectures in the winter season; the first course was taken at Ann Arbor in the University of Michigan, in the winter of 1867–'68, and the next at the Ohio Medical College from which he graduated in the spring of 1870. He was then twenty-one years of age, and he began practice with his preceptor at Washington. He was then married and removed to Winchester, Ohio, where he practiced three years, returning at the end of that time to Washington, where he embarked in the drug trade in connection with his professional work.

Anticipating the future of the West, in 1876 Dr. Smith emigrated to Wisconsin, and located at Wonewoc, Juneau county, where he was in practice for eight years. In 1884 he removed to Mauston, where he continued his professional labors. He has attracted patients for a radius of many miles, and has won an excellent practice. He keeps fully abreast of the times on all subjects pertaining to medicine or surgery, is careful, painstaking and conscientious,—traits that are fully appreciated by all with whom he comes in contact.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has been a member of the Board of Pension Examiners since September, 1886, a proof of his ability being that he was held over during the Republican administration. He belongs to Northern Light Lodge, No. 81, A. F. & A. M., and to Mauston Chapter, No. 88, R. A. M. He is a man of cultivated and refined tastes, and liberally supports all movements tending to the uplifting of the masses.

The Doctor was married October 18, 1871, to Miss Mary H. Michener, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and a daughter of Seth and Elizabeth A. (Shannon) Michener. Five children have been born of this union: Charles M. engaged in railroading; Frank D. a telegraph operator; Bessie L., Mary S. and Blanche are at home.

CHARLES A. ADAMS, a successful farmer of Monroe county, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, April 19, 1839, a son of Ambrose and Ruth (Barber) Adams. When eighteen years of age Charles

A. came to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in driving stage from Milwaukee to Portage, and continued this vocation until 1850. In that year he was married and located on his father's farm in Dodge county, and five years later, in 1855, came to Monroe county, and bought eighty acres of land in sections 27 and 28. He immediately began improving this place, and during the winter months would work in the lumber woods. In March, 1863, Mr. Adams enlisted in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, in June, 1866, after which he continued to cultivate his farm until his death, which occurred from heart disease brought on by exposure during his service, April 25, 1888. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R., and the I. O. O. F. lodges, was a man of much worth in all things tending to the advancement of his country, and was identified with the Republican party. He was married September 3, 1850, to Lucina Pickett, a daughter of John and Lovenia (Straight) Pickett. Mrs. Adams was born near Rochester, New York, December 25, 1827, and died September 14, 1889, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The parents had two children: D. J., who was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, August 30, 1851; and Clara M., born May 8, 1858, is first assistant principal of the Fifteenth Ward school at Milwaukee. She is a graduate of the River Falls State Normal School, and has made school work her field of labor.

At the age of eighteen years D. J. Adams began work for himself, and remained with his parents until 1876. He was educated in the district and graded schools of Tomah, afterward engaged in teaching school in Monroe county, and in 1876 went to Colorado and engaged in teaching two years, and then returned to his native State. In 1882 Mr. Adams went to the southern part of Florida and took charge of an orange plantation five years, after which, on account of the yellow fever epidemic, he returned to Wisconsin, where he has since engaged in teaching and farm work. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and has held the office of Town Clerk and Assessor. He was married July 8, 1880, to Miss Annie E. McLean, a daughter of John and Elisabeth McLean. To this union have been born four children: Frank L., Clara Agnes, and two deceased. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN MORRIS, attorney at law, Manston, Wisconsin, was born in Randolph county, Indiana, December 28, 1850, a son of E. C. and Sarah (Kinnear) Morris. The parents are both living, and are residents of Juneau county, having emigrated to Wisconsin in 1858. The father is a painter by trade, but of late years has devoted a portion of his time to superintending the cultivation of his farm. John Morris was reared in Juneau county from his third year, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he began to assist his father during the summer months, and thus acquired the trade of a painter, which he followed for several seasons. He spent the years 1872 and 1873 in Chicago and Indiana, and then returned to Juneau county; attended school one term, and in the winter of 1874 began to read law in the office of Winsor & Veeder. During the summer season he worked at his trade, resuming his studies in the winter; thus he continued until April, 1877, when he was admitted to the bar. He then opened an

office in Manston, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1878 he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, which he resigned the following September. He had determined to remove to the Northwest, and after giving up his office took a trip for the purpose of selecting a location. He did not find a desirable place, however, and so returned to Juneau county and purchased a tract of land three miles from Manston; here he lived for ten years, engaged in agriculture and giving some attention to his trade, and pursuing his legal reading; he also filled several local offices during this time. In November, 1890, he returned to Manston and opened a law office, resuming professional work.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a stanch supporter of its principles.

Mr. Morris was united in marriage in July, 1878, to Miss Ella Upright, who was born in Michigan, but reared in Juneau county.

K. W. THURSTON, Clerk of Wells township, has been for many years identified with the history of Monroe county, and is worthy of representation in this volume. He was born in Oswego county, New York, October 2, 1852, a son of William Thurston, a well-known pioneer of the county who settled here in 1855. He was a native of Jefferson county, New York, born February 3, 1828, a son of John B. Thurston, a native of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of French ancestors; his mother was Bede Ann Lothrop, a native of the Mohawk valley, of German ancestry. William Thurston was but a child when his parents removed to Canada, and settled near Grafton, where he lived until he was fourteen years old. From this point they moved to Sackett's Harbor, New York; he worked on a farm for a time, but before he was seventeen years of age he returned to Canada, and located at Belleville, where he was employed at the hatter's trade for eighteen months. Having exhausted the novelty of this occupation, he went as a sailor on the lakes, and at the end of a year he went to sea, in the United States navy, and for eighteen months he was on the deep, the greater portion of the time being spent off the coast of Africa. There he had many adventures and witnessed many sights which will probably not be repeated in his experience. When he left the sea he returned to Jefferson county, New York.

At the age of twenty-three years he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Smith of Schoharie county, New York, a daughter of K. G. Smith, a native of the same county. In 1855 they emigrated to the West, coming to Beloit, Wisconsin, by rail; there they secured an ox team and a wagon, and finished the journey overland; they settled in Monroe county, on a farm in La Fayette township, where they lived until 1861; they then came to their present farm in Wells township, near Sparta; they own a good tract of land, have a pleasant home, and are surrounded with many of the comforts of life. They are the parents of four sons and one daughter: K. W., whose name heads this article, Adelbert, Walter, Newton, Cora. Three children are deceased: Allie died at the age of eighteen months; James, at nine years, and William, at seven years.

The great loss of Mr. Thurston's life was the death of his wife, which occurred December 2, 1888; she was a most devoted wife and mother, and a kind and considerate

neighbor. In politics Mr. Thurston affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a man of great integrity of character, and has the respect of a wide circle of acquaintance.

K. W. Thurston was a lad of three years when his parents removed to Monroe county. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and, as he was the oldest son, assisted his father at an early age. He attended the district school, and later was a pupil in the Sparta high school. At the age of twenty-one years he began teaching, and for eleven years he filled the position of pedagogue during the winter season. In 1875 he purchased sixty acres of land, which he improved and converted into a good farm; he has rented some land, and is extensively engaged in the raising of live-stock; he has some high-grade cattle, some Oxford Down sheep, and takes a pride in elevating the standard in the county.

Mr. Thurston was married March 14, 1883, to Miss Emma Rathburn, a native of Monroe county and a daughter of William and Celia (Cole) Rathburn, natives of the State of New York and England respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston have one son, Harold K., born August 19, 1885. Our worthy subject is an ardent Democrat; he has been Clerk of his township for five years, and has been an important factor in the development and growth of the county which proudly claims him as a citizen.

EPHAS MEAD, a prominent farmer and favorably known citizen of Juneau county, whose residence is on section 25, Fountain township, was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1832.

His father, Jabez Mead, was a native of New York State, where he was born in 1802, and when a young man went to Pennsylvania, where he married Hannah Orr. They removed from Pennsylvania to Paulding county, Ohio, in 1843, and to Juneau county, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1854, the family settling on the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives. The country was then wild and unimproved, giving but little promise of its present condition of affluence. Jabez Mead was twice married, his first wife, the mother of the subject of this notice, died in 1848. His second wife was Mrs. Minerva Knick. There were eight children by the first marriage, six sons and two daughters, all but the eldest brother, Smith Mead, being now living, in 1892. Only three of the family are residents of Juneau county,—Cephas, Elizabeth and George. By the second marriage there were also several children. The father died at Luverne, Minnesota, in 1887, where he was then living, and was greatly mourned by all who knew him, who respected him for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart.

The subject of this sketch accompanied his father to Wisconsin, being at that time twenty-two years of age. He purchased a part of his father's farm a few years afterward, and also bought other land, and followed farming pursuits, meeting with encouraging success, until 1865, when he enlisted in the army. He joined Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in a faithful and efficient manner until relieved June 1, 1869. He was mustered out of service at Madison, Wisconsin, June 14, 1866. He and his regiment were engaged in fighting bushwhackers and Indians and in guarding public property, with headquarters the most of the time at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory. He was wounded, but sustained injuries to his health,

which were incurred by the hardships and exposure of army life, for which his only consolation is the sense of duty performed, and the consequent uplifting and enlightenment of suffering humanity. He was Town Treasurer five years in succession, has been chairman of the Town Board of Supervisers, and has served as School District Clerk for twenty-five years, with the exception of a few terms, and is now serving in that capacity.

He was first married in 1859, to Miss Selitha Shirley, who died in 1864, leaving two children, Oscar S. and Helen V. He was again married, in 1868, to his present wife, Mary A. Marshall, a daughter of John Marshall. By this marriage there are eight children, four sons and four daughters: Robert E.; John C.; May E.; Joseph M.; Minerva B.; Charles W.; Lucy A., and Ruth V.

By industry and economy Mr. Mead has accumulated a competence for himself and family, and now has a pleasant home and all the comforts of life, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

RANDOLPH A. RICHARDS, attorney at law. Among the names which have acquired prominence throughout Monroe county, Wisconsin, that of Richards stands among the foremost, for he is one of its ablest lawyers and is in command of a paying practice. He is the present efficient District Attorney for Monroe county, to which position he was elected in 1891; and in the conduct of the cases which come under his attention, he has shown himself to be of quick perception, of superior mental endowments and a forcible, smooth and convincing reasoner. He is a son of Dr. John F. Richards, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio in 1818, his father, John R. Richards being a native of Maryland, his mother's birth also occurring in the same State. Dr. Richards fitted himself for the practice of medicine in his native county and attended lectures in the Ohio Medical College, where he graduated in 1843. He entered upon his practice at Highland, Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1866 he located at Tomah, Wisconsin where he has since devoted himself to the relief of suffering humanity. He has been married twice, his first wife being Caroline Tice, a native of New Jersey who removed with her parents to Ohio, where she met and married the Doctor. She died there in 1848, leaving three children: Lafayette, a resident of Tomah; Alice C., who died in Tomah in 1876 in her twenty-fourth year, and a son that died in infancy. His present wife was Judith E. Ayers, who has borne him three children: John F., Jr., a resident of Kansas, is a railroad man by occupation, and is present chief train dispatcher. Lavonna, who is the wife of D. C. Cheeny, superintendent of the La Crosse and Madison division of the Chicago & Milwaukee R. R.; and Randolph A., who is the youngest of the family. The latter was elected to his present position on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1890, his opponent being B. F. Jones, whom he succeeded in office. Mr. Richards was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 5, 1863 and since his third year he has been a resident of Tomah. He was educated in the schools of this city, graduating from the high school in 1882, and about one year later he began the study of law with Judge George Graham, with whom he continued the greater part of the time until December 28, 1887,

when he was admitted to the bar by the State Board of Examiners. After his admission to the bar he continued with Judge Graham two years, then opened an office and began practicing alone. He was appointed to the position of City Attorney in April, 1890, and was reappointed in 1891. Although quite a young man Mr. Richards is recognized as an able lawyer. As a citizen he is popular and progressive, and his election to the office of District Attorney is an evidence of the high appreciation in which he is held by those who have known him from his early boyhood, and have had every opportunity to judge of his character and qualifications.

PETER SCHOLLER, music dealer and jeweler of Tomah, established his business in that city May 1, 1880. Mr. Scholler is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Fond du Lac county in 1856. When fifteen years of age he went to Watertown and served an apprenticeship of three years in the jewelry business with Joseph Salick. He continued with his employer one and a half years longer and then went to Sparta, where he worked at his trade with Mr. L. D. Merill. It will be seen that though but a young man Mr. Scholler has had an experience of ten years in the jewelry business. Henry Scholler, father of subject, is still a resident of Fond du Lac county. As above stated, Mr. Scholler engaged in business in Tomah in May, 1880, at which time he opened a small jewelry establishment in the store of L. S. Barnes, where he occupied the north window and a small portion of the building. His ability as a jeweler and an engraver soon became known, and from that time on he enjoyed a trade that would have been flattering to an old business house. Trade continued to increase, more help and larger quarters were required. On the completion of the new brick block of Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Scholler was successful in securing the north half of the building; and October 10, 1890, found him ready for business in his new quarters, with one of the largest stocks of watches, jewelry, etc., ever brought to Tomah. His success in his old quarters followed him to his new place of business, where his trade and stock increased proportionally. Mr. Scholler also has a fine trade in pianos and musical instruments of all kinds, and his reputation for fine engraving and repairing is not excelled. In his jewelry trade he makes a specialty of the Rockford watch. Mr. Scholler was for some time associated with Mr. Charles E. Cook, but is again doing business alone. His present place of business is in the fine brick building of Mr. A. Smith, and it can truthfully be said that he has one of the most elegant jewelry stores to be found in the State. Mr. Scholler's business career is a striking example of what may be accomplished by energy, honesty and a thorough knowledge of the business followed. He is not only an energetic and successful business man, but a courteous, gentleman and popular citizen. He was married in April, 1891, to Miss Frances Rusch of Watertown.

CHARLES T. STIVERS, agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway road Company, at Necedah, Wisconsin, also for the American Express Company, at the same place, is one of the most enterprising young men of Juneau county. He was born at Necedah, April 16, 1861, and is a

son of Perry R. and Miss Stivers. He was reared and educated in the public schools of his native village, assisting his father on the farm during the summer season. Until he had attained his majority he remained under the parental roof, but in November, 1864, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, as clerk, a position he filled admirably four years; at the end of that time he was promoted to his present position. He is possessed of excellent business ability, the exercise of which is certain to bring success. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He is a member of Zerah Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., and has filled the office of Secretary during the past four years; he is also a member of Manston Chapter. He is associated with the Congregational Church, and is an ardent advocate of temperance.

Richard Stivers, an honored citizen of Jefferson county, Wisconsin, was born in Saratoga county, New York, where he grew to maturity; the year of his birth is 1806. He was married in Onondaga county, New York, to Lucinda Rodgers, who was born in the same county and in the same year as her husband; they are still living. Mr. Stivers had always been engaged in the lumber trade until coming West, when he turned his attention to carpentry. He had a family of eight children: Perry R., the father of the subject of this sketch; Jeremiah, deceased, his death being the result of wounds received in the Civil war; Louisa, deceased; Stephen, deceased, a member of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company D; Harriet, wife of Mr. Ainsworth; Jacquette, wife of William Nelson; and Henrietta.

Perry R., the father of Elmer T. Stivers, was born in Onondaga county, New York, May 20, 1833. He was reared in the lumber district of his native State, but removed to the West with his father, remaining three years with his parents; he then came to Necedah, in 1856, and engaged in the lumber business; he was head sawyer and foreman for a number of years, and was a very capable man for the position.

In December, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Volunteer Infantry, and served until November, 1865; he was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and was taken prisoner at the same time, being released at the end of three days. After he was mustered out he returned to Necedah, and has since made this his home. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Mr. Stivers was married June 20, 1860, to Miss Cramer, a native of Germany, born March 17, 1842, and they have had born to them eight children: Elmer T., Frank Siegle, Howard, Mina, Elizabeth, Thomas, Anton and Millie. In 1867 Mr. Stivers located on a large tract of land, covering more than a 1,000 acres; 100 are under cultivation, a portion is marshy, and the balance is in timber; he has made numerous improvements, erecting good, substantial buildings, and surrounding himself with all the conveniences of modern invention. He is a member of Zerah Lodge, No. 159, A. F. and A. M., and of Manston Chapter, No. 88, R. A. M.

A. CUMMINGS AND SON, dealers in furniture and undertakers' supplies, Necedah, Wisconsin, are successors to W. Temple, taking charge of the business February 20, 1891. They also carry a complete line of musical instruments, and handle the White & Davis sewing machine.

J. A. Cummings is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Belmont county, May 13, 1837. His parents, Jefferson and Abigail (Metcalf) Cummings, were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively; the father died February 11, 1892, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years; the mother passed away in 1882, aged seventy-eight years. Our subject was reared in Morgan and Perry counties, Ohio, and was trained to the pursuit of agriculture until he was sixteen years of age. He then went to learn the wagon-maker's trade, at which he was employed ten years. At the early age of thirteen years he began to realize the responsibilities of life, and when he was fifteen he taught school; he followed this calling two years, and then began his trade. When eighteen years old he left Ohio, and started toward the setting-sun. He arrived in Wisconsin in the fall of 1855, locating in Viroqua, where he resided for about three years, when the place was devastated by a cyclone, after which he removed to Viola, Richland county, where he learned the wagon-maker's trade.

In 1862 he embarked in the furniture business, in which he continued a number of years. In 1868, owing to failing health he sold out and located at Sparta, engaging in the sale of agricultural implements, and dealing in south farms, remaining there until February, 1891, when he came to Minneiska.

Mr. Cummings was united in marriage in 1863, to Miss Sarah A. Biddison, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 6, 1843. [illegible] children, [illegible] living, [illegible] deceased. The [illegible] of age, and [illegible] married and [illegible] home, [illegible] Minneiska.

[illegible] Cummings [illegible] of the Republican party, and [illegible] five years, [illegible] a delegate to the county convention. He is a member of [illegible] Lodge, No. 282, I. O. O. F., having [illegible] from Viroqua Lodge, and [illegible] longs to the I. O. O. F., No. 58, at [illegible] also [illegible]. He and his wife are [illegible] of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed citizens of the community.

[illegible] H. SEARING, [illegible] July 15, [illegible] lay, was [illegible] on the [illegible] of English [illegible] [illegible] Ohio, [illegible] Virginia, [illegible]

at which time that city, now numbering more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, was an uninviting hamlet consisting of but a few buildings and giving no promise of its subsequent wonderful growth. The family continued to reside on their farm in Kane county for eleven years, and then disposing of this property moved to Wisconsin and settled in Sauk county. Several years later they moved to Monroe county and settled at Tomah, where the father retired from business, and died in April, 1878. The wife and mother died in Illinois, about 1854. Hiram S. was one of nine children, eight of whom were sons, and all now living (1891) except one brother, Everett, who served in the Rebellion in Company H, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died in 1868, of a disease contracted while in the service of his country; William W., the eldest, is a resident of Canada, where he is engaged in the wagon and carriage making business; Charles R. is residing in the State of Washington; Theron C. is a resident of Loveland, Colorado; Sanford D. is a resident of Neillsville, Wisconsin, and is a farmer by occupation. He served in the army of the Union during the Civil war, first in Company K, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry, from which regiment he was discharged for disability, but later he enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry. His health was badly broken while in the service; George L., also at Neillsville, served in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. He was captured and confined in Andersonville prison for fourteen months: his constitution was much shattered by exposure during the war; Jasper H. was a member of Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin: he now resides in the town of Adrian; Harriet A. is the wife of Luther Hill, of the town of Tomah; Hiram S. is the second in order of birth of this family.

He was married in McHenry county, Illinois, in 1851, to Miss Harriet A. Evans, a native of Oneida county, New York. In 1859 our subject and family came to Wisconsin and located in Adams county, where he enlisted, September 24, 1861, in Company E, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry. He took part in many of the prominent engagements, his record of battles beginning at Coldwater, Mississippi, April 9, 1863; Hernando, in the same State, April 18 following; siege of Vicksburg and its attendant battles, from May 28 to the surrender on July 4, 1863; Baker's Creek, February 5, 1864; Big Shanty, Georgia, June 6, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, July 2, of the same year; Chattahoochee, Georgia, July 12, and Bull Hill, July 21 and 22, of 1864; Ezra Chapel, July 28, and Jonesboro, September 2, 1864. Mr. Beardsley carried the colors of his regiment for a long time, and was color guard for two years and three months. After the surrender of Atlanta he was detailed and assigned a position in the quartermaster department. Mr. Beardsley was a fearless soldier and served his country faithfully and well. He was in active service during the whole of his term of enlistment, and did not spend a day in the hospital, though often sadly reduced in health and strength, his weight at one time being only 110 pounds. He returned to Adams county at the close of the war, where he remained about ten months, and then came to Tomah, where he has since made his home. For a number of years after coming here he was engaged in contracting and building, and later he embarked in the cabinet business. He served as Treasurer of the town and village of Tomah for three successive years, was clerk of the school board for six years, and was Postmaster from February, 1875, until August 20, 1886, a period of nearly eleven

years, since which time he has been engaged in the pension business. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1896, and re-elected for a second term in 1897. Mr. Beardsley and wife have had no children except by adoption. The first of these, Alice, whom they reared from a small child, married William Allen and removed to Kansas, where she died, leaving a daughter, Hattie. Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley adopted this daughter at the request of the mother, but she died at the age of eleven months. Their present child by adoption is named Birdie. In his political affiliations, Mr. Beardsley is a Republican. He is one of the well known citizens of Monroe county, and is esteemed as a progressive and enterprising citizen. His record, both as a citizen and a soldier, is honorable and praiseworthy. He is a charter member of Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42.

ALONZO E. HOWARD, Sparta, Wisconsin, member of the G. A. R., Post No. 30, was born in Massena, St. Lawrence county, New York, December 20, 1837. He is a representative of a father and grandfather who fought, respectively, in the war of the Revolution and in 1812. The latter was named John and the former Elisha. His father was born December 24, 1790, in Vermont, and married Sally Moody, both being of American parentage and English descent. Both parents died in Hardwick and had nine children, named Phebe, Adeline, Lovina P., Daniel P., Elisha W., Susan A., Louisa A., Alonzo E. and Lyman G.

Mr. Howard passed his early life on a farm under the direction of his parents, attended his primary education in the common schools, supplementing that with a course at St. Lawrence Academy, and passed his vacations in teaching. When the war broke out he enlisted, in May, 1861, in the Sixteenth New York Infantry, but was rejected by the surgeons. He again enlisted October 10, of the same year, and twenty days later was mustered into Company A, Ninety-second New York Infantry, at Poughkeepsie. On the organization he was made Sergeant, and the regiment went from rendezvous in February, 1862, to Washington. He participated in the various engagements in which his regiment took part. June 10, 1865, Mr. Howard was mustered out and returned home. He re-enlisted January 1, 1864, in the same company and regiment, and joined the command at City Point, May 7. He took part in many important battles, was a faithful soldier who did valiant service in the Union cause. On the 13th of February, 1865, he was made Second Lieutenant, and on the 20th of March following was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to Company K, same regiment. He continued in the service until February, 1866, when he returned to City Point for final muster out, which he received on the 6th, as First Lieutenant of Company K, Ninety-sixth New York Infantry, having served nearly five years.

He returned to Poughkeepsie, where he engaged in [illegible] for a year, after which he came to Wisconsin, locating at Sparta, May 31, 1867. In the spring of that year he purchased [illegible] and engaged in [illegible] which he continued for [illegible] years, when he sold out and [illegible] in the [illegible] business, which he followed [illegible] years. He then [illegible]

& Hill as secretary and corresponding clerk in their real-estate and loan office.

He was married at Sparta, November 8, 1873, to Miss Susie R., daughter of J. A. and Arthina Clark. Their only child, Earle Clark, was born April 18, 1880. Mr. Howard is a Prohibitionist, a quiet, unassuming gentleman, a good citizen, who faithfully and fearlessly performs his full duty in all the relations of life and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

THOMAS M. CANFIELD, one of the old settlers of Juneau county, Wisconsin, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, December 20, 1833. He was reared in the Keystone State, and at the age of seventeen years he went to Bellefonte, where he learned the printer's trade. He followed this calling for ten years in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and then engaged in mercantile trade in the former State. He drifted with the tide of western emigration to Wisconsin in 1867, and located at Necedah, where he engaged in the drug business with his brother F. A. Canfield; he was associated with him for twenty years, after which he turned his attention to other business pursuits. He has opened an elegantly furnished billiard parlor, known as "The Chamber of Commerce." During the season he deals extensively in berries, shipping cranberries and blueberries to all points, the trade in these two alone amounting to several thousand dollars annually. He is one of the most energetic business men of the place. He has been a registered pharmacist for the past ten years, and a member of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Canfield was married in Illinois, to Miss Josephine Youngman, a native of Pennsylvania, and to them have been born five children: Ella, Clarence, Mattie, Harry and Edna.

Politically our subject adheres to the principles of the Democratic party, often representing that body in convention. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Chosen Friends.

In 1891 Mr. Canfield took rather a novel contract, and one that he carried out to the letter, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned: he agreed to furnish an Indian village for exhibit at the Illinois State Fair, and he secured five families, consisting of thirty Indians, from the Winnebago tribe; it required quite a bit of diplomacy to complete the bargain, but the object was accomplished, and the display was considered one of the best ever made. Mr. Canfield traffics largely with the red men, buying their furs and other products.

FREDERICK HELMKE of Tomah, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1844, and was left an orphan when quite young. He was taken to America by his adopted parents in 1858, and with them came immediately to Monroe county, Wisconsin, reaching this county on the 5th of November of that year. His adopted father was John Shultz, who afterward settled in the town of Adrian and resides there at the present time. Mr. Helmke was a soldier during the Civil war, enlisting August 11, 1862, in Company E, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, and served until June 16, 1865. During the war he was in service in Minnesota for some time but subsequently returned to Madison, Wisconsin, and went from there to Columbus,

Peter Frye

Kentucky, thence to the Yazoo valley, where he remained during the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was then sent to Helena, Arkansas, to recruit, having become much reduced by sickness, and there joined Sherman, taking part in the Atlanta campaign. After the capture of Atlanta Mr. Helmke was taken ill and came home on a furlough. His regiment was with Sherman in the march to the sea, and he was sent to Nashville to join the forces of General Thomas. He participated in the battle of Nashville and later rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, where he participated in the events that preceded the surrender of General Johnston. From there the regiment marched on to Washington and took part in the grand reunion. On the 16th of June, 1865, he returned home. His principal occupation has been farming, near Adrian, where he still owns a farm, but he has been a resident of Tonah since the spring of 1884. He was married April 13, 1868, to Miss Caroline Jens, and has one daughter, Mrs. Emma M. Bongers.

PETER FRYE, a prominent and prosperous citizen of Sparta township, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1856. He was born at Albany, Maine, October 16, 1832, a son of James Frye, a native of Massachusetts. The father died when the son was three and half years old, and he was reared by a relative in Otisfield, Maine; there he lived until he was twenty-one years of age, spending his summers at work on a farm, and assisting in the woods, and at the mills in the winter season. When he had attained his majority he went to Hingham, Massachusetts, and there secured work in a factory. After a time he returned to Maine, but did not tarry long among his old friends and the scenes of his childhood. In 1855 he started toward the setting sun, and arriving in Monroe county, Wisconsin, he determined to stop here; he secured work in the woods, being more or less familiar with the business, and for seven years he drove team and devoted himself to the industry until he had mastered its every detail. Having accumulated a little money he went into business for himself, and for nine years managed a lumber trade very successfully. At the close of the war he had 700,000 feet of lumber on hand, besides lath and shingles, all of which he sold at good prices. In 1872 he disposed of the entire establishment, and purchased a farm of Thomas Bell, which he now occupies. He has spent a large amount of money in improving and beautifying this place, and has succeeded in making one of the most attractive homes in the county; he has an elegant brick residence, handsomely finished and furnished, and all the farm buildings are models of convenience; there are fifty-six acres in the home farm, and twenty-six acres on section 10.

Mr. Frye was married November 10, 1872, at Chatfield, Fillmore county, Minnesota, to Miss Emily L. Allen, of Pleasant Grove, Olmsted county, Minnesota, a lady of intelligence and culture, a native of Keene, New Hampshire. Her parents, Captain George F. Allen, an officer of the Second North Carolina Colored Regiment, and Emeline L. (Brudish) Allen, were natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Frye are the parents of one son, Arthur J., born June 20, 1875. The mother is a member of the Congregational Church. Our worthy subject is a generous contributor both of his means and influence to all movements tending to advance the interests of Monroe

county, and to such enterprise the present prosperity of the county is owing.

Captain George F. Allen, enlisted October, 1861, at Worcester, Massachusetts, in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Captain July 17, 1863, and served until September, 1864, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part. He is a member of Mackay Post, No. 84, G. A. R., of Chatfield, Minnesota, and is a member of Pleasant Grove Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M.

J. H. STEWART, one of the representative business men of Manston, Wisconsin, was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, January 7, 1843, a son of William Stewart, deceased. His father emigrated to the State in 1842, and Stewart's settlement was known far and wide among the pioneers. He was a native of Ontario county, New York, born July 19, 1812; he removed to Lorain county, Ohio, in 1830, and thence to Ogle county, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Malula Randall; of this union ten children were born; their mother died in January, 1870, and Mr. Stewart married Mrs. Scovil in 1876; she died in January, 1883, and in 1885 he was married to Mrs. Severance, who survives him. He died May 13, 1890, sincerely mourned by the entire community. In 1844 J. H. Stewart moved with his parents to Columbus, Wisconsin, and in 1850 to the Stewart settlement, Juneau (then Adams) county. He was reared to the life of a farmer, and has been engaged in various enterprises since entering the business world; he has bought and sold live-stock extensively, and has shipped large quantities of grain and hops; he has sold agricultural implements and farm machinery, and in company with Delno Wright he built and operated the first cheese factory in Manston; in company with C. Lyon he owned and operated the Manston Elevator for several years, and is now a member of the firm of Harrison & Souther, the style of which is now Stewart, Harrison & Souther; they are dealers in agricultural implements, and buy and ship live-stock.

Mr. Stewart is the owner of some horses of fine pedigree, among which may be mentioned Prince Elma, of splendid racing qualities, Ella E., Gilbert M., Lady Rush and Babee, all animals of great promise. He is an excellent judge of horse-flesh, and carries off the blue ribbon wherever he exhibits. Politically he was formerly a Republican, but he now acts with the Prohibition party. He has been Mayor of the city a number of times.

He is a leader in both the business and social circles of Manston, and has a pleasant home where he and his family are surrounded with all the comforts of the nineteenth century.

LEWIS S. BARNES is one of the well-known business men of the city of Tomah, Wisconsin, for he has resided here since the year 1861, at which time he engaged in merchandising as a member of the firm of Eaton & Barnes. Several years later he sold his interest in this business to his partner, but Mr. Eaton died not long after and Mr. Barnes purchased the stock, for which he paid $11,000; and took as partner, H. Dockstader. When Mr. Barnes' son, James A., attained his majority, the interest in the business owned by Mr. Dockstader was purchased, the firm becoming Barnes & Son, and continued as such until the death of the

latter, since which time Mr. Barnes has conducted the business alone. He was born at Ballston Spring, New York, July 6, 1820, but was reared in the town of Stratford, Fulton county. His father was a native of Saratoga county, New York, was an upright, moral man and a Universalist in his religious belief. His death occurred at Stratford many years ago. His wife was formerly Martha Warner. Lewis S. Barnes was married at Stratford, to Miss Jane Kibbee, and in the fall of 1852 removed with her to Iron Ridge, Wisconsin, but returned soon after to the State of New York, where he remained three and a half years. He had, however, imbibed a love of western life, and he again returned to Iron Ridge and the following year located at Whitewater. From this place he drove a team about the country for three and a half years, selling crockery ware, and at the end of the time mentioned engaged in merchandising at Richland Center. He has been following the same occupation in Tomah almost constantly for the past thirty years, and is numbered among the successful and upright merchants of the county. March 5, 1883, his wife's death occurred, she having borne him two children: James A., who was born September 7, 1850, and died November 7, 1886, of consumption, which insidious disease also caused the death of his mother. His death, which occurred at the age of thirty-six years and two months, was a great affliction to his father, and was also deeply deplored by all who knew him. He had been intimately associated with his father for many years, and was the last surviving member of Mr. Barnes' family. He had been married and became the father of a son and daughter: Lou and Lottie. The former died January 26, 1880, when about seven years old, and the latter on the 12th of August, 1879, when a little over three years old. The mother of these children passed away April 16, 1882. James A. Barnes was a most worthy and respected citizen, and the following is taken in substance from his obituary notice: He was born in Stratford, Fulton county, New York, and was the elder of his parents' two children. He came to Tomah with his father and mother when only eleven years of age, and was married to Miss Ann Rockwood, January 22, 1871. To them were born two children, both of whom have passed away, there being but about five months' difference between their respective deaths, and a little over two years later, the wife, too, passed away. Heartbroken and sick, life to him seemed a void, and when the summons came he was ready for the change. To his father, the only surviving member of a family of six, the heartfelt sympathy of many friends was extended, and served in some measure to mitigate his grief and lighten the shadows which seemed to gather about him. His daughter, Sarah Amelia, died October 22, 1862, at the age of nine years. October 18, 1887, Mr. Barnes was married to Miss Emma Mosher, a native of Rensselaer county, New York, born August 31, 1849, a daughter of Daniel and Maria (Warner) Mosher, the former of whom was born in Vermont and the latter in Connecticut. They were brought up in the State of New York, however, and when Mrs. Barnes was but a child her parents removed to Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, where they passed from life. Her brother, J. D., lives on the old homestead in New York; her sister, Lydia M., is the widow of James D. Kent, of Johnstown, New York. Mrs. Barnes has borne her husband a son, Lewis Warner, who was born June 23, 1889. Mrs. Barnes is an intelligent and cultured lady and in their pleasant home she and Mr.

Barnes are surrounded by all the comforts of life. All their surroundings indicate culture and refinement, and they are well known for the generous hospitality which they extend to all.

D. C. SMUTZ.—The Bank of Necedah, one of the most flourishing corporations in Juneau county, was organized in June, 1891, with a cash capital of $25,000. J. M. Starbuck, president; L. P. Good, vice-president; D. C. Smutz, cashier. The officers constitute the board of directors, and they do a general banking business in both foreign and domestic exchange. The cashier, D. C. Smutz, is the resident manager, and assumes full control of the business at this point. He is a native of Danville, Illinois, born January 14, 1859, a son of Isaiah and Mary (Tucker) Smutz. He grew to maturity amid the scenes of his birth, attended the common schools, and assisted his father who was a contractor and builder. At the age of twenty years he entered the First National Bank of Danville, where he was employed eight years. He then removed to Lincoln, Illinois, where he secured a position in the German National Bank immediately upon its organization. He remained with this institution one year, and then went to Mankato, Kansas, where he accepted the position of cashier and manager of the First National Bank; he continued to fill this place until four years had passed, when he came to Necedah. During his residence in Mankato he was secretary of the Mankato Building & Loan Association from the date of its organization in July, 1889, until he removed to Wisconsin in 1891; he was also secretary of the Home Building & Loan Association of Lincoln, Illinois, from its organization in May, 1887, until he went to Kansas. He has had a thorough business education, a wide business experience, and is well fitted for the duties that devolve upon him as cashier and manager of the Bank of Necedah. He also handles fire insurance, representing the Norwich Union of Norwich, England, the Niagara of New York, and the Merchants' of Newark, New Jersey. He is agent for the Cunard and Inman steamer transportation lines. In his political opinions he adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Smutz was united in marriage in December, 1882, to Miss Minnie A. Cox, at Danville, Illinois. Mrs. Smutz was born at Lodi, Illinois. They are the parents of two children, Doane and Lucile.

WILLIAM PLUNKET, an old settler and old soldier of Tomah, was born in county Meath, within fifteen miles of the city of Dublin, Ireland, January 1, 1830. His parents were John and Bridget Plunket, who passed their entire days in the Emerald Isle. William Plunket was reared to the arduous duties of the farm, and in 1846, in company with two brothers and a sister, crossed the ocean to the broad lands of America. He settled in Rensselaer county, New York, and remained there until twenty-four years of age, when he came to Walworth county, Wisconsin. There he remained until 1855, when he came to Monroe county and located on a farm in what has since become the town of Tomah. On September 8, 1864, Mr. Plunket enlisted at Tomah, in Company K, Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out of the United States service June 24, 1865, having served from the time of his enlistment until cessation of

hostilities. He served with his regiment in Tennessee during the greater part of his time of enlistment. The regiment was variously employed,—at raiding, guarding railroads, etc. He also took part in the battle of Johnsonville. Returning to Monroe county, Wisconsin, after the war he settled on his farm and resided there until 1885, when he moved to the city of Tomah. Mr. Plunket was married in the Empire State, on July 25, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Reed, who was also a native of county Meath, Ireland, and who came to this country with her sister Ann, when eighteen years of age. The latter married Patrick O'Connor, and has been dead several years. Two years after Mrs. Plunket came to America, the remainder of the family, consisting of parents, four sisters and one brother, also came to the United States. The family first settled at Lansingburg, on the Hudson river, and there the parents received their final summons. The surviving members of the family still live there. Mrs. Plunket's only brother, James Reed, was a soldier in the famous Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, commanded by Colonel Corcoran. He is now living at Lansingburg. Mr. and Mrs. Plunket are the parents of three children, two sons and a daughter: Rose, John N. and James W. The other son resides in the town of Tomah, and James W. makes his home on his father's old farm. Rose is the wife of Ernest Bartel of Tomah. Mr. Plunket is a Republican in politics.

AVA D. BENJAMIN, Justice of the Peace of the city of Tomah, Wisconsin, is a well known citizen of Monroe county, and has held his present office since 1883, having been the first elected to that position after the incorporation of the city, the act for which was passed March 23, 1883. Mr. Benjamin is engaged in the insurance business and in making collections also, and dates his residence in Tomah from March, 1863. He was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, not far from the city of Cleveland, to Russell and Mary (Durrin) Benjamin, the former a native of the State of Vermont and and the latter of Connecticut. The father was taken to New York in his early boyhood, and when a youth of seventeen became a resident of Ohio, at which time Cleveland was but a small village. He afterward became the owner of considerable land in that vicinity, but later disposed of it and in 1863 emigrated with his family to Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he purchased land four miles from Tomah, on which he resided until his death, December 23, 1885, at the age of eighty-seven years. The mother is still living, and has attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. They became the parents of seven children that attained mature years, and when last heard from the four sons and one daughter were living. Levi S., the eldest of the family, resides on a farm near Tomah, but for many years after his arrival in this section, in June, 1863, he was engaged in general merchandising in Tomah; Mrs. Sarah Hanchett resides in La Grange, Monroe county; Sheldon P. is a resident of Tomah; Alfred H. resides in Missouri; and Ava D.; the two deceased sisters were Lizzie and Priscilla, the former becoming Mrs. Nicol Robertson and the mother of two children, and the latter the wife of Albert Calkins, dying in the town of La Grange, as did her sister.

Ava D. Benjamin enlisted in the Union army August 6, 1861, in Company B, Second Ohio Cavalry, and was discharged at Fort

Leavenworth, Kansas, May 28, 1862, for inability, owing to a gunshot wound he had received. He returned to Ohio in the summer of that year, and early in the spring of the following year went to Michigan, and soon after to Tomah, Wisconsin, arriving in this place March 28, 1863. Mr. Benjamin had partially learned the trade of carpenter before entering the army, and that occupation he resumed upon locating in Tomah, and also followed contracting for a number of years with good results.

He was married in Ohio, at the age of twenty years, to Miss Helen Thompson, of Portage county, that State, and two daughters are the result of their union: Eva died June 20, 1890, in her thirtieth year, and Minnie has for ten years been a successful school teacher in the schools of Tomah. In his political views Mr. Benjamin is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He is an enterprising and intelligent citizen, and has given the best of satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of his position. He is a charter member of the G. A. R., Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42.

JERE CASE, a prominent citizen of Necedah, Wisconsin, is a son of Increase D. Case, one of the pioneers of Juneau county. The father was born in the State of Maine, and was a son of William and Mary Case. His father was a native of England, and at the age of nineteen years he deserted the British army and crossed the sea to America. He settled at Lubec, Maine, and there lived until death. He had a family of twelve children: Joseph, Eben and William are deceased; Increase D. died in June, 1879; George, deceased; Thomas, a resident of Massachusetts; Samuel, a resident of Seattle, Washington; Solomon, a resident of Maine; Mary, wife of Dr. Adams, of Litchfield, Maine; the others died in childhood.

Increase D. Case, the representative of the family who came to Wisconsin, grew to manhood in his native State, and engaged in the milling and mercantile business, which he followed until 1869, when he came to the West. He married Miss Alice C. Huckins, who was born in Maine in 1814, and died in 1881. They had a family of nine children: Ruth M., wife of A. B. Robinson, of Necedah; Mary C., wife of J. N. Huckins, of Necedah; John W., a member of Company A, Sixth Maine Volunteer Infantry, served three years in the late Civil war; he was wounded at Fredericksburg, and is still a sufferer from this cause; Alonzo was in Company E, Seventh Maine Volunteer Infantry, and served three years; he was wounded in the left eye in the battle of the Wilderness; Henry T. is a resident of Necedah; Jere is the subject of this biographical notice; Increase D. is a merchant of Necedah; Irenew is a citizen of Ashland, Nebraska; Alice A. is the wife of John S. Steele.

Jere Case was born in Maine, March 15, 1850, and there grew to maturity; he attended school and assisted his father until 1869, when he accompanied the family West. He embarked in the milling business, and soon gained the position of head sawyer, which he held seven years. He then went to Ashland, Wisconsin, and was connected with milling four years, returning at the end of that time to Necedah. For one season he was employed as sawyer, when the mill was closed down; he then made a trip to St. Louis, taking a raft of lumber. When he came back to the county he assisted in fitting up a mill,

and in the spring of 1887 he purchased a furniture and undertaking establishment of H. F. Young, Necedah. Since that time he has devoted his time and energies to building up the business, and has been very successful; he carries a full line of all classes of goods that he handles, and has a patronage extending over a wide territory.

In politics Mr. Case adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the M. W. of A.

He was married in January, 1880, to Mrs. Mary Williams, a daughter of William and Eliza (Ward) Peck, natives of the State of New York, and of German-English extraction. The parents of Mrs. Case came to Juneau county in 1858. The mother died in 1886. The father is a millwright, and has for several years been engaged in milling and the construction of mills. He and his wife had a family of seven children: Theron, deceased; Martha E., wife of Archie A. Young; Mary E., wife of Jere Case, the subject of this notice; Imogene A., deceased; Vernon M.; Elmer E., who died in September, 1890; and Lula A., wife of William Blair. The families of both Mr. and Mrs. Case are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected citizens.

JAMES JOHNSTON, whose record in the war of the Rebellion entitles him to a space in this history, has been a citizen of Monroe county since 1866. He was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1824, and is a son of Isaac and Betsey (Davenport) Johnston, natives of Essex county, New York; these parents reared a family of three sons and three daughters; both lived to be four-score and five years old; the father was a farmer by occupation, and and in his political opinions adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. James Johnston was reared to the life of a farmer in Potter county, performing the hard labor incidental to the clearing of timber land. His educational advantages were limited, but by the cultivation of his observation and making the most of the opportunities offered, he fitted himself for the duties that have since come to him in life.

In December, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and did valiant service in the cause of the Union. He was in the battle of the Wilderness, was with General McClellan and General Grant, was in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and in many engagements of less note. He was wounded by a shell, and contracted a disease from which he has never fully recovered. When the war was ended and peace had been declared, he returned to Potter county, Pennsylvania, and in 1866 emigrated to Wisconsin; he purchased a farm of Roswell Smith in Monroe county, on which he has since resided.

Mr. Johnston was married in Potter county, Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Nancy Macomber, a native of Cortland county, New York, and a daughter of Michael and Christena (Haines) Aney. Mrs. Johnston was married, at the age of fifteen years, to T. Macomber, a native of Vermont; he died, leaving four children, two of whom are living: Maria Losey and Oscar L.; Charles and M. J. died in early manhood; both served in the late Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are the parents of six children: Adeline, who married James Buttles and is deceased; Abram, Everette Elmer, who died at the age of eleven years; Cora, wife of A. K. Manhart; and Alma Dell.

Mr. Johnston supports the issues of the Republican party. The family is one of patriots, many of its members having abandoned every private interest to defend the country's flag. Charles Johnston, brother of our subject, was a member of the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; he was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and died of his wounds and starvation in Libby prison. Mrs. Johnston had three brothers in the war: Jackson, Jacob and James, the two latter being members of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

ALBERT E. HOLLISTER, of Tomah, was born in the town of Lima, Livingston county, New York, and was the son of John Hollister, a native of Osnabruck, Ontario, where he was born in 1819. The elder Hollister went to the town of Lima when eighteen years of age. He had served as an English soldier in what was known as the Patriot war. While a resident of Lima, New York, he married Miss Mercy S. Irish, a native of Livingston county. Her father, David Irish, was a soldier in the American army in the war of 1812, and died of wounds received while in that war. When the subject of this sketch was three years of age his parents removed to Cass county, Michigan, where they settled on a farm, and there the father died in 1887. The mother is still living (1892), and resides on the homestead. Albert E. Hollister is one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living in 1892 except a brother and sister.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest of this family. The second in order of birth is Mary E., wife of G. M. Wilson, who resides near the old homestead in Michigan; Charles R., the second son and third child in order of birth, was killed by accident when seven years of age; Bennett L. resides at Bancroft, Kossuth county, Iowa; Wilder W. resides on the old homestead in Michigan; Ellen M. married Perry Osborne, and died in Barton county, Missouri, in 1875; Gordon L. resides in Chicago, and Elvene M. is the wife of J. H. Long, near the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was reared to the occupation of farming. He was a gallant soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and at the request of the Commander of Henry W. Cressy Post he prepared a sketch of his army life and read it to the post February 11, 1888. This sketch is so complete and interesting in its character that it is here given in full:

"I was born May 26, 1845, in the county of Livingston, State of New York. My parents moved to Cass county, Michigan, when I was three years old. I lived on a farm until I enlisted. In August, 1862, I enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth Michigan Infantry. Being only seventeen, my father demanded my release of the Captain who enlisted me, which was readily granted. Among the number for our neighborhood was a cousin whom I will call Frank. We had been brought up together, and had enlisted together, and I did not want to go home unless Frank did. So, rather than go home, I hired out to work on a farm. After working a few days I took a 'lay-off' to visit camp and see the boys. After thinking the matter over I came to the conclusion that I was not to blame for being too young, and as I was older than Frank was, I would not stay at home and let him go. After staying around camp awhile, I offered myself, but the Captain who enlisted me before, and in whose company Frank was, would not take me again

We soon found a lieutenant whose company was not full, and I offered myself. He asked my age, and I told him I was eighteen. He told me to go with him up to the Captain's office. The first inquiry of the Captain was, 'How old are you?' 'Eighteen, sir,' was my answer. 'When will you be eighteen?' was his next question. 'Last May, sir,' was my reply. 'I don't believe it,' he said. Here Frank thought he could help me a little, and said to the Captain, 'He is older than I am.' 'Were you there when he was born?' asked the Captain. As I was ten weeks older than Frank he had to admit he was not there.

"After a short consultation with the lieutenant, he concluded to take me, and accordingly I was enlisted in Company H, and assigned to quarters. The only incident for some time in which I was in any way more interested than the rest of the boys, happened about two weeks after my enlistment. An acquaintance of mine came into camp one day and picked up my gun. After looking at it a moment, he made a motion as if to stick the bayonet into my foot. I thought he would not strike, and stood still. He thought I would jump, and struck. *Then* I jumped. I was mad, and he was badly frightened. 'My G—?' he exclaimed, 'I thought you would jump. Take off your shoe.' Taking off my shoe, I found my foot bleeding, but not seriously injured. My father, hearing that I had been gone for some time from where he supposed I was, came to camp to look for me, but after finding that I had enlisted as eighteen, and as he thought that I was unwilling to leave, went home and left me. In a few days we were mustered into the United States service.

"After we broke ranks and went to our quarters, I went to see Frank. He was but seventeen, and could not be mustered. I was in a fix. I did not want to go unless Frank went. He tried another company, but they would not take him. What would I do? I thought of a number of ways to get out, but did not want to be laughed at. All Frank could do was to go home. All I could do was to stay. I thought I would stick to it, as it was my fault that I was so old. That night I could not sleep. The next day I did not see anything around camp to interest me. I felt pretty sober. In a week I did not have a grain of sand left. The first time my father came to see me I told him I would go home with him if he could get me out. He went to the Colonel, and was referred to the mustering officer. That official said they could not hold me if my parents objected to my going. The Colonel swore at me for making so much trouble, until the mustering officer told him to stop, as hundreds of boys were doing that every day. Men were more willing to enlist at that time than a year or so later, or I could not have got out of my scrape as easily as I did. I went home. I had been a soldier long enough: so I thought at that time.

"I stayed at home about a year. My regiment, or the regiment in which I had enlisted, had all been captured, and we would occasionally hear where they were. They finally brought up in Libby prison. Soon they were paroled, and some of them came on what they called 'French furlough.' After listening to their accounts of the battle in which they were captured, and bidding them good-bye as they started back after being exchanged, I began to feel more patriotic. Soon the Ninth Michigan Cavalry began recruiting in our neighborhood. I concluded to go. I went to see Frank. He would go, but not in the cavalry. He said if I would go as a recruit in the Nineteenth, himself, Deacon Grinnell

and Rev. Gilbert would go with me. In February, 1864, we all enlisted, and were sent to Camp Blair, at Jackson, Michigan. Here Frank had the measles, which was the cause of his never doing any active service. While here I, among others, was detailed to cook for the men in barrack No. 4. While acting in that capacity, the Rev. Gilbert and myself, through a misunderstanding of facts on the part of the officer of the day, were arrested and confined in the guard-house, leaving no one to get supper for the boys. By morning there had been men detailed to take our places, and about ten o'clock they brought us our breakfast. About noon we were taken out under guard, and put to work scrubbing offices and privies until about four in the afternoon, when we were released and returned to our quarters.

"May 13 we were sent South. On our way we made short stops at Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Kingston. From Chattanooga to Kingston we were obliged to ride on top of box cars. At the latter place we found everything in confusion. The rebel General Wheeler had made a raid and killed several negroes and one or two soldiers. My three companions were sick, and lay down in an old barn. I was ordered to assist in hauling a couple of pieces of artillery to an elevation north of town. Returning to my companions, I found them as I had left them. Toward night Frank went with the other two to the hospital. Just after dark he returned, and said he would go to the regiment if he did not live a day after he got there; but by the next morning he was sick enough to go to the hospital without being urged. He had caught cold, and the measles had settled on his lungs. I was alone again. I had to go on further South, and they returned North. I was in excellent health and spirits, and did not get homesick again. When I started for the front I had a knapsack well filled with what I supposed were necessary articles. I had not marched more than half a day when I threw away my overcoat. Before night I left my blacking-brush, looking-glass, etc., on the corner of the fence. The next morning I changed underclothing, and threw away what I took off. Before noon we heard the boom of the artillery, and it was not the 4th of July either. In the afternoon we could hear musketry. Soon we came to a hospital, and here I found one of Company K, of my regiment, who was wounded in the calf of the leg. I gave him my blanket, and went on. The artillery was pounding away, but the infantry was quiet most of the time. I got to the regiment just before night. Soon the 'Johnnies' made a charge, but were repulsed. Here I was, on my nineteenth birthday, under fire for the first time. Comrades, most of you know about how I felt. We were lying behind a line of light earth works. During the night the enemy made another assault, but were repulsed. I was asleep when the first volley was fired. Which side fired first, I do not know. I sprang to my feet and looked around. To the left was one continuous blaze. Around me I could hear the zip and whizz of bullets. I could see the smallest twigs on the trees. I was so confounded or frightened I did not know enough to lie down. It was not long before I could lie as close to the ground as any one, and lie down as quick. I would rather lie down a half dozen times when it was not necessary than to miss once when it was. I never could get over the habit of dodging when I heard the whizz of a ball.

"June 15 found us near Lost Mountain, Georgia. Just after noon we were ordered

to support the First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps, in an assault upon the enemy's works. The First Brigade made the attack just as we moved out across a field. They were in the woods. The heavy clouds of smoke were rolling up among the trees, and as we advanced the wounded began to come to the rear. It seemed as though the smoke was full of wounded men. There was no wind, and the smoke did not move off. Soon we were in the woods. There was a battery in front of us that had been firing all the forenoon; and as we were to support a brigade, I concluded we were moving to the support of the battery. We were ordered to lie down. By this time it was dark. After lying down for a short time we were ordered forward. Imagine my feelings as we came into an opening, and found we were in front, instead of the rear, of the battery. We could look into the mouths of those guns at every discharge, and by the flash we could see their infantry standing behind the works. I was a recruit, and not well posted in movements, but I don't think they knew where we were, for they were throwing their shells over our line, and into a ravine some distance in our rear. We were not more than one-third the distance from them to where their shells were dropping. We lay down again, in the rear of the First Brigade. In a short time the line in our front rose upon their knees and waited until the discharge from the battery, and all fired full at the gunners. Their infantry replied immediately, but the artillery waited some little time. Their musketry made it unpleasant for us. The line in front of us rose up and went to the rear double quick. We had to take it. They had got our position. They poured shell and canister or grape (I don't know which it was) into us. Our Major was killed, the ball striking him in the breast. 'Oh, my wife and boys!' were his only words. Several privates were wounded. I could hear their comrades telling them to keep still and not let the 'guns of h— know where to shoot.' Then a shell exploded in Company I, and tore the limbs from the bodies of two sergeants, one of them dying in a few moments. I heard the other moaning and saying, 'Boys, I know it is no use to make a fuss; but I can't help it. Give me some water. Good-bye, boys. Kiss me, George. Good-bye.' All this time we were merely lying there for them to shoot at, we making no reply. It must have been midnight or after when things began to be more quiet, and we were ordered to the left and rear, the order being given in a whisper. Soon we went to building works, and were busy until it began to grow light. I had three pretty close calls within less than five minutes. Soon a comrade was shot by my side. When I heard the ball strike I looked up, and saw him begin to reel and tremble. I threw my arms around him and helped him to lie down. Then we got a stretcher and undertook to carry him to a place of safety. We had not gone far before one of the men helping carry him was shot. We got behind some trees, and went back. Soon one of my messmates was killed. Then we lost our Lieutenant. The day before, our company had thirteen men; now we had only nine. We were ordered to the rear, and sent to guard supply trains. Our first trip was to Big Shanty, Georgia. We stayed three or four days, and as we moved out with loaded wagons to return to camp we saw a division crossing the open level plain between Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain. They advanced in splendid order for some time; occasionally a man would fall and be left behind. Soon they began to stoop forward and

quicken their pace, and finally began to double-quick for the woods.

"About July 15 we were relieved by a detachment of the Thirty-third Massachusetts, found our regiment on picket along the Chattahoochee river. That night we moved with Sherman's advance, and crossed the river on pontoons. We marched until near morning before we were permitted to lie down. It did not seem as though I could take another step. Some of the boys made coffee, but I spread my blanket and lay down.

"July 20 found us near Peach-Tree Creek, with things looking a little strange. We were called up about two o'clock, and got ready to move. We would go a short distance and halt, and then move on again. I noticed a number of orderlies in our front, riding in every direction. I asked one of the boys of my company what was up. His reply was, 'We are going to catch h— before night; if your gun is not loaded, you had better load it.' As we came to a halt again I noticed that about half the men were loading their guns. As we came into an open field, I could see the right of the Fourth Corps already across the creek, and to their right the Twenty-second Wisconsin deployed as skirmishers. We crossed the creek, built shades and made coffee. Just as our dinner was about ready there was brisk firing in our front, and our skirmishers fell back on the main line. We were ordered forward, and just as Major Baker gave the order he clutched his thigh with both hands, threw up his leg and called Captain Anderson to take command. Before he let go his leg the blood began to run between his fingers. It was but a flesh wound, but I never saw him again. 'Guide left, guide left,' was the order as we moved across the open field. As we came to the top of a ridge, the 'Johnnies' opened on us from the ridge beyond. Several men went down close to me. My knees began to feel weak. Soon one of Company G was shot, and tried to start for the rear, but fell in front of me. As he fell he gave one of the most blood-curdling shrieks I ever heard. It made my hair stand on end. I could feel the wind blow on top of my head, under my hat. My back was cold as ice; I shook all over. How I kept up I don't know, but as soon as we fired the first volley I had no more fear. I could see some of the boys turn their guns and club them. We would break them and they would re-form and charge again. For some time all I could see of them were their legs below the smoke. I think it must have been at least two hours before they began to fall back as though they had got enough of it. The comrade who told me in the morning what we were going to catch before night, swung his hat and said, 'Let's go for them; come on!' Gaining the top of the ridge, we could see them something like a half-mile away, forming as if to charge again. They would move out from the timber and then go back. We could see the officers riding in front, but they did not come near us again, not even to look after their wounded. The next morning I took a look over the field. In three places I saw fifty-one, twenty-seven and thirty-two Confederate dead. Guns, sabers, cartridge-boxes, canteens, etc., were scattered in every direction. Now let me describe scenes that would move the most hardened to tears. The first is a Colonel, with his horse lying near him. Next, a man with a gaping wound in his forehead, still alive, the brains oozing out and lying down over his eyes. Next, a dead man with a letter in his hand —the last kind words he will ever receive from the loved ones in his far-away home in Mississippi. Then several with Bibles in

their hands; knowing their hour had come, they had sought to obtain consolation and relief from their suffering from the word of God. The next was lying on his back, his cartridge-box under his head. In his hands he was holding the photograph of a woman and child. He had died gazing on the features of those who were as dear to him, and he to them, as any from our Northern homes. The thought would come to my mind. Did I fire the fatal shot that made a widow and an orphan? Perhaps; but this is war. This was the last battle in which I was actively engaged.

"August 19 I was near Atlanta. About four o'clock P. M., as I was getting some supper, I suddenly found myself trying to get up off the ground. This was the first notice I had that anything was wrong. I had no feeling, was in no pain, but knew I was shot. I tried several times to rise, but would fall back. I gave it up. I could hardly get my breath. Soon I began to spit blood. Then the boys pointed to my breast. I saw my shirt-bosom was covered with blood. I opened my shirt. There was a hole in my right breast. I thought my time had come. 'My G—,' said one of the boys, 'see where it came out.' I asked them where. They told me I had been shot clear through. I began to feel faint, and thought surely I was going to die. I wanted water every few minutes. I gave my watch to one of my comrades, and asked him to send it home if he could. An ambulance came, and I bade the boys goodbye, as I had heard many do before. I certainly never expected to see them or my home again. I was taken to the field hospital. The first question of the doctor was, 'Have you bled freely? If you have there is a fighting chance for you. If you have bled internally I can't save you.' He called several men to his assistance, and dressed my wound. Next morning, as I woke up alive, I began to have some hopes. The next day I felt quite encouraged; and, thanks to kind nurses, a strong constitution and good morals, after running the chances of gangrene and smallpox (both of which I was exposed to), and after having a run of lung fever, I am thankful to meet you, my comrades, here to-day."

Mr. Hollister returned to his former home at the close of the war, and was married September 10, 1865, to Miss Charlotte A. Powell, daughter of Jason and Mary A. Powell. In 1866 he came to Wisconsin, but returned to Michigan, and in 1868 became a prominent resident of Wisconsin. For two years he was engaged in lumbering in the woods of Wisconsin, and then settled on a farm in the town of Tomah; but his health declining from the effects of his wound received in the army, he was compelled to retire from the farm. He settled in Tomah, where he now resides, and is engaged in the sale of musical instruments. Mr. and Mrs. Hollister have two children: Mary Bell, born May 9, 1870; and John R., whose birth occurred September 2, 1873. Mary Bell is the wife of Walter S. Mason, the head bookkeeper for G. F. Swift & Sons, packers, of Omaha, Nebraska; and John R. is a member of Company K, Wisconsin National Guard.

JULIUS B. BONGERS, cashier of the Bank of Tomah of which M. A. Thayer of Sparta is president, is another of the many prominent citizens of foreign birth now residing in Monroe county, Wisconsin. He was originally from Germany, born in 1863, and when but five years of age, came with his father, Albert Bongers, to the United

State. The family settled at New Lisbon, Juneau county, Wisconsin, remained there five years and then located in Tomah, where the father still makes his home. Julius B. Bongers, one of a family of two sons and two daughters, all of whom are residing in Tomah, was educated in the public schools of that town and began his business career as clerk for George I. Bell of Tomah, with whom he remained for two years. Afterward he was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at their depot in Tomah for five years, and was then with the Tomah Milling Company for one year. In March, 1889, he entered the bank of which he is now the efficient cashier as bookkeeper, and became so thoroughly familiar with the principles of banking that he was soon made cashier, a position he has since filled in a very capable manner. Mr. Bongers has attained to his present responsible position solely by his own unaided efforts. He is persevering and industrious and has the entire confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He was married at Tomah, in October, 1887, to Miss Laura Hetch, who died in November, 1888. In April, 1891, Mr. Bongers married Miss Emma M. Helmke, a daughter of Frederick Helmke, and a native of Monroe county. In his political views Mr. Bongers is a Democrat. He was City Clerk at Tomah for 1890, and was a member of the City School Board for three years. He is a worthy member of the order of A. F. & A. M.

C. M. HUTCHINSON is the editor and proprietor of the Necedah *Republican*, a weekly, six-column, eight-page sheet, established in August, 1884. The first issue published was on the 23d of that month, and was a seven-column four-page paper; it was enlarged in 1888, and has a wide circulation throughout the county. Mr. Hutchinson makes a specialty of fine job work in book, poster and commercial printing, and conducts the entire business with a wisdom and judgment that would do credit to an older head. He is a native of Packwaukee, Marquette county, Wisconsin, born August 4, 1859, and is a son of John C. and Frances A. (Jones) Hutchinson, natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania respectively. The father has been engaged in the lumber business since 1861, devoting his time to the industry continuously, with the exception of the period spent in the service of the Union army; he was a member of the Fourth Wisconsin Battery Light Artillery from 1863 until the surrender, after which he returned to Necedah. In 1869 he removed to western Minnesota, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for two years, coming at the end of that time to Necedah; he took up his former occupation, which he followed until 1887, when he moved to Gladstone, Michigan, and went into the hotel business; this he conducted two years, when Necedah again proved too strong a magnet to be resisted; he has since made his home here. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He and his wife enjoy the respect and esteem of the community. They have a family of three sons and two daughters: C. M., whose name heads this sketch; May, deceased; Ralph, a resident of Gladstone, Michigan; Philip, deceased; Sadie, wife of Charles E. Mason, publisher of the *Delta*, Gladstone, Michigan.

C. M. Hutchinson remained under the roof of his parents until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered the office of the Green Lake County *Democrat*, at Princeton, Wisconsin, where he served an apprentice-

ship of three and a half years; he then worked as a journeyman at Fond du Lac, Marinette, Milwaukee, La Crosse, New Lisbon and Tomah. In 1882-'83 he had charge of the mechanical department of the Yellow River *Lumberman*, published at Needlah. In 1883, in company with Thomas McConnell, he established a paper at Carthage, South Dakota, the first six issues being printed in a hay loft; he remained at this point eight months, and in August, 1884, he founded his present paper. He has been publishing the paper for eight years past, and has done the editorial work during that time. He is a loyal and active supporter of the issues of the Republican party.

He was married July 9, 1885, to Miss Laura A. Weston, a daughter of T. and Elizabeth Weston, and a native of Needlah. They have had born to them three children: Clarence M., Jr., Margaret M. and Paul H. The parents are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Hutchinson is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and liberally contributes to all religious movements.

WILLARD N. ALVERSON, of Tomah, was a brave and gallant soldier in the Civil war, and is now one of the representative men of Monroe county. He was born in the town of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, March 11, 1828, and is the son of Willard and Lois C. (Greenleaf) Alverson, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of Columbus, Chenango county, New York. Thomas Alverson, grandfather of subject, was a Vermonter who emigrated from that State to Oswego county, New York, and thence to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in the early settlement of that State. His death occurred in that county. Willard Alverson and wife lived on the old homestead in the State of New York all their lives, the father dying at the age of eighty-six years and the mother when seventy-six years of age. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and a daughter growing to mature years. Two sons are now living (1892), but the daughter died a number of years ago. Of the two now living, Willard N. is the eldest. William W., the second surviving son, resides in Tomah, and the youngest, Knight D., lived near the old home in New York State, where his death occurred in January, 1892. The Greenleaf family, from which Mr. Alverson is descended on the maternal side, were formerly French Huguenots, and descended from Edmund Greenleaf, who was born in county Devonshire, England, about 1600. He married Sarah Dole, and became the father of several children, born in England. In 1635 he came to America, and with his family settled at Newbern, Massachusetts. He lived near Old Town Ridge, where for a number of years he kept a tavern, but he was by trade a silk-dyer. About 1650 he removed to Boston, where he buried his wife, and afterward married a widow, Mrs. Hill. He died in 1671.

Willard N. Alverson enlisted April 28, 1861, in Company K, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, for two years. He served with the regiment until the 26th of May, 1862, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was in active service all the time he was in the army and experienced many hardships and privations. After returning home his health improved, and on the 24th of December 1863, he re-enlisted, in Company F, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and served with his regiment until August 26, 1865, when he was discharged

under special order No. 199, Headquarters, Department of Washington, D. C. He participated in all the battles of the Fourteenth, except Rock's Station. He was in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolapotamy Creek, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, attack on Petersburg,—where on the 30th of July his regiment had the honor to lead the assault on the Crater,—Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, Forts Haskell and Steadman, and at the capture of Petersburg.

Mr. Alverson was married December 8, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Lea, a native of Benham, parish of Speen, Berkshire, England, who came to New York State with her parents in 1849, and the following year to Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Alverson have resided in Wisconsin since the war, and in Tomah since January 16, 1873. They have eight living children, four sons and four daughters: Lois, now Mrs. J. B. Adams; Mary; Willard Nelson; Sarah Edith, now Mrs. Oliver Taylor; Nellie; Fred; Ralph and Frank. Lucy E. died when thirteen years of age, and Harry E. died at the age of four years, both in 1872, of scarlet fever, and but a short interval between their deaths. Mr. Alverson came to Wisconsin in 1850, more than forty years ago. At that time he visited Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and then went to Chicago, these cities being all in their infancy at that time.

ROBERT M. WORK, a leading dealer in furniture, Elroy, Wisconsin, is prominently identified with the commercial interests of Juneau county, and is entitled to a space in this history. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1836, a son of Alexander and Margaret Work; the mother died when her son, Robert M., was a lad of ten years, but the father survived until 1886; he was twice married, and reared a family of ten children, five of the first marriage, and five of the second. Robert M. spent his boyhood days on the farm, and when sixteen years of age he went to learn the trades of carpenter and millwright; he was in the employ of the firm of Edwards & Scott, the famous Tom Scott and John Edwards composing the membership of the establishment. In 1857 he located at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, which was then a small hamlet; there he enlisted in August, 1861, joining Company G, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Stevens; he was mustered into the service September 29, following, and took part in McLellan's Peninsular Campaign, and some of the most noted battles of the war, including Gainesville, the second of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg; he was slightly wounded at Fredericksburg, but continued with his command until Gettysburg when he was taken sick; he was then transferred to Company A, Twenty-third Veteran Reserve Corps, where he completed his term of service; he was honorably discharged at Camp Reno, Milwaukee, September 29, 1864. He then returned to Wood county, where he remained until October, 1872, when he removed to Elroy. He followed his old vocations until 1883, when he embarked in the furniture business, which he has carried on with marked success.

Mr. Work was married January 3, 1865, to Margaret F. Morgan, a native of Canada, and to them have been born four daughters: Celia S., wife of W. H. Hart of Columbia, Brown county, South Dakota; Rose J. and Ida L.; the youngest daughter, Carrie, died at the age of six years.

Charles A Hunt

Mr. Work is a member of the Frank Pressey Post, No. 147, G. A. R.; he was a courageous soldier, and faithfully supported the cause he espoused. Mrs. Work is a daughter of George and Margaret Morgan, natives of Ireland; the parents emigrated to Canada in early life and were there married; the family removed to Wood county, Wisconsin, where the father died in 1858; the mother survives and is a resident of Elroy; the family consisted of six sons and five daughters, and with the exception of two daughters all are now living.

CAPTAIN CHARLES A. HUNT, a worthy pioneer of the State of Wisconsin, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1820. His parents, Melzar and Abigail (Dingley) Hunt, were married at Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1815, and the following year removed to Chautauqua county, New York. Both are direct descendants of the Plymouth Rock Colony. They reared a family of six children, Charles A. being the youngest. The father was a manufacturer of woolen goods. He was drowned in Lake Chautauqua in January, 1838, and his body was not recovered until the following spring, although a great effort was made by the members of the community, and the Masonic fraternity especially. Captain Hunt removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1845, and engaged in the milling business there. In 1850 he pushed on to the Golden State, but returned at the end of a year. He resumed his milling operations in Grant county, which he continued until 1856. In that year he erected a mill in Vernon county, which he operated until 1865, when he sold the property and came to Monroe county. Here he purchased 300 acres of land, a portion of which is the present site of Melvina, which was named in honor of the Captain's first wife. He owns a good farm, well stocked with full-blood Durham cattle.

In the Nation's hour of need he volunteered his service, entering the Twenty fifth Wisconsin Infantry as a private; he was with Sherman at Atlanta, and was promoted to the office of First Lieutenant, and soon after was made Captain. His regiment was sent to Minnesota to quell the Indian disturbance in 1862, and when this trouble was settled he went to Vicksburg, where he was attached to General Sherman's corps; he went with his general on the immortal march to the sea, and when hostilities had ceased returned to his home.

Captain Hunt was elected a member of the Legislature for the session of 1868-'69, and was re-elected in 1870. He discharged the duties of this office with marked ability, and reflected great credit upon himself and his constituency. He has held many of the township offices, and when a citizen of Vernon county, Wisconsin, he was made the first Postmaster of Bloomingdale, a position he resigned when he removed to Monroe county. He was appointed the first Postmaster of Melvina, and still retains the office.

Captain Hunt was married in June, 1849, to Miss Amanda Melvina Ray, a daughter of Elisha Ray, of Payson, Illinois. Six children blessed this union, only two of whom are living: Henry is a merchant at Greenwood, Clark county, Wisconsin; he married Miss Mary Joslyn, and they have three children; Frank married Miss Hattie Morrison, and is living on a farm near his father. The mother of these children died December 16, 1866, aged thirty-three years. Captain Hunt was married April 28, 1867, to Miss Sarah H.

Ray, a sister of his first wife; she died February 27, 1890. His third union was to Miss Mary E. Casper, October 28, 1890. Besides providing for his own children, Captain Hunt has adopted four children, three of whom are established in life; he is also guardian to four orphans of soldiers. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes a deep interest in that body. He and his wife are liberal supporters of the Church at Melvina. Politically, he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is a radical Prohibitionist. Being a fluent speaker he does his party effective service in campaign seasons. He is a true patriot, a philanthropist, a generous benefactor ever ready to answer the call of distress. He is one of the most popular men of his county, and merits the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

REV. JOHN F. KENNEDY.—Saint Francis d'Assisi Catholic Church of Necedah, was organized in the early '60s, the first services being held in the public hall. A church was erected which was destroyed by fire, and the present edifice was not completed until 1876. The church has a membership of seventy families, and has had a prosperous career from its beginning. The first pastor was Father Montigue, who attended the society as a mission from Mauston; Rev. Peter Lavin came next, and he was succeeded by Father Casey; then came Father Matthew White, who was followed by Rev. Gilbert Nuamo, and he in turn by Rev. C. Vandroste; they all attended the society as a mission from Mauston. When it became a parish in 1886, the Rev. John F. Kennedy, who also attends the mission of New Lisbon, took charge, and has accomplished much in behalf of the church. He has bought and furnished the parsonage, has completed the church spire, has secured a new bell and new furnace and a new high altar; three statues have also been added, two of which were donated by Thomas Lane and Thomas Nooney. The church is one of the most complete in the county, and Father Kennedy is deserving of great praise for the energy he has exercised in bringing about such favorable results.

Rev. John F. Kennedy was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, October 6, 1857, and is a son of John and Ann (Flannagan) Kennedy. He passed his youth in Minnesota, and was educated in the seminary of St. Francis at Milwaukee. June 24, 1886, he received his ordination, Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee, officiating. After his ordination he was assistant at Baraboo, Wisconsin, at St. Joseph's church for six months; and was then sent to Sparta to fill the pulpit for three months; then he went to Hammond, where he remained two months, during the vacation of Father White. September 20, 1887, he came to Necedah, since which time he has labored zealously in the cause of his Master and the uplifting of humanity.

L. B. SQUIER, editor and proprietor of the Tomah *Journal*, is well qualified by nature, experience and education for the position he is so ably filling. The *Journal* is one of the oldest newspapers in Tomah and was established in 1868, by J. A. Wells & Bro. It has always advocated Republican principles and has a liberal circulation, for its editorials are newsy and spicy and are always on some subject of universal

interest. As a local newspaper, it is second to none in the county, and its popularity is largely due to the fact that its statements can always be relied upon for their truthfulness. The paper was purchased in 1885, by Mr. Squier and J. D. Button, and for three years was conducted under the name of Squier & Button, at the end of which time the former became the sole proprietor and has so remained ever since. Mr. Squier was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin in 1858 and his education was acquired in the Trempealeau High School and in the Wisconsin State University at Madison, where he graduated with the class of 1881. Following this for a number of years he was engaged in teaching school, during which time he won an enviable reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian. Afterward he engaged in the printing business until he assumed his present position.

Mr. Squier was married to Miss Jennie Button, daughter of Judge S. W. Button of Sparta.

WILLIAM H. JACKSON, of Tomah, Wisconsin, is a son of William Wallace Jackson, who for many years was a representative citizen of Monroe county, Wisconsin. The latter was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1813, and when a youth of seventeen years his father, Jacob Jackson, removed with his family to Adrian, Michigan, and there spent the rest of his days. William Wallace Jackson, or Judge Jackson as he was commonly called, was about nineteen years of age when the famous Black Hawk war occurred, and he enlisted for service in that conflict, but, as it happened, his services were not required, for before he reached the scene of the conflict the war had ended. He was married in Hillsdale county, Michigan, to Miss Lucy S. Wilcox, who died in that State, and there he afterward married his second wife, Amanda Gilson. Judge Jackson came to Wisconsin in 1853 and located at Hartford, in Washington county, but the following year removed to Monroe county and settled in what is known as the town of Adrian, which he named. He purchased land from the Government, and while farming was the chief occupation of his life, other enterprises received considerable of his attention. For fifteen years he was engaged in merchandising, and a number of years were spent in the manufacture of lumber. In 1855 he erected a sawmill in the town of Tomah, which was operated by water power, but the same year he put up a steam sawmill. These were among the first mills ever erected in the country. Judge Jackson was left a widower for the second time in 1866, and for the third wife he took Miss Jane E. Preston, who survives him. The Judge became well known throughout the country, and being a man of more than ordinary ability he was an acknowledged leader in public affairs. He kept himself well posted in the profession of law, but preferred farming to the practice of this science. He was chairman of the Town Board of Adrian for fourteen years, and in February, 1858, was appointed by Governor Randall Judge of Monroe county, E. A. Rice failing to qualify, and was elected to that position at the end of his first term. He was chairman of the Monroe County Board in 1874, being chairman of the Town Board at the same time, and Treasurer of the Monroe County Agricultural Society. He represented his district in the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1862-'63, and again in 1874-'75. In all these positions he discharged his duties in a most commendable manner, and his efforts met with the uni-

versal approval of those whom he served. He was for many years a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and in 1874 was Treasurer of the West Wisconsin Annual Conference. His death occurred at his home in Tomah, May 19, 1886. Of six children born to his first union, only two are now living; Jacob P., a resident of Butte City, Montana, and Mrs. Drusilla Thompson. Seven children blessed his second union: William H., Mrs. Mary S. Hart, Mrs. Adel Barker, Mrs. Ida Stevens, Mrs. Thena Myers, Mrs. Lola Stevens and Cyrus L. The children of the last marriage are Mrs. Georgia P. Kinney, Edgar G., Grace and Bessie. William H. Jackson was born in Michigan, September 6, 1849, but since about four years of age has been a resident of Monroe county, Wisconsin, in the public schools of which he received his education. He has followed various occupations, and was for many years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and the American Express Company. He was elected Registrar of Deeds of Monroe county in 1884, serving in that capacity from January, 1885, to January, 1889, making an efficient, capable and trustworthy official. He was married to Miss Mary A. Bedford, a native of England and a daughter of John Bedford, who died during the Civil war, while serving in the Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Jackson and his wife have four children: Rufus C., Lottie A., William W., and an infant son born May 14, 1892.

THOMAS RICHARDS.—Wales, no less than her sister countries, has contributed her quota of good men and women to the population of the United States; among them we find the subject of this biographical sketch. Thomas Richards was born June 16, 1817, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Price) Richards; his father died when he was an infant of nine months; the mother lived to be fifty-two years old. Thomas, Jr., was reared by his maternal grandparents, who were well-to-do farmers; he early became accustomed to the various branches of agriculture and the labor necessary to be performed; his education was received in the select schools of the country. After he had reached maturity he worked in the coal mines for three or four years, but finally determined to emigrate to America. In 1842 he sailed from Liverpool for New York, and was at sea twenty-nine days; after arriving at port he continued his journey to Canada, where he remained two months; thence he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Waukesha county, where he engaged in farming. When the gold fever of 1849 swept the country, the attraction became irresistible, and he started to the Pacific coast. Joining some friends he went by team to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence by river to New Orleans; thence he sailed for Panama, crossed the Isthmus, walking twenty miles of the distance, and sailed from the western coast for San Francisco; this voyage consumed forty-nine days; they landed at San Francisco, and Mr. Richards went at once to Sacramento, and then to the American river; there he engaged in mining for the precious ore, but did not remain long; he went into the mountains for two months, but fortune did not smile upon him; his next point was Trinity river, and there he met with fair success. After two and a half years spent in the Golden State, Mr. Richards returned to Wisconsin; on the coast of South America he was wrecked, and had to wait ten weeks to get a boat bound for the United

States; he landed in New Orleans, came by boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence by rail to Chicago. These three years were filled with varied experiences, such as will probably never be repeated in the history of this country, and in reviewing them they appear in the distance more as a romance than as the stern reality they were to the "forty-niners."

Mr. Richards removed to Monroe county in 1854, and settled in Little Falls township on a tract of wild land. He has since devoted his time and energies to agriculture, and is the pioneer cheese-maker of Monroe county; he has made a specialty of the dairy business, and for thirteen years has carried it on with great profit; he has forty-six cows, all being high-grade animals. The old home farm of Mr. Richards contains 250 acres, but he has invested in other lands, and now owns between 500 and 600 acres of Monroe county's choicest soil. He has made many excellent improvements, and has all the modern conveniences for dairy farming. The farm is watered by Welsh creek, which adds materially to its value.

At the age of twenty-five years our subject was married to Miss Catherine Williams, a daughter of Roger and Magdalene Williams, and of this union were born five children: T. W., the eldest, died at the age of twenty-two years; Roger H. is a prominent citizen of Marshall county, South Dakota; Anna is the wife of John Evans of Dodgeville, Wisconsin, and is the mother of two children, Alice and Gertrude; David married Hannah Coda, a daughter of D. W. Coda, and is the mother of one son; John H. lives in Marshall county, South Dakota, with his brother.

The mother of this family died March 20 1885, deeply mourned by her family and friends. Mr. Richards has represented the people of his township in various local offices, and has discharged his duties with satisfaction to the public. He affiliates with the Republican party, but is an ardent supporter of prohibition. In 1886 he made a visit to his native land. His seventy-five years of life have brought him the respect and admiration of his fellow-citizens, a record which is its own commentary.

REV. JOHN JENNY is the present pastor of the St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church at Tomah, the first congregation of this denomination being organized in 1874 by Rev. A. F. Seigler, now in Norfolk, Nebraska. The first church building was erected in 1875, and the original congregation consisted of seventeen members, but now numbers eighty-three families and about 300 communicants. Rev. Mr. Jenny is zealous and untiring in his labors and the large increase in membership is largely due to his efforts.

He was born in Green county, Wisconsin, in 1859, a son of John Jenny, a native of Switzerland, who came to America when but ten years of age, his father, Peter Jenny, having emigrated to the United States about the year 1848 and settled in Green county, Wisconsin, where he was among the early, useful pioneers. John Jenny, the father of Rev. Jenny, is a prominent and well known farmer of Green county, but makes his home in the town of Mt. Pleasant. His family consisted of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest, all of whom are living at this writing—1892. Rev. Jenny received his primary education in the English branches in the district school, and in a German institution near his home he obtained a radi-

mentary knowledge of the German language. Succeeding this he became a college student at Elmhurst, Illinois, and went thence to the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin where he took a full classical course, graduating in 1881, after an attendance of six years. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Milwaukee, from which he graduated at the end of two years. His first call to the ministry was at Iron Creek in Dunn county, Wisconsin where he was ordained and remained a pastor for one year, receiving a call to his present charge in 1884. During his ministerial labors at Tomah the congregation of his church has increased largely in numbers, as has the attendance at the parochial school, which averages seventy pupils. This school was conducted by the pastor himself for about four years, which is without doubt a secret of its success. The present fine brick church building was erected in 1890 at a cost of over $4,000.

Rev. Jenny was married in 1885, to Miss Bertha Dannmann of Milwaukee, in which city she was born November 12, 1863. She has borne her husband two children: Herbert J. and Lydia A. In addition to his duties here Mr. Jenny has charge of a church at Sparta, which numbers thirty-three families. The growth in the membership of St. Paul's Church at Tomah, the erection of that church, and the large increase in the parochial school, attest the earnestness, energy and fidelity of the pastor.

THOMAS McCAUL, one of the representative citizens of Tomah, Wisconsin, has been prominently identified with the growth and development of that city ever since he took up his residence there in 1867. He was born in the city of New York in January, 1838, his parents being William and Jane (Bentley) McCaul, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish descent and sprung from a race many members of which have become eminent in the annals of American history. Thomas McCaul lost his mother when he was a small lad and his father afterward remarried, and in 1855 moved to Fox Lake, Wisconsin. Thomas is the only surviving child. Upon the bursting of the war cloud which had so long hovered over the country, he, on the eighteenth of April, 1861, enlisted in Company A, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but at Madison he met with an accident and was not permitted to muster with the regiment and therefore returned home. Immediately after the first battle of Bull Run he again determined to enter the service, and this time enlisted in Company G, First Regiment of Berdan's Sharpshooters and with this regiment was assigned to the Fifth Corps, afterward taking part in McClellan's Peninsular Campaign, and was with Fitz John Porter's command under General Pope in the second battle of Manassas. In this disastrous campaign, the Fifth Corps lost, according to official report, 2,176 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the battle of Manassas Mr. McCaul received a gunshot wound in the right hip and a shell wound in the right shoulder. The former proved serious and resulted in his being brought home by his father, where he remained until October, 1862. For gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, Mr. McCaul was recommended by Berdan and all the line of officers of the regiment, as highly worthy of promotion to command, and this recommendation was made by virtue of the request of Governor Solomon to the Colonels of the different regiments of the State. This re-

quest of the governor was made while McClellan's army was at Harrison's Landing at the close of the Peninsular Campaign. In October, 1863, Mr. McCaul had sufficiently recovered to enable him to return to duty, and went to Madison to receive the command for which he had been so highly recommended and to which he was so justly entitled, but the governor refused to give him a command, his excuse being that as Mr. McCaul had been wounded he was unable to take a command when his services were needed. Mr. McCaul then went to Washington, District of Columbia, to be examined for a command in a colored regiment, but upon his arrival there found that the examination was so severe that, notwithstanding his former soldierly conduct, he decided not to try to pass the examination. He was well informed on the manual and in the duties that pertained to the quartermaster's department, but it appeared that little short of a classical education was necessary, and this he did not have. From that time until the close of the war he remained in the Quartermaster's Department, then accompanied that department to the plains, remaining at and in the vicinity of Fort Laramie until the spring of 1866, when he left the service and returned to his home at Fox Lake. The following year he came with his father and step-mother to Tomah, and here he and his father opened a clothing establishment, a calling the latter had previously followed at Fox Lake, and they successfully conducted their affairs until the father's death in the spring of 1878. Thomas then succeeded his father and continued alone for several years, then closed out his stock of goods. He then engaged in contracting and building and many of the finest buildings in Tomah are monuments of his skill. He also conducts an insurance business and represents many of the principal companies of the country. He was married in 1868 at Watkins' Glen, New York, to Miss Agnes H. Williams, a native of that place, and a son and daughter have blessed their union: Jennie is the wife of Fred L. Dockstader, of Tomah, and William R. is a student in the State University at Madison. Mr. and Mrs. McCaul lost a little daughter in infancy. He is a Democrat in politics but cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He is a charter member of Henry W. Cressy Post, No. 42, of the G. A. R. He is one of the leading citizens of the county and as a business man has been very successful, being the owner of much valuable property in the business portion of Tomah.

DANIEL WHICHER, an honored citizen of Elroy, Wisconsin, emigrated to Juneau county in 1854, and since that time has been prominently identified with her history. He was born at Royalton, Windsor county, Vermont, in February, 1813, a son of Stephen Whicher, a native of Massachusetts. The name Whicher is a modification of the name White, and the name of the poet Whittier is derived from the same source. When Daniel Whicher was a lad of four years his father removed to the State of New York and settled in Allegany county; later they went to Chautauqua county, and located on what was known as the Holland purchase; the father continued to reside in that county the remainder of his life, although his death occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, while he was on a visit to his son in that city in July, 1832. Cholera swept the country that season, and he fell a victim to the dread disease; his wife survived him many years. Daniel

Whicher is the twelfth and only surviving member of a family of thirteen children. He received his education at Hanover College, Jefferson county, Indiana, and was engaged in teaching a number of years. He was married at Plainfield, Illinois, in 1837, to Miss Lamira Carrier, a native of the State of Vermont.

He resided in Illinois for sixteen years after his marriage, and in 1854 he came to Juneau county, and located at New Lisbon; there he made his home until February, 1871, when he came to Elroy, which has been his abiding-place for more than two decades.

Mr. and Mrs. Whicher are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Mrs. Harriet Fowler; Mrs. Hester Ann Northcott, Morris, Minnesota; Laura, widow of Mortimer Bunce, and Inez Frances.

EDWIN G. KINNE, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, was born in Oneida county, New York, August 8, 1831, a son of Jacob and Mercy C. (Covill) Kinne, pioneer settlers of the New England States, and of Irish and English extraction. Our subject was reared to farm life in his native State, also worked at the shoemaker's trade, and for fifteen summers was employed on the Erie canal. His father died when he was seven years old, and he was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. From the age of twelve until twenty-three years he worked on the Erie canal and on farms, and afterward engaged at the shoemaker's trade. In 1854 Mr. Kinne started West, having no definite point in view, and, after a short stop in Illinois, came to Wisconsin, but two months later returned to Rockford, Illinois, where he spent the winter, and then returned to his native State. One year afterward he returned to Illinois and on to Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where he was engaged at the shoemaker's trade three years. In 1859 he took a trip overland to California, where he was engaged in mining over two years, and at one time found a piece of gold which brought him $104.75, his day's work netting him $135.55. He also took up a ranch of 320 acres in El Dorado county, twelve miles east of Placerville, where he built a good residence, planted an orchard of 300 peach trees and 300 grape vines, and then returned to Wisconsin for his family, in August, 1861.

August 21, 1862, Mr. Kinne enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged at Brownsville, Texas, August 23, 1865. He participated in the battles of Helena, Yazoo Pass, Vicksburg, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Montgomery, and many skirmishes. On entering the service he weighed about 197 pounds, and after his discharge was reduced to 141 pounds. After the close of the war Mr. Kinne returned to his home in Wisconsin, and later came to Monroe county, locating in what is now the town of Lincoln, where he took up a claim of eighty acres, but four years later sold this place and purchased 120 acres in La Grange township, where he built his residence, 16 x 26 feet, with a wing 14 x 22 feet. He has improved two farms in this county, takes an active interest in everything for the good of the county, and is justly deserving of all the credit that is attributed to him. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, is Treasurer and Clerk of the School Board, and was Justice of the Peace of La Grange township ten years.

Mr. Kinne was married, March 13, 1856, to Mariah A. Vandervoort, who was born in

Schoharie county, New York, July 14, 1836, a daughter of James and Mary Vandervoort, of German and Irish extraction. To this union has been born eight children, viz.: Mercy J., wife of Edward A. Purdy, of Greenfield, Monroe county; Hattie C., wife of George Farmer, a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota; Carrie, wife of Simon Edgerton, of Lincoln, Monroe county; Ella, wife of Ira Noble; Mary, a resident of Olympia, Washington; Ora, wife of Oscar Oakley, of Greenfield; Anna, wife of Willington Oakley, a resident of La Grange township; Olive A., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Kinne are members of the Methodist Church.

J. H. DONAGHUE has been prominently identified with the interests of Juneau county since 1870, when his residence here began. He is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born in February, 1857, a son of Peter and Mary Donaghue. He passed his boyhood and youth in Connecticut, and in 1869 went to New York city, spending a year with his uncle, Colonel Thomas Rourke, master mechanic in the ship-building department for the Government at the Brooklyn navy yard. At the end of twelve months Mr. Donaghue started toward the setting-sun, and had pursued his course as far as Wisconsin when he stopped in Juneau county and decided to remain in Necedah. He has been very active in the development of the place, and has aided very materially in its growth. In 1882 he purchased the principal hotel of the place, operating it for three months, and placing it upon a paying basis; he erected the Chamber of Commerce building, which he sold to its present owner, and was the prime mover in the building of two other large business houses.

Since 1881 Mr. Donaghue has confined his energies to the real-estate business and to the practice of law. He transacts a large volume of business in this portion of the county to which he limits his legal practice and real-estate dealings. It is with just pride that Mr. Donaghue states the fact that in all his legal practice before the courts he has never lost a case. He is careful and painstaking in his management of cases, and has won a reputation as a wise counselor. His education was received in the parochial schools, but this training was supplemented with wide reading and observation, two excellent educators.

He owns a fine farm of 330 acres, known as the John Brown Farm (of Harper's Ferry fame), lying ten miles north of Necedah, which he leases as a stock farm. He is non-partisan in his politics. He is the present Assessor of Necedah, and is a man thoroughly respected by the entire community.

IRVING CHILD, agent for the Northwestern Railroad Company at Necedah, Wisconsin, was born at Bath, Grafton county, New Hampshire, October 20, 1861, a son of Henry H. L. and Abbie (Kimball) Child, also natives of New Hampshire. The family traces its origin to English stock, but has been resident in the United States for many generations. Henry H. L. Child is now living in Monroe county, where he settled in 1866 or 1867. Irving Child was reared and educated at Sparta from the time he was six years of age, and at seventeen he engaged as clerk in a grocery and provision store at Sparta. He followed this occupation for five years, and then entered the employ of the Northwestern as night operator at

Norwalk, Monroe county; for two years he was stationed at this point, filling the position of operator, extra, and agent at times. He was afterward sent to a place on the Madison division, and has been transferred from point to point along the line, until he has been located at most of the stations. In February, 1891, he came to Necedah, and here he has full charge of the company's business. Although a young man, he is possessed of excellent judgment, and his faithful and efficient service to the company has won him the entire confidence of the officials.

Mr. Child is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Valley Lodge, No. 60, A. F. & A. M., to Reedsburg Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., and to St. John's Commandry, No. 21, K. T.

He was married September 25, 1889, to Miss Nellie Fitzgerald, a native of Monroe county.

JOHN W. MARSHALL, a leading farmer and a widely and favorably known citizen of Lisbon township, Juneau county, Wisconsin, was born in Cook county, Illinois, at a place called Dutchman's Point, town of Niles, now in the suburbs of Chicago, in 1838. His father, John Marshall, was a native of Yorkshire, England, who was one of the pioneers of Chicago, where he located in 1832, long before that city gave any signs of attaining its present marvelous size and becoming the metropolis of the West. Four years after settling on the present site of Chicago, Mr. Marshall, Sr., located at Dutchman's Point, where he built a hotel, which he conducted for a number of years. He later purchased a farm in Cook county, on which he and his family settled, and where he continued to live until his death, March 17, 1881. His faithful wife survived him, and in the fall after his death went to New Lisbon, where several of her children are living, and where she died in 1890. She and her husband were worthy people, and had the esteem of all who knew them, because of their many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

The subject of our sketch was one of eight children, consisting of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living in 1893. He was reared near Chicago, where he has spent most of his life. His boyhood days were passed in peace and happiness, but shortly after attaining his majority the country was rent by civil strife. Into this sanguinary struggle he was drawn, enlisting in August, 1861, in Company I, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and serving until the close of the war, his final discharge dating June 27, 1865. He served but a short time in the Eighty-eighth, when he was detailed and transferred to the Pioneer Corps, serving until July, 1864, as a pontooner, at which time he was transferred to the First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, where he remained until the close of the great conflict. He was in active service during the whole time of his enlistment, serving with marked efficiency. While in the pontoon service, he was engaged in laying bridges for the army of the Cumberland, and continued with General Sherman as far as Kenesaw Mountain. He participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Perryville and Stone River. In the first named battle, he was with the Eighty-eighth, but at Stone River he was with the Pioneers. From Kenesaw Mountain, he was ordered back to Chattanooga, where the Engineer Regiment was organized, in July, 1864, with which

regiment Mr. Marshall continued until his discharge. He was never wounded by the bullets of the enemy, but was severely injured, while in the performance of his duty, by a pontoon wagon passing over his foot. This occurred in 1863, and although he continued in the service until the close of the war yet he has never recovered from his injury. Notwithstanding this unfortunate accident, he was never in the hospital during his army career, but continued on duty, although intensely suffering from the injury.

At the close of the war, Mr. Marshall returned to Cook county, where he resumed farming, and where, in 1868, he was married to Hannah J. Ellis, who was also a native of Cook county, Illinois. They have an only son, Alvin Sumner, who was born near Chicago.

In 1881, Mr. Marshall removed with his family to New Lisbon, where he now has one of the finest farms in the county, a comfortable residence and good barns for his grain and stock, besides other valuable accessories necessary to the care of a place of that kind.

Politically, he is a Republican. He was a faithful soldier, doing his duty with efficiency and honor.

CHARLES D. HUFF, of Wonewoc, Wisconsin, is one of the pioneers of Juneau county, having made a settlement here August 2, 1855. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1828, a son of Solomon Huff, a native of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. Amos Huff, father of Solomon Huff, removed with his young family to Danville, Pennsylvania, where he made a settlement and lived the remainder of his life, his death occurring at the age of eighty-four years; he was the father of nine children, all of whom attained mature years, and two of whom are living in 1892; Abraham, aged eighty-six, and Isaac, aged eighty-four; John, the eldest of the family, died at Indianola, Iowa, at the age of ninety years; Polly married William Morrison, and died at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin; Catherine married William Hufman, and died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Solomon died at the home of his son in Wonewoc, February 8, 1886, at the age of eighty-four years; Jacob died at Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1856; Joseph died at Fort Madison in the fall of 1890; he was the first Sheriff of Lee county, and was one of the earliest settlers, the year of his arrival there being 1837.

At the age of twenty-one years Solomon Huff left the homestead of his father, and went on foot with a pack on his back to Chestertown, Maryland; thence he went to Wilmington, Delaware, and there he was married, August 2, 1827, to Phebe Ann Mason, a native of the State of Delaware. He removed to Philadelphia early in 1828, and resided in that city until 1856, when he emigrated to the West and located in Juneau county, Wisconsin. He purchased a quarter section of land which he improved and on which he resided several years; his wife died in 1856, in less than a year after coming to the State; he was married a second time, but also survived this wife. He was a man of excellent traits of character, of good ability, but limited opportunity. He had a family of twelve children, seven of whom grew to maturity. His five sons fought bravely for the preservation of the Union; Charles D. is the eldest of the family; Mrs. Lavinia D. Holbrook is the second in order of birth; John died in Philadelphia in 1866, of disease contracted in the army; George was also a soldier, and served through the conflict; he is

now a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; William died at Chattanooga, of disease contracted in the army; Julia Ann married Job Grant of Wonewoc, Wisconsin; Isaac resides at Wonewoc; he was a member of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served through the war.

Charles D. Huff learned the trade of carpentry and building. But after leaving school he entered a wholesale and retail mercantile establishment; he received $50 a year for the first two years, and $75 a year for the second period of two years. Realizing that this was a slow road to fortune, in the summer of 1844 he went to learn the carpenter's trade with his father; he was then in his sixteenth year, and served an apprenticeship of five years, without further compensation than his board and clothes. Upon attaining his majority he became associated with his father as a partner in the business, the relationship continuing until 1855. In February of that year, he left his father's home in Philadelphia and started out to see the western country, his objective point being St. Paul, Minnesota. He stopped at different points on the way to visit friends, but, after his arrival in St. Paul, found work scarce and workmen numerous; from this point he went to Madison, Wisconsin, only to find the same state of affairs, and then went on to Baraboo, Wisconsin. August 28, 1855, he arrived in Wonewoc, having been engaged by Patrick Tillotson, a jewelry peddler, to build a house on lots which had been granted Tillotson on condition that he would have a house erected thereon; Mr. Huff built that house, which was the first frame structure erected in Wonewoc. Other opportunities for work presented themselves, and he was offered a gift of two lots, the condition being that he would erect a house upon the same; the offer was accepted, and he built the main part of the residence he now occupies. He also received as a gift another lot, on which he built a shop, and he made a purchase of a fourth lot, which he still owns. He continued carpentry and building until 1869, with the exception of a period of six months, when he was a member of Company A, Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, during the last part of the war of the Rebellion.

In 1869 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed for nineteen years; he then embarked in the lumber business, which he still conducts.

Mr. Huff was married November 17, 1858, to Miss Helen Starling, a daughter of Peter B. and Margaret (Hepp) Starling. Mr. Starling was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 12, 1816; there he grew to manhood and married Margaret Hepp, April 16, 1840. In 1850 he emigrated with his family to the West, and after his arrival in Wisconsin settled in Juneau county, at the town of Summit; here he and his wife passed the remainder of their days; he died December 18, 1870, and she survived until December 15, 1887. They had a family of four children: Lewis; Mrs. Huff; William J.; and Louisa, wife of Isaac Huff. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are the parents of five children, only two of whom are living: Florence Augusta, the elder, is the wife of W. L. Benjamin; Ruth D. is at home; Mildren; Charlie and Adella died in childhood. Mrs. Huff is descended from ancestors who came to this country from Holland; her father was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and a highly respected citizen.

Mr. Huff is one of the representative men of Juneau county. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles of the party, although he

has not been an office-seeker. He has been identified with the progressive movements of the county, and has aided very materially in its growth and development. He was a member of the executive committee that secured the charter for the Baraboo Air Line between Madison and Tomah. He is now serving his nineteenth year as Director of the schools. In the commercial world he has been an important factor, and has met with merited success. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the lodge, encampment and canton of the order.

DR. HARRY H. SHERWOOD, of Tomah, a prominent representative of the dental profession, is a descendent of one of the pioneer families of Western Wisconsin. He was originally from Manston, Juneau county, Wisconsin, born July 27, 1861; and his father, John Sherwood, was a pioneer of that place, and resides there at the present time. He is a native of England. His wife's maiden name was Ann Williams, and she was a native of Wales. Her death occurred on the day that her son Harry was four years old. The father afterward married again. Dr. Sherwood's paternal grandfather, Samuel Sherwood, came to America from England years after his son, John, came, and died in Mauston when our subject was but a child. The latter passed his boyhood and youth in his native town and was educated in the public schools. He began studying the dental profession at Elroy, with Dr. E. P. Hall, a skillful dentist who is now practicing his profession in London, England. Dr. Sherwood accompanied his preceptor, Dr. Hall, to Sparta, when the latter removed to that place and became associated with him under the firm name of Hall & Sherwood. In the spring of 1885 Dr. Sherwood located at Tomah, where his skill in his profession and his popularity as a citizen, as well as his integrity as a business man, have won him an excellent reputation. He does all work incident to the dental profession, keeping abreast with the times in all improvements pertaining thereto, and his great professional ability has won for him a large and influential patronage. Dr. Sherwood was married while at Sparta, to Miss Nellie J. Hart, a daughter of Edmund Hart, a well-known citizen of Elroy, Wisconsin, and a native of England. Mrs. Sherwood was born in Manston. To Dr. and Mrs. Sherwood have been born three sons: Edmund J., Harry E. and Arthur P. Dr. Sherwood devotes as much time as possible, outside his professional duties to horticultural pursuits. He does this both in the interests of his health and for love of such an occupation. He owns a farm near the city of Tomah, where he and family reside. The Doctor owes his success to his energy and industry, and he is highly esteemed both professionally and socially.

G. N. HUCKINS, who is prominently identified with the commercial interests of Necedah, Juneau county, Wisconsin, is the senior member of the firm of G. N. Huckins & Son, successors to the Necedah Lumber Company. They carry a stock of general merchandise valued at $9,000, and draw their patronage from a wide territory. G. N. Huckins is a native of the State of Maine, born in Washington county, in 1835, a son of Joseph and Lydia (Clarke) Huckins, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a sea captain, and

our subject was reared to the life of a sailor from his ninth year. He lived upon the deep until 1858, when he emigrated to the West. He was captain of a vessel for ten years, making most of his voyages to the West Indies in the mercantile trade. He is the only member of his family who came to the frontier, and he was accompanied by his son, E. S., and his wife. He located at Necedah, and became associated with the Necedah Lumber Company, and with T. Weston & Co., the relationship existing until January, 1889, when he purchased his present business. He has been one of the leading factors in the upbuilding of the commercial interests of Necedah, and has been a liberal supporter of all home industries.

Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is Master of Zerah Lodge, No. 259, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to Manston Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M.

Mr. Huckins was united in marriage to Mary C. Case, a native of Maine, and to them has been born one child, Elmer S. He was married in Necedah, to Miss Hattie Potter, who is now deceased; they were the parents of one son, George Earle.

JUSTUS F. RATHBUN, a prosperous general merchant of Tomah, Wisconsin, is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Monroe county. He is a son of James E. Rathbun, who settled in Leon valley, this county, in 1851. The latter was born in Rhode Island, but in early life removed to Herkimer county, New York, where he married Ruth Cummings, and in 1843 removed with his family to Racine county, Wisconsin, purchasing and locating on a wild tract of land, which he greatly improved. He later resided in Milwaukee and Sheboygan county, and finally settled in Monroe county in 1851. At that time Monroe county was very sparsely settled, and Mr Rathbun settled on an unimproved farm, and about three years later removed to Sparta, and thence to Cataract, where he erected a saw and grist mill, but died soon after. His widow survived him until November 1890, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four years, at the home of her daughter in Morrison county, Minnesota. James E. Rathbun was one of the well known pioneers of Wisconsin, and by calling was a Methodist preacher as well as a farmer, although he at times followed peddling and merchandising. He was in every sense of the word a Christian gentleman, and was beloved by all who were so fortunate as to meet him. He was naturally very strong physically, but in early life received an injury which resulted in his death while he was a comparatively young man. He and his wife became the parents of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living, with the exception of a daughter Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Fawcett, an early and well known citizen of Leon valley, both of whom died in September, 1891, the latter dying one Saturday evening, and the former the following Monday morning. They had lived on the farm where they died for forty years. Samuel, the eldest son, lived in Hancock county, Iowa; Justus F. is the next in order of birth; Giles G. resides in Groton, South Dakota; Caroline is the wife of W. Love, with whom the mother died in Minnesota; Charles resides in Groton, South Dakota; Olive is the widow of Daniel McNabb of Brookins county, South Dakota; Bowen lives in Morrison county, Minnesota; and Byron lives near Gettysburg, South Dakota.

Justus F. Rathbun was born in the State of New York, September 27, 1832, and came with his father to the territory of Wisconsin, in 1843, accompanying him also to Monroe county in 1851. He was a resident of Leon three years, of Sparta one year, and of Cataract twenty-seven years, and the most of his life has been spent in merchandising. He spent one year in Belmond, Iowa, and five years in Winona, Minnesota, but with these exceptions the most of his life has been spent in Monroe county, Wisconsin. He was married in 1856, to Philena Dustin, a descendant of the famous Mrs. Hannah Dustin, who is mentioned in the early colonial history of New England as having slain, while they were asleep, her cruel Indian captors. Mrs. Rathbun was called upon to mourn the death of his wife July 30, 1887, she having been an invalid for five years. His present wife was Lucy Ann Walker, a daughter of Alvin Walker, who also came to this section in 1855. Mr. Rathbun is one of the leading merchants of Tomah, and conducts his business in a fine stone building 110 x 24 feet. He has an extensive and well selected stock of goods, which he sells at very reasonable rates, and the large patronage which he has built up abundantly testifies to his qualities as a man of business. He is of genial disposition, is fair and honorable in his methods, and has, by virtue of these qualities, established a fine business.

OSCAR L. M'COMBER is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He made a most honorable record during the late Civil war, and is a highly respected citizen of Monroe county. He was born in Potter county Pennsylvania, March 6, 1847, and is a son of Tomas and Nancy (Aney) M'Comber; the mother is now Mrs. James Johnston, a resident of La Fayette township; the father died when Oscar L. was a child; the maternal grandparents, Michael and Charity Ann (Harries) Aney, were natives of New Jersey. Oscar L. was early inured to the hard labor of agriculture, and received but a limited education. When the war between the North and South broke out, and there was a call for men to go in defense of the flag of the nation, although a lad of fifteen years, he was fired with patriotism, and offered his services to the Government; he was accepted, and he made a brave struggle in behalf of the cause he had espoused. He was first under fire at Fredericksburg, and participated in the engagements at Antietam, South Mountain, Chambersburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and some of less note; he was twice wounded, once by buckshot, and once by minie-ball; he also contracted disease from which he has never recovered, thus yielding up a portion of his life and strength for his country. He was honorably discharged May 29, 1863, and returned to Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1875, when he came to Wisconsin.

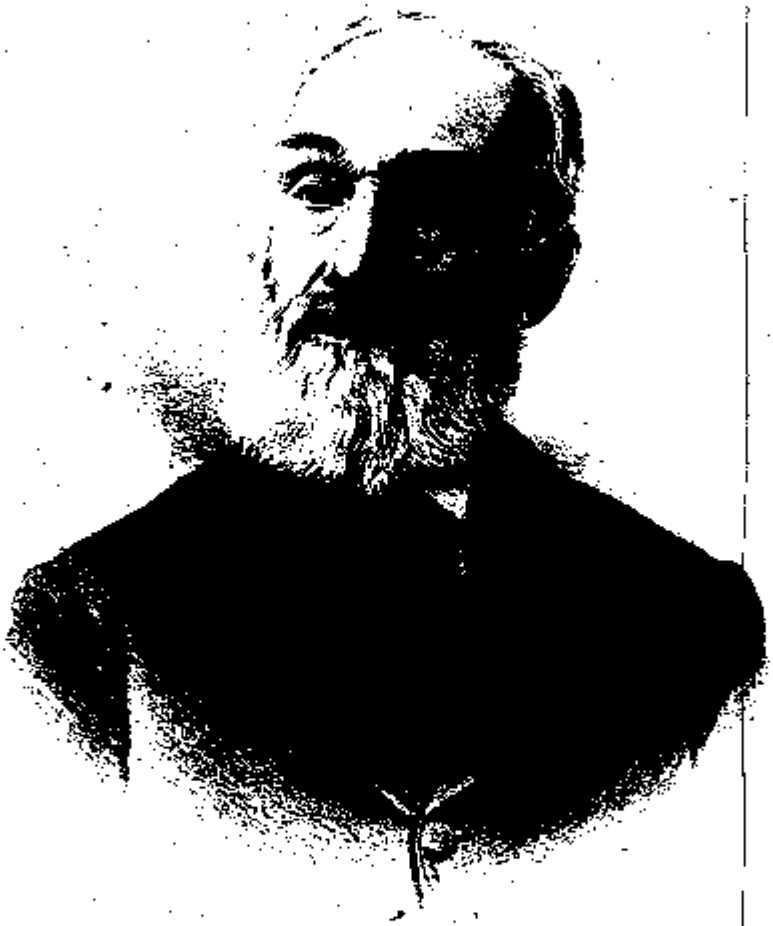
Mr. M'Comber was married in Potter county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1869, to Miss Amanda Barnhart, a daughter of John and Sarah (Harrison) Barnhart. Of this union ten children have been born: Cora L.; Charles J.; Dena B.; Girldie M.; Myra E.; Lulu B.; Idessa A.; Eva G.; Roy H.; and Florence E. Mr. M'Comber adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the G. A. R., taking a great interest in that organization whose ranks are gradually diminishing, and may not be recruited by the coming generation. Two of

his brothers, Charles and M. J., were also soldiers in the late war; the former a member of the Fifty-eighth, and the latter of the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Both are now deceased; Charles died at the age of twenty-eight years, and M. J. lived to be forty-four.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSCO DUNN, owner and publisher of the Elroy *Tribune*, has conducted this sheet since 1884. He is a native of the Green Mountain State, born in Caledonia county, in 1836. His father, Hugh Dunn, was also a native of Vermont and resided all his life within its borders; his death occurred in 1882. Thaddeus K. was reared to the occupation of a farmer and received a good English education. He began teaching school at the age of sixteen years, and studied and taught alternately for a number of years. He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1860, and settled in Sauk county, where he was engaged in teaching and farming for ten years; he sold the land he owned there at the end of this period, and removed to Wonewoc, Juneau county; here he taught and was variously occupied until 1870, when he bought the Wonewoc *Reporter*, which he owned and conducted until February, 1885; at this time he sold the *Reporter* and came to Elroy, where he had purchased the *Tribune*, which had been in charge of his son H. H. Dunn. The *Tribune* is an earnest Republican paper, and a bold and fearless advocate of the principles of that party. Mr. Dunn has now practically retired from the management of the *Tribune*, his son, I. S. Dunn, having it in charge; he is now giving his attention to insurance, pension and claim business and to the real-estate trade. He has been prominently identified with the political history of Juneau county, and has held various positions of public trust. In 1881 he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and served with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency; was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., of Wisconsin in 1888, and Grand Representative in 1889, for two years. In May, 1881, was elected Grand Master Workman of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin A. O. U. W., and re-elected in 1882, and also elected as a Representative to the Supreme Lodge.

Mr. Dunn and wife are the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. The sons are all educated in the newspaper business: H. H., the eldest, is the publisher of the Hillsborough *Sentry*, Vernon county; W. C. is a dentist by profession; I. S., who has charge of the *Tribune*, is the third son in order of birth; he was born at Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, in 1869, and in his youth served an apprenticeship as printer in his father's office.

In the spring of 1889 he was married to Miss Maud Tramblie of Elroy; has one girl; in the autumn of the same year he went to Madison, where he worked on the Evening *News* of that city, remaining there three months; he then accepted a position as foreman of the Eau Claire *Free Press*, which he resigned to take a similar position in the *Republican and Leader* of La Crosse; at the end of a year he became connected with the Daily *Times* of that city in the capacity of foreman; later he was employed by the printing house of W. J. Boyeot of La Crosse, continuing with this firm for two years; since July, 1891, he has had the management of the *Tribune*; the youngest son, C. H., owns and edits the Grant Meadow (Minnesota)



Ira C. Greenlee

Recorder; the daughters are Mrs. Nettie Avery, the eldest of the family, Jennie and Maud.

Mr. Dunn has been Justice of the Peace for more than twenty years, and he is at present Court Commissioner of Juneau county.

IRA C. GREENLEE, one of the prominent men of La Fayette township, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1856. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1828, a son of Jacob and Rachel (Chamberlain) Greenlee, and one of a family of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity; the father died at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother now resides in Ashtabula county, Ohio, aged eighty-six years. Ira C. was a child of four years when his parents emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Ashtabula county; there he grew to manhood and received a thorough training in the habits of industry and usefulness; he received such educational advantages as were afforded by the district schools of that day, and lived a quiet, uneventful life amid the scenes of his birth until 1855. The tide of emigration to the West caught him in its onward sweep; for one year he remained at Clinton Junction, Rock county, Wisconsin, and thence removed to Monroe county; he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has been very successful in all branches of the industry. He owns 160 acres of land, a good dwelling house, well furnished with many of the comforts of this age, large and convenient barns, and sheds for the care and protection of live-stock; he makes a specialty of the dairy business, and has some fine high-grade Jersey cows.

Mr. Greenlee was united in marriage March 23, 1854, to Miss Alma Ranson; she was born, reared and educated in Ashtabula county, a daughter of Horace and Hepsibeth (Carley) Ranson, natives of Connecticut and New York respectively. The father died at the age of fifty-two years, leaving a widow and two children: Emery and Alma (Mrs. Greenlee). The maternal grandparents, Joseph and Ruth (Herring) Carley, were natives of New York; Mrs. Carley still survives, and resides with her granddaughter, Mrs. Greenlee. Mr. and Mrs. Greenlee are the parents of six children: Eugene J., is married and has two children, Irma and Byron I.; Emery A.; Eva L., a popular teacher of music; Clinton; Ida A., wife of Lewis Evans (the mother of two children, Burton Ira and Walter) and Lena.

Politically Mr. Greenlee affiliates with the Republican party; he has ever been loyal to the best interests of his town and county; he has represented the people of La Fayette township as Clerk, and gave entire satisfaction to his constituency. During one of the darkest hours of the late Rebellion, just before the dawn, he enlisted in the Fifty-third Volunteer Infantry, March 15, 1865; his regiment was stationed at Pilot Knob and Fort Leavenworth, and after its consolidation with the Fifty-first Regiment was at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. He was honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, in August, 1865. Two of his brothers served in the great cause as members of an Ohio regiment. Mrs. Greenlee and three daughters and one son are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. GEORGE R. VINCENT, of Tomah, is numbered among the prominent physicians and surgeons of West Wisconsin. He is a native of the Empire State,

born in Herkimer county, August 29, 1841, and his father, Dr. E. S. Vincent, was also a native of Herkimer county, New York, and for many years a well-known and successful physician of the same. His ancestors were from France and were early settlers of the colony of Rhode Island. So many generation, have passed since the family first came to America that all traces of their French origin have disappeared except the name. Our subject's mother, Lucinda Pulman, traces her ancestors back to colonial times, and is distantly related to the inventor of the famous Pullman car. Dr. George R. Vincent was one of three children, two sons and a daughter, and was left motherless when about two years of age. The father afterward married again and had the same number of children by the second union, all of whom are now living (1891) except a daughter. Dr. E. S. Vincent had but one brother, Samuel, who is still living and is now eighty-one years of age. The greater portion of the Doctor's professional life was passed in Oneida county, New York, but he removed from Herkimer county, that State, when his son George R. was but a child. The latter was thoroughly educated at Prospect Academy, and his early instructions in medicine were received from his father. He took his first course of lectures at the Albany Medical School and graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont, in 1865. He had, however, practiced with his father before graduating.

In February, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fibbe of Stratford, and came West, locating in Tomah the same year. Here Doctor Vincent has built up a large practice. He is devoted to his profession, in which he has attained signal success; and not only is he popular in professional circles, but he has held a number of honorable and trustworthy positions, the gift of the people. He served for six years in the City Council and was president of the Village Board for two years. In 1878 he was elected to the State Legislature from Monroe county, and served in that body with much ability. However, his professional duties demand his whole attention, and he is thus prevented from accepting official honors and responsibilities which his fellow citizens would gladly bestow upon him. He is an honored member of the orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen and Modern Woodmen. He is also a member of the State Medical Society and American Medical Association. On March 31, 1889, Dr. Vincent's wife died. He was married June 17, 1891, at Binghamton, New York, to Miss Mary Tyler, a native of that city.

SAMUEL J. FREEMORE, agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, at Oakdale, Monroe county, Wisconsin, has been in the employ of this corporation since 1881. He is a native of Clinton county, New York, born May 2, 1856, a son of Samuel and Mary (Burton) Freemore. The parents are of English and French extraction; both are now deceased. The father passed out of this life in January, 1856, leaving a wife, two sons and three daughters: Lizzie is the wife of John Day, of New Richmond, Wisconsin; Hattie is the wife of H. Morgan of West Duluth, Minnesota; Phoebe is the wife of George A. Drake; Andrew is a resident of Tomah township; Samuel J. is the subject of this biographical sketch. From the time he was a lad of ten years he was reared in the town-

ship of Oakdale, Monroe county, having lived in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, from his fourth year. His youth was spent in various occupations, but from his eleventh year he has sustained himself. At the age of fourteen years he began work on the railroad section, and at nineteen was promoted to the position of boss. When twenty-three years of age he began the study of telegraphy, and July 18, 1881, he was employed as night operator at Sparta, and filled the position with great satisfaction until June, 1883, when he was transferred to North La Crosse, as night operator. He remained there until September 25, 1884, when he was placed in charge of the station at Oakdale; here he transacts the entire business of the company, and is one of the most valued employes of the road.

Mr. Freemore was married February 5, 1889, to Miss Catherine Walsh, who was born in Michigan, July 5, 1859; of this union three children were born: Harry, Gertrude M. and Edward, deceased; the mother died December 12, 1889. Mr. Freemore's second marriage occurred July 29, 1891, when he was united to Miss Maud Nuttall, a native of Germantown, Juneau county, Wisconsin, born in April, 1873.

Mr. Freemore's political sentiments are voiced by the Republican party of which he is a stanch adherent. He is one of the rising young men of the county, and is worthy of the confidence he inspires. He and his family occupy a pleasant residence at Oakdale, which he rebuilt in 1885.

DAVID H. DECKER, an honored resident of Sparta township, was born in Cayuga county, New York, October 26, 1828, a son of Abraham Decker, who was born at Port Jarvis, Orange county, New York, in 1800; his birth-place was an old stone house which had been used as a fort, being entirely enclosed within a stockade; his father, Richard Decker, was a native of the same place, a descendant of Dutch ancestors, who were among the first settlers in this portion of the State. In 1815 the Decker family removed to Cayuga county, New York. Abraham Decker married Parmelia Hults, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier of the State of New York. David H. was a lad of twelve years when the family removed to Huron county, Ohio. It was not long before he took "French leave," packing his wardrobe, which consisted of a red handkerchief and a shirt, and stealing silently away in the night. His ambition was to be a sailor boy, and upon this errand bent he betook himself to Port Byron. For twenty years he was upon the lakes, and had many a narrow escape from death; he was once wrecked off the Michigan shore, in a forest, seventy-five miles from a settlement; for some time he lived upon wintergreen berries and yellow birch buds.

Abraham Decker died in this county, March 21, 1872; he had removed to the State in 1855, and his wife died in New York. He was a mechanic by occupation, and followed his trade the most of his life.

Our subject first located in Sparta township on section 31, where he made his home until 1875; then he moved to the farm he now occupies, on section 29. He has a tract of eighty acres in his home place, seventy-three acres on section 31, and sixty acres of timber land. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising; he has improved his place by erecting neat and comfortable buildings, and is abundantly provided with all the necessities of life.

Mr. Decker was married February 21, 1869, to Emma Madge, who was born, reared and educated in McHenry county, Illinois. Her father, Nathan Madge, was born in Herkimer county, New York, June 11, 1809, a son of Abel Madge. Nathan Madge married Karoline Griswold, a native of Connecticut; they emigrated to Wisconsin, and thence to McHenry county, Illinois, where they lived many years; there the mother died, but the father survives and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Decker; he is eighty-three years old, and in well preserved and quite active for his age. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have had two sons and two daughters: Lizzie P., a capable teacher; Charles W., Everett H. and May S.

Mr. Decker is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, but casts his suffrage with the Democratic party. He is a man of varied and wide experience, has observed much, and converses well upon all the questions of the day.

P. CARTER, general merchant and station agent at Melvina, Wisconsin, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Liverie (Perkins) Carter, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. The father was a merchant, but also owned a farm, and is now living in Cattaraugus county, New York.

In 1876 Mr. Carter came West and secured a position with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Mauston, Wisconsin, as telegrapher, having previously learned the art in the East; he was stationed at this point a year, and, then returned to the East, where he remained about two years. In 1879 he came back to Wisconsin, and was operator at Lyndon Station, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, for two years. At the end of this period he was transferred to Melvina; here he took charge of the business of the railroad and express offices, which he has conducted to the entire satisfaction of the corporations in whose employ he is. He has also bought all the grain shipped from this point, a business of no little importance in itself.

Mr. Carter opened a general store in 1889, and of this establishment his wife has charge; they do an annual business of $10,000, and have a constantly increasing trade. Politically our subject adheres to the principles of the Republican party. For many years he has been school clerk of Melvina, and has filled the office with great efficiency.

He was married in 1884, the 20th day of May, to Miss Carrie L. Bowman, a daughter of David and Lucy Bowman, of Lyndon Station. Mr. Bowman is a farmer by occupation, and also gives some attention to the carpenter's trade. Mr. Carter is a man of many admirable traits, is genial of disposition, and enjoys a wide circle of friends throughout the county.

CHARLES J. WINTER is the proprietor of a harness factory at Neenah, Wisconsin, and in quality, elegance and workmanship the goods of his establishment have become recognized as A No. 1, while the prices have been within the reach of all. Mr. Winter is widely known throughout the community as an energetic, honorable business man, and his standing in both social and commercial circles are of the highest and most favorable character. He is a native of [illegible] of the early [illegible] county, [illegible] a son of George Winter, who was born in the Kingdom of Saxony, Ger-

tember 15, 1827, the sixth of twelve children who, so far as known, are living at this time, 1892. He and two sisters are the only members of the family who ever came to America.

The year of his coming was 1852, and on the 27th of June of that year he landed in the city of New York. He lived for about two years near Buffalo and about the same length of time in Michigan, coming to Wisconsin in March, 1857. For two years he remained in the vicinity of Milwaukee, the date of his arrival in Monroe county being the latter part of 1858. He purchased land in the town of Lincoln and during the three years that he remained on it he improved a few acres, then moved to Adrian. He settled on a farm in the vicinity where he resided for twenty-nine years, or until November, 1891, when he leased his farm and removed to Tomah, where he now lives. To him and his wife four children were born: George L., who is at Spokane Falls, Washington; Fred W., third assistant in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., graduated from the Wisconsin State University at Madison in the class of 1879; Charles J. and Asher R. The father of George Winter was George Lawrence Winter, and his grandfather was Christian Winter. Charles J. Winter, whose name stands at the head of this sketch, was born in Lincoln, [illegible] 1858, and has always resided in the county. He was married [illegible] and has been one of the [illegible] Elroy for the county. In [illegible] established a store in [illegible] which he has since conducted with [illegible] success. He has also been [illegible] for three years, and has served [illegible] years as a member of the [illegible] Walker, Smith & Co. [illegible]

Mr. Winter was [illegible] to Miss [illegible] was born [illegible] but a resident of Wisconsin [illegible] and remarkable [illegible] and has been in the employment of a firm about as long as Mr. Winter's [illegible]

L. FULLER, one of the [illegible] Tomah, [illegible] Connecticut, [illegible] 1, 1818. [illegible] New [illegible] and [illegible] a young [illegible] here [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of Frank West of Neenah; she was born November 19, 1863; Sarah J., deceased, was the wife of F. Carpenter; she was born April 2, 1851, and died February 26, 1873; George W. and Wallace E., twins, were born June 28, 1868, and died December 15, 1869, and August 2, respectively. The mother died July 29, 1873.

Mr. Fuller's second marriage was to Mary Ann Robertson, a native of New Brunswick, born July 19, 1843, of English parentage. They have had born to them five children: Eva J., March 15, 1874; George W., June 28, 1875; Hannah E., March 11, 1878, died August 18, 1878; Clarence C., born October 26, 1879, and Allen R., February 9, 1882.

In 1854 Mr. Fuller started from Pennsylvania to the West, but stopped in Ohio where he remained one year, engaged in the milling business. In 1855 he came to Neenah, and has since made it his home. For five years he devoted his time to carpentry, and then erected a sash and door factory, which he sold in 1884. He has done a large part of the contracting and building in the county, all public edifices in this section having been erected under his supervision.

In May, 1884, he assisted in the organization of the Neenah Flour Mill Company, which was incorporated with the following officers: E. S. Miner, President; Geo. A. Potter, Treasurer; W. L. Fuller, Secretary and Manager; the directors were: E. S. Miner, Geo. A. Potter, W. L. Fuller, Thomas Weston and M. G. Dustin. They at once proceeded to build the mill, Mr. Fuller superintending its construction; the main building is five stories high, with two two-story wings; the capacity of the mill is seventy-five barrels a day; they now have in course of construction an elevator with a capacity of 14,000 bushels; they make a specialty of pure white rye flour, shipping to the Chicago and St. Paul markets. The present officers are: J. M. Babcock, President; Ever Carlson, Treasurer; W. L. Fuller, Secretary and Manager; these gentlemen with J. M. Birch form the board of directors.

Mr. Fuller has also been engaged in mercantile pursuits at Neenah, disposing of his interest in December, 1890. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors when the county poor-house was erected, and was superintendent of construction. He has been a member of the Board of Education of which he is now Treasurer, and he has filled the office of Treasurer of Neenah. He is a member of Zenah Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., and was one of the first members of Manston Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M.; he is Treasurer of the blue lodge and of the Congregational Church, of which he has been a member many years.

In addition to the many commercial interests already mentioned it should be said that Mr. Fuller is president of the Cranberry Association, which owns 2,240 acres of land west of Neenah, devoted to raising cranberries and hay, and is also interested in a large farm south of the village, in connection with Mr. Frank West, which is used for general farming and stock-raising. He has encountered all the hardships incident to pioneer life, and during the Indian reign of terror was guard to the timid and helpless. He is a man of great integrity of character, and has a wide circle of friends in the county.

NATHAN FISK and his brother, Reuben Fisk, of the village of Wonewoc, are numbered among the pioneers of Juneau county, Wisconsin, and are entitled to

more than passing mention in these annals. They are natives of the State of Vermont, sons of Reuben Fisk, Sr., who was also a native of the Green Mountain State, born in the year 1808. The family is descended from ancestors who emigrated to America in colonial days. The paternal grandfather of these two brothers was also named Reuben Fisk, and he was the father of twelve children, three of whom are now (1892) living; the eldest is ninety-one, and the youngest has passed the age of four-score years. Reuben Fisk, son of the eldest Reuben Fisk, was a farmer by occupation. He married Phebe Spaulding, a native of Vermont and a member of one of the old New England families. In 1835 they removed to Brant, Erie county, New York, and resided there until 1855, when they came to Juneau county, Wisconsin, and located in the village of Wonewoc. The father died in 1870, and the mother survived until 1889. Reuben Fisk was a man of great integrity of character. He was possessed of a strong physical constitution and had wonderful powers of endurance. He was especially fond of the sport of hunting, and as game was abundant he had ample opportunity of gratifying his tastes in this direction. He and his wife reared four children to maturity: Nathan is the eldest and Reuben is the second; Alphonso, the third, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville; he was removed from this horrible place, and is reported as dying on the road from Andersonville to South Carolina, but he lies buried in an unknown grave.

Nathan Fisk was born at Danby, Rutland county, Vermont, October 29, 1830, and was a child of five years when he went with his family to the State of New York. He was married in Erie county, in 1853, to Miss Rhoda Fuller, a native of the county and a daughter of Asa and Hannah (Pierce) Fuller. Her father died in New York in 1869, and the mother, October 24, 1884, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fisk. Mr. Fuller was twice married, and had five children by the first union and five by the second. After his marriage Mr. Fisk came to Wisconsin, arriving in Wonewoc July 5, 1855. In August, of the same year, he entered 120 acres of land, which he partially improved. He has been connected with many of the most important business enterprises of the place, and is at present engaged in breeding and raising race horses, in which he has attained marked success. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk have one son, Theodore. In his religious faith Mr. Fisk is a Spiritualist, having become convinced of the truth of these doctrines after many years of study and investigation.

Reuben Fisk is one of the leading merchants of Wonewoc. He was born in Vermont, February 7, 1833, and was an infant when he was brought to New York by his parents. He and his father were the first of the family to come to Juneau county. In the fall of 1854 they came upon a hunting expedition, and in the course of their wanderings they came to Wonewoc. They were favorably impressed with the country and decided to locate here, but returned to New York late that autumn. Mr. Fisk was married March 4, 1855, to Miss Mary Pierce, a daughter of Harry Pierce, who several years later became a resident of Juneau county. In 1855 the Fisk family came to the State and made a permanent settlement in Juneau county. Like his father, Mr. Fisk has an especial fondness for hunting, and the early days in this country afforded him wide opportunities in this direction. For many years his principal occupation was carpentry and

farming, but in the spring of 1876 he embarked in general merchandising at Wonowoc, which he continued until 1883; in 1890 he resumed the same business, which he is still carrying on.

Mr. and Mrs Fisk have three sons: Julius B., Reuben Harry and James W.; their only daughter, Ellen, died at the age of six years. Mr. Fisk shares his brother's religious views. These men are well known throughout the county, as possessing superior business qualifications and as loyal, upright citizens.

AMBROSE AYLESWORTH has resided in Monroe county for more than thirty years, and is one of the reliable farmers of Leon township. He is a native of the State of New York, born in Otsego county, May 4, 1851, a son of Joseph and Ruth Ann (Gaines) Aylesworth, who were also natives of the Empire State. He was an infant of two years when the family removed to Pike county, Illinois, and located twelve miles from Hannibal, Missouri. In 1860 they came to this county and settled on the land our subject now owns. The father died here August 5, 1863, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a widow and five children: George, Clement, Ambrose, Josephine and Marcia. The mother was married a second time, to William Huddleston, a man widely and favorably known. Our subject was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received his education in the district schools.

The farm on which his father settled has been brought to an advanced state of cultivation, and the buildings are substantial and well suited to the purposes of modern farming. Mr. Aylesworth carries on a general agricultural business, and by industry and untiring energy has taken a leading place among the progressive farmers of the county.

He was married, May 26, 1878, to Ella Babcock, a native of Chickasaw county, Iowa, and a daughter of David and Ellen M. (Morse) Babcock, natives of New York and Vermont respectively. Mrs. Aylesworth's father died in North Carolina at the age of fifty-two years; he was a well educated man, a lawyer and printer, who spent the most of his time during the last twelve years of his life at the United States capitol at Washington, District of Columbia. He was also a fluent public speaker and a fine singer. All his sons are zealous Republicans and voters. His widow survives him, and is a resident of South Dakota. To Mr. Aylesworth and wife have been born three children: George F., Leota E. and Pearl A.

The people of Leon township have shown their confidence in Mr. Aylesworth by calling him to represent them in the office of Treasurer, which he filled four years; he has also been Justice of the Peace, and has discharged his duties with rare fidelity. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is Trustee and Steward; he has been active in the work of the Sabbath-school, and has given a liberal support to all movements having for their object the uplifting of humanity. In his political views Mr. Aylesworth is a Republican, zealous for "Harrison and Reid," as also was his father before him.

EDWARD M. HAMILTON, ex-Mayor of Tomah and one of the representative citizens of Monroe county, Wisconsin, was elected to that position in April, 1891, as successor to Dr. Charles Quigg. Mr. Hamilton was born near Glasgow, Scotland,

August 18, 1840. His father, Abraham C. Hamilton, who was also a native of Scotland, emigrated with his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, to the United States in 1843 and located in Lowell, Massachusetts. The following year the mother, longing for a sight of her dear native land, returned to Scotland, taking with her the two boys, and Edward M. was five years old when the mother returned to America with her children. The family now located just over the Vermont line in the province of Quebec, where a son and a daughter were born. Later they removed to Vermont, where the father operated a stock farm for a number of years. The family came to Wisconsin in 1849 and settled in Washington county where they made their home for some time. The mother died in Milwaukee, at the home of her son, Edward, and later the father died in Juneau county, Wisconsin. Our subject's paternal grandfather was an officer in the English army for many years.

Edward M. Hamilton has spent many years of his life in the railroad service, over twenty-eight years in different capacities. He began as brakeman for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and for about seventeen years was conductor for that company. For over two years he had charge of the yards of that company in La Crosse, and filled the same position in Milwaukee for four and a half years. He and his brother, Abraham, are now associated in the breeding and rearing of fine horses. Abraham is also a veteran on the railroad, having had an experience of over twenty years. The brothers have a natural fondness for horses and many fine specimens of that noble animal may be found at their stables in Tomah. Mr. Hamilton has recently purchased a farm near the city and adjoining the Monroe County Fair Grounds, where he will devote some time to agricultural pursuits.

Our subject was married to Miss Hannah Dickman, a native of Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, and their children are Edna and Claudius.

JOSEPH NUTTALL, one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of Lisbon, Juneau county, Wisconsin, of which place he was one of the earliest settlers, was born in Holywell, Flintshire, North Wales, April 9, 1807.

His father, who was also named Joseph Nuttall, died four days before the birth of his son, and was buried in Holywell Church Yard. His father entered the British navy when he was a lad, and fought in the wars against Napoleon. The mother of the subject of our sketch was Margaret (Ellis) Nuttall, who was born near Mold, in the county of Flint. Her father was Prandel Ellis, and she was of royal descent, her lineage being traceable to King Gatwegan, an early Welsh king. Joseph, our subject, and his brother William, who was four years the elder, were the only children of their parents. The devoted mother died when Joseph was only three and a half years of age, but her affectionate son still retains a vivid recollection of her sainted form. In fact, she frequently appeared to her sons after her death, showing that she still watched over her orphan boys. The mother supposed, at her death, that sufficient means and property would remain to educate and provide for her children, but this was so managed that nothing was left for their support.

Accordingly, at the age of nine, Joseph was placed in the lead mines of Holywell mountain, by his maternal uncle, with whom

he lived, for the purpose of earning a living. Here, at the age of eighteen he had a most remarkable experience. When he and another young man were engaged in erecting a scaffold in the mine, and just as the work was completed—and his companion was being hoisted in a bucket to the top of the shaft, the latter accidentally struck the scaffold, when the whole structure was precipitated, and Mr. Nuttall, who was directly beneath it, was buried under the timbers, and, the dirt caving in, he was buried deeply under it, where he lay for forty-eight hours, when he was rescued. He retained consciousness all of the time, and suffered intensely, the scaffolding protecting him from suffocation.

At the age of twenty, he went to Manchester, England, for the purpose of learning cotton carding. He remained there three years, from 1827 to 1830, when he was engaged to manage the business of Wild & Templeton, silk and cotton manufacturers of Congleton, in Cheshire, where he remained until November, 1831. He was then engaged by John and Thomas Martial, of Northwich, to manage their salt mine, where he was for eleven years, or until June, 1842. His former long experience in mines rendered him very useful here, where he saved many lives by his skillful construction of works, rendering them safe from accident.

July 1, 1842, found him and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, bound from the port of Liverpool for America. They arrived in New York city, Wednesday, August 17, whence they started, on the following day, by steamer, for Albany, at which place they arrived on the evening of the 19th. On the 20th, they started on a canal boat, on the Erie canal, for Buffalo, where they arrived on the 27th; his little daughter, who died on the 26th, having been buried at Utica. Sunday, the 28th, at three o'clock P. M., they left Buffalo for Chicago, via the lakes, at which place he, with his wife and two children, arrived on September 2.

He soon afterward purchased 200 acres of land in Cook county, on which the family lived until 1853, when he sold out and came to Juneau county, making the journey with teams, where he purchased 440 acres on the present site of Lisbon.

In 1854, when the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad was being built, he mortgaged his farm to the company for $2,500, to assist that enterprise. He was also instrumental in settling the differences which arose between the railroad company and the farmers over the mortgages caused by the building of the road. He afterward paid his obligation to the company, giving 160 acres of his valuable land to his son, Joseph H., retaining for himself the beautiful homestead farm of 210 acres, where he lived for forty years, witnessing many marvelous changes in the country, which was transformed from a wilderness to a high state of cultivation, with all the usual accompaniments of wealth and improvements.

Mr. Nuttall was married to Ellen Sadler, in Manchester, England, May 31, 1830. They had three children: William Nuttall, the eldest, being now Postmaster of Oakdale; Llewellyn died May 4, 1837; Samuel died in 1835, aged four months. The happy marriage of the young couple was destined to be of short duration, for the faithful wife and devoted mother died November 10, 1835, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss.

April 1, 1836, Mr. Nuttall married Mary Barlow, who assisted him in the care of his young family, and who died at the homestead, in Juneau county, January 8, 1868. By this marriage there were three children:

Ellen, the eldest, who died in infancy; Ann, who also died in infancy and was buried at Utica, New York; Joseph H., who died November 26, 1887, aged thirty-eight years. July 20, 1870, Mr. Nuttall married Susan M. Cure, a native of Ulster county, New York.

The brother of Mr. Nuttall, William, before referred to, came to this country, but died a number of years ago, in Manchester, New York.

Mr. Nuttall is a Democrat in politics, and has held many offices in the gift of the people. He was Supervisor in 1857, and built the first bridge across the Lemonweir river, below the New Lisbon gristmill. He has been Justice of the Peace since 1864, and acted as Coroner for a couple of terms.

He joined the Congregational Church when seventeen years of age, and has ever since been a worthy member of that denomination.

Thus has industrious and honest effort been rewarded with an abundance of this world's goods, while uniform consideration of the rights of others has won the universal esteem of his fellow-men.

JOHN L. PHILLIPS, of Union Center, Juneau county, is a son of Ross Phillips, a pioneer of this county. The latter was born in the town of Cornish, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, December 12, 1805, and when a boy his father removed to the State of New York, where he grew to manhood. He afterward removed to Farmington, Oakland county, Michigan, where his parents soon joined him, and where they remained until death. Mr. Phillips was one in a family of seven children, five brothers and two sisters, but all have now passed away. He was married in Michigan, to Lois Mansfield, a native of New York who removed to Michigan with her parents in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips continued to reside in the latter State until 1844, when they removed to Logansport, Indiana, but soon returned to Michigan; later, went to Illinois, and the winter of 1845-'46 was spent in Chicago, when that now important city was but an uninviting hamlet. The following spring the family removed to McHenry county; in the spring of 1848 came to the then Territory of Wisconsin, locating at Baraboo; and in the fall of 1850 they removed to Juneau county, settling on section 7, Wonewoc township, and the land at that time was unsurveyed. Mr. Phillips' object in coming to this part of Wisconsin was to secure Government land, by which his children might be benefited. In 1859 he sold his farm and moved to Portland, Monroe county, where he engaged in merchandising and hotel-keeping at what was known as Hazen's Corners. In 1873 he removed to Mauston, where he died April 8, 1880, aged eighty-four years. The wife and mother, who was born August 5, 1811, now resides with her eldest son in the city of Mauston. Their children are all living but one daughter, Arminta, who died November 4, 1876, aged thirty years. The surviving members of the family are: Sanford, born in 1830, resides at Mauston; Gaines, born in 1833, resides at Elroy; John L. of Union Center; Mrs. Ann Burden, of Glendale; Mrs Adelia Le Roy, of Alexandria, Minnesota; Mrs. Olive Hawley, of Mauston; Mrs. Amanda Youngs, of South Dakota, and Mrs. Salla Sykes, of Mauston. Ross Phillips was a most estimable and worthy citizen, was a Democrat in his political views, and was liberal in his religious opin-

ions. He was a good business man, possessing excellent judgment, was generous to a fault, and of unquestioned honesty and integrity.

John L. Phillips, the subject of this sketch, was born at Farmington, Oakland county, Michigan, January 25, 1836, and was but thirteen years of age when he came with his father's family to Wisconsin. He remained at home until 1859, when, in company with his brother, Gaines Phillips, he went to Iowa, and located at Marengo, the county seat of Iowa county. In the fall of the same year he went to Cooper county, Missouri, their objective point being Pike's Peak, but changing their minds as to destination after leaving home. In April, 1861, Mr. Phillips returned to Monroe county.

He was married December 6, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Board, a daughter of George and Martha (Stower) Board. Mrs. Phillips was born in Somersetshire, England, May 26, 1837, and in 1849 she emigrated with her parents to the United States, first settling in Milwaukee, where they remained two months. They then located in Clinton, Dane county, and in 1854 removed to what is now Juneau county, locating in the town of Wonewoc, on Millard's prairie, where they were neighbors of the family of Mr. Phillips. The father, born May 6, 1806, died April 17, 1885, and the mother, born June 25, 1814, now resides with our subject at Union Center. Mr. Board was a worthy and respected citizen and a consistent member of the United Brethren Church. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Mrs. Phillips, wife of our subject; Ferdinand W., a resident of Wonewoc; Mrs. Sarah Ann Gallea, of Elroy; Stephen A., of Union Center; Mrs. Maria R. Nash, of Tacoma, Washington; Frank J., of Hillsborough, Vernon county, Wisconsin; Henry G., of Wilton. The deceased are: George W., who died in 1880, aged thirty-seven years; and Martha, who died January 19, 1884, at the age of thirty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had four children: Wesley J., born in 1859; Almeda Osborne, in 1861; Stephen L., in 1872; and Sanford E., February 10, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have passed the greater part of their lives in this immediate vicinity, and both are worthy representatives of early pioneer families.

ABRAHAM HAMMAN, a farmer of section 32, Sparta township, was born in Columbiana county Ohio, February 26, 1834, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Tower) Hamman, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively; both the paternal and maternal ancestors were of German lineage; the mother of our subject died when he was eight years old, and later the father removed to Kosciusko county, Indiana; he lived to be fifty years of age. Abraham Hammon was reared on a Hoosier farm, was taught to chop and grub, and performed all the heavy labor necessary in clearing a timber farm. When the war arose between the North and South, he was not long in responding to the call, enlisting September 9, 1861, in the Second Cavalry, Forty-first Indiana Regiment. He was in the battles of Murfreesboro, Stone River, Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta; in the rear of Atlanta his horse was shot under him, and he took to the woods, where he managed to conceal himself from the Rebels for five days; he was at the end of that time taken prisoner, and was sent to Andersonville, where he was held from August 10, 1864, to November 26, 1864; he was paroled at Sa-

vannah, Georgia, and was honorably discharged December 20, 1864; his foot was injured in the service, and he has never fully recovered its use. When his service was ended he returned to Indiana, and in February, 1865, he went to Galesburg, Illinois, remaining there until 1869. In that year he came to Monroe county, and has since made his home here. He owns a good farm of 120 acres under good cultivation; understanding the carpenter's trade, he has erected his own buildings which are very substantial, neat and comfortable. He has done some building for his neighbors.

At the age of twenty-seven years Mr. Hamman was married to Mary Ann Hayes, a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, and a daughter of Moses and Ann Hayes. Six children have been born to this union: Martha Jane; Alice Pertina; Francis Marion; Neely C.; Abraham and Margaret Ann; two daughters are married and reside in Sparta. Mr. Hamman affiliates with the Republican party. By long years of faithful service to the cause of the Union, he earned the right of membership in the G. A. R.; a privilege which he esteems very highly; he belongs to Lynn Post, No. 30. He is a man well posted on current events, is successful in business, and a credit to his county and to the parents who bore him.

THOMAS PIERSON, a highly respected pioneer of Kendall, Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1832. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Bull) Pierson. His father was a laboring man, intelligent and honest, and was esteemed by all who knew him, while his mother was gifted with a good heart, and many charms of person and mind. They reared seven children, the oldest of which, the subject of our sketch, is the only one of the family, who ever came to this country.

He learned the wagonmaker's trade in his native country, where he was afterward married, and in 1857, accompanied by his wife and infant son, he emigrated to the United States, locating first at East Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin. Here, he resided for two years, working at house-building. In 1859 he moved to Eagle, Waukesha county, of the same State, where he resided on a farm for two years, doing farm work and carpentry. Later, he rented a farm in the town of Troy, in Walworth county, on which he lived for three years, when, in 1872, he again removed, this time to Monroe county, where he bought forty acres of land in section 8, Glendale township, to which, a few months later, he added forty more acres, and still later bought an additional twenty acres, making 100 acres in all. His land was heavily timbered and wild. He has now cleared up about sixty acres, preserving the balance in good timber. When he cleared the land, he did not cut and slash the timber all down, but where he did cut he cleared up the land cleanly, and commenced to cultivate it, and has made of it one of the best farms in the country, causing the land to double in value. The timber he has left on his place is about the only remnants of the old forest in the town.

He was married in his native country in 1855, to Miss Hannah Thompson, a daughter of Stanford and Helen (Tomblin) Thompson. Her father was drowned at sea, while coming to this country, in 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson have had five children, four sons and one daughter. John J. was born in England, in 1856, and died in 1885, of consumption. He was a machinist for the Chicago & North-

western railroad, at Winona, Minnesota. He was a young man of excellent character, and of marked ability, and was greatly lamented by all who knew him. He was a member of Prairie Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., at Winona, Minnesota. Alfred, the second child, was born in East Troy, Wisconsin, in 1859, and is now yardmaster of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at Kasota, Minnesota. He was married to Miss Mary Heath, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heath, of Kendall, Wisconsin; Frank was born in 1861, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin, and is now a bridge-builder of the Chicago Burlington & Northern railroad, residing in Clinton, Iowa. He is a remarkably ingenious mechanic. He married Miss Allie Denning, a daughter of Benjamin Denning, a farmer of Kendall, Wisconsin; they have one daughter; Thompson, the fourth child, was born in Eagle, Wisconsin, in 1865, and is now working on his father's farm. He married Miss Nancy Nash whose father is now deceased, but her mother still resides on the home farm in Kendall, Wisconsin; Nellie, the fifth child, and only daughter, was born in Eagle, Wisconsin, in 1868, and died at the age of seventeen. She was a well educated young lady, and possessed many charms of person and character, which endeared her to a large circle of friends, who greatly regretted her untimely death.

The subject of our sketch was bereaved of his life-long companion in 1886. She was a lady of sterling Christian virtues, which were daily practiced, sustained and strengthened by the promptings of a naturally loving heart. As a wife and mother, few were as devoted, while she was most steadfast as a friend, and she left a great many friends to mourn her loss.

Mr. Pierson is an active and liberal supporter of the church and church societies, although he is not a member of any society. He is Treasurer of the Methodist Church of Kendall, in which capacity he has served to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

His is a life to interest every poor young man of the county. Coming here without capital other than a strong arm, natural intelligence, and a willing heart, he has bent circumstances to his will, and earned a competence for himself and family. His business integrity has won the confidence of the community, while his care in the training of his sons, which has resulted so advantageously to them all, stamps him as an unusually able man, eminently worthy of the esteem of his community.

WILLIAM PRINTZ has been identified with the growth and development of Monroe county since 1852, and is entitled to representation in this history. He was born in Clarke county, Ohio, September 12, 1815, a son of Peter and Mary (Shaffer) Printz, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively; the father was a soldier in the war of 1812. At an early day they emigrated to Clarke county, Ohio, where they were among the pioneers; there they reared a family of six children, and lived to a good old age. The father was a hatter by trade, an adherent to the principles of Democracy, and a Methodist in his religious faith. William Printz received a practical education in the science of agriculture, but his educational advantages from a literary standpoint were limited; he attended school in the primitive log schoolhouse near the old homestead, and passed a quiet, peaceful youth. He was married in Clarke county,

Ohio, and afterward removed to Ogle county, Illinois, seventy-five miles west of Chicago; this city was the nearest market town, and it required a week to make the trip with an ox team. In 1852 Mr. Printz penetrated Monroe county, Wisconsin, with an ox team and wagon, in company with Abe Forsythe; he settled on Squaw creek and operated a lath mill for a time. He then traded this property for his present farm, which was owned by Elder Perdun, a well-known pioneer Methodist preacher; thirty acres had been broken, and there was a shanty which afforded protection from the elements. Mr. Printz has added to this first purchase of land, and now has 360 acres; he built a hewed-pine-log house, two stories high, and this was for many years a resting place for the weary traveler, where, be he saint or sinner, he was sure of a cordial welcome. The farm is well watered, and is cultivated to the highest notch by two sons of our subject, L. M. and A. R., who are intelligent, thrifty farmers.

Mr. Printz was married in Clarke county, Ohio, as before stated; he was twenty-five years of age, and his union was to Levina Ziegler, a woman of courageous disposition, well fitted to be the wife of a pioneer; she was a daughter of Jacob Ziegler, a native of Pennsylvania; they had born to them eleven children, three of whom are living: Norvilla, Lindley Murray and Arthur Raymond. Mrs. Printz was a woman of great force of character, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and her death was deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Lindley Murray Printz was born in Ogle county, Illinois, July 13, 1859, the family having returned to that county for a visit. He was reared to the life of a frontier farmer, and received such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools. He was married April 19, 1888, to Lane Adler, a daughter of Carl and Minnie (Schultz) Adler; they have one son, Ralph Raymond, born September 27, 1890. William Printz, our worthy subject, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a licensed preacher. He has labored earnestly to elevate the morals of the country, and has led a life of honor and integrity.

JOSHUA TUCKER, one of the old, reliable farmers of Sparta township, has been for many years a citizen of Monroe county, and is worthy of the honor of being so recorded in this history of his county. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, December 7, 1818, a son of Joseph and Catherine (Church) Tucker; his father was a native of the State of Maine, and a soldier in the war of 1812; he was descended from Scotch and English ancestors; the mother was born in New Hampshire, and in that State they were married; soon afterward they removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, and settled in Massena township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They reared a family of six sons and five daughters; the mother lived to be sixty-two years, and the father seventy-two years of age; he was a farmer by occupation, and a stanch supporter of the old Jacksonian principles. Joshua Tucker passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm, and gained his education in the primitive school which was taught near by. His life was an uneventful one until the breaking out of the Civil war; he did not enter the service until 1864, when he enlisted in the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; he was stationed at Newbern, North Carolina, and later was transferred to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Vol-

unteer Infantry; the regiment was then stationed at Newport, North Carolina. He was honorably discharged at Greensborough, North Carolina, after the declaration of peace.

Shortly after his return to New York he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Monroe county. He owns a farm of 160 acres, 100 acres improved; the land is under good cultivation, the buildings comfortable, and the place is supplied with an abundance of pure spring water which is piped to the dwelling.

Mr. Tucker was married December 24, 1868, to Miss Alice Brown, a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Cosgriff) Brown, also Pennsylvanians by birth. When Mrs. Tucker was a child of six years her parents removed to Clayton county, Iowa, where they lived seven years; at the end of that time they came to Monroe county, and are now residents of Sparta township. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are the parents of six children: Herbert Eugene is married and lives in Sparta township; Fred Lynden, Mildred Catherine, Vernon Henry, Elsie Mabel and Ira Delbert. Our subject is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Monroe county, Wisconsin.—In the year 1856, there arrived in the township of Jefferson a few enterprising German settlers from the vicinity of Cologne. Foremost among them were Messrs. P. Schreier, J. Schreier, P. Schieffer, J. Schieffer, H. Karls, H. Baus, F. Gross, Q. Schreier, M. Jungferdorf, H. Schreier, L. Schotten and M. Butzler. Others soon arriving, these sturdy pioneers, desirous of having a place of worship as they had in their old home, met and formed a nucleus for the first church organization.

By their united efforts a log chapel was soon erected, and Father Tabbert of La Crosse came at stated intervals to minister to their spiritual needs. From this time the members of the congregation rapidly increased in number, and in 1866 Rev. P. L. Junker became the first resident priest. In 1868, the membership having increased to 100 families, the old structure was replaced by a solid frame edifice, about 40 x 84, surmounted by a tower and belfry which sounds the hours of praise for miles around.

This church was built under the direction of Rev. M. Heiss and remained under his charge until he was succeeded by Rev. A. Grosse. After him followed Revs. P. Geyer, W. Backner, and J. Uieker. The priest's residence was built in 1874.

The present pastor of St. Mary's is Rev. J. Lanzer. He was born in Bavaria in 1861, and, after completing the course of classical studies in his native country, came to the United States, in 1882, where he attended the Theological Seminary of St. Francis near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Being ordained priest in 1887, he was soon after stationed at St. Mary's, from whence he also attends St. Patrick's Mission at Clinton, Vernon county, Wisconsin. This mission has a membership of twenty-five families.

Since Father Lanzer has charge of St. Mary's, a fine new schoolhouse capable of accommodating 100 pupils has been erected, at a cost of $2,400, not considering the stones which were donated by members of the congregation. The building is complete in all particulars and is conducted by Franciscan Sisters from La Crosse.

St. Peter's Catholic Church of Pine Hollow was organized as a mission of St. Mary's in 1866. The first church erected there, in 1875, was soon after destroyed by a storm. It was

replaced in 1877 by a solid stone structure. It remained a mission of St. Mary's and was administered by the pastor from there until 1886, when Rev. Halverstadt was appointed first resident priest.

W. E. BUSH, one of the most progressive and intelligent citizens of La Fayette township, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1855. He was born at Wales, Erie county, New York, March 24, 1846, a son of Rev. William Bush, deceased. The father was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 8, 1808, a son of John Bush; during his youth the family removed to western New York, and there by diligence and close application he acquired a fair education; his parents were in humble circumstances and could give him little, so that he was obliged to create his own opportunities. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of twenty-four years, and began to exhort in a few years; six years after his union with the church he was licensed to preach, and in due time became a member of the Genesee conference. In May, 1853, he came West in search of a more congenial clime, and after buying a half section of land in section 33, he returned to the East and settled on his new purchase in 1855, and was one of the first settlers on Bush prairie, which was named in his honor. Here he began his pioneer work in the ministry. The first sermon he preached in Sparta was delivered in a blacksmith shop in June, 1853. He was very zealous in the Master's cause, and through his efforts much good was accomplished, seed being sown, that brought forth a hundredfold. He settled on his farm where he made his home. A portion of the time he had circuit work, but he never neglected an opportunity to carry the message where there were those to hear. He had the full courage of his convictions, and was fearless in his denunciations of wrong-doing. He died January 25, 1890, in his eighty-second year. He was twice married, his first wife being Sophia Reser; two children were born to them, one of whom survives, Orris Ray Bush, a resident of La Fayette township. The first wife died in early womanhood. The second marriage was to Ursula Graves, a native of the State of New York and a daughter of Nathaniel L. Graves. Five children were the result of this union: Ellen, wife of M. L. Simmons; W. E., the subject of this notice; George Wilbur; Nettie U., wife of F. O. Norye; and Eveline, the third-born, who died in infancy. Mrs. Ursula Bush died February 19, 1880. She was possessed of many excellencies of character, and was very helpful to her husband in his evangelistic work, always encouraging his efforts and aiding him in every possible direction. Mr. Bush was a Republican in his political opinions, and was as loyal to his duties to the State as he was devoted to his work in the church.

W. E. Bush was a lad of nine years when the family removed to the frontier. He was early inured to the hard labor necessary to be performed on the farm; his education was begun in the district school, but as he grew older better opportunities were offered him, which he gladly embraced. In 1866 he received a diploma from Bryant & Stratton's business college at Milwaukee. His first mercantile venture was at Sparta, where he embarked in the grocery trade; this he conducted for a time, but afterward sold in order to accept a position with J. D. Blake & Co., Rochester, Minnesota, wholesale and retail

merchants. Returning to the occupation of his early life he came to Monroe county, and commenced farming on ninety acres of the old homestead; the place is well improved, has a very attractive residence, and all the buildings are neat and substantial.

Mr. Bush was married March 20, 1875, to Emma A. Robinson, a native of Jackson county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of David Robinson, who emigrated to Jackson county in 1847. He was born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1805, a son of John Robinson, and grandson of Leonard Robinson, who was a soldier in the Revolution. David Robinson married Lydia Birdsall, a daughter of John and Leticia Birdsall of New York; Mrs. Robinson died in 1872, but her husband still survives, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Bush are the parents of five children: Lulu E., Nellie M., Mabel J., William Paul and Lydia Ursula. Mr. Bush affiliates with the Republican party, is the present chairman of the Town Board, a position he held for four years, and on a previous occasion has been Township Clerk most of the time since he was twenty-one. He was brought up in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is an earnest worker in all its movements.

ALVA PHOENIX, of Wonewoc, is a son of George Phoenix, one of the early pioneers of this State. The latter was born in Sanford, Maine, March 14, 1798, a son of George Phoenix, who was a direct descendant of John Phoenix, and the latter was born in England in 1644. The first mention made of John Phoenix in the annals of family is that in 1664. He was then living in the town of Kittery, York county, Maine; hence it is seen that the Phoenix family is descended from one of the earliest New England settlers. When John Phoenix, the father of our subject, was a child he removed with his parents to Limington, Maine, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Olive Lord, also a native of that State. In 1848 he came to Wisconsin, and made his home with a brother in Sauk county until 1852, and in that year he made a settlement on section 25, Wonewoc township. He remained on that farm until death, which occurred June 1, 1871. His first wife died in Maine, and after coming to this State he was again married, and his last wife survived him many years. Mr. Phoenix was a man of ability, and while a resident of Maine he held several official positions, including that of State Legislator. By his first marriage he was the father of nine children, only four of whom still survive: Liberty, widow of Daniel Ridout; George W., a resident of Bon Homme county, South Dakota; Olive L., wife of William Durgan, of Fryeburg, Maine; and Alva, the subject of this sketch.

The latter was born in Avon, Franklin county, Maine, June 17, 1837, and when seventeen years of age he came to Juneau county, where his father was then living. In 1856 he removed to Boone county, Iowa, and engaged in farm work, and two years later engaged to take a drove of horses to Arkansas. He continued in the employ of the man who owned the horses for a time, and a year later went farther south in the State, and at the breaking out of the late war was in what was then Lawrence, now Sharp, county, same State, engaged with a man in ginning cotton. In 1862 Mr. Phoenix was forced into the Confederate army, where he remained six months, and then succeeded in making his escape, came North, and was subsequently

engaged as teamster in the Government service. In the fall of 1863 he returned to Wisconsin, since which time he has made his home in Juneau county. He lived a number of years in the town of Summit, and in 1869 settled on a farm in Wonewoc township, which he still owns, but in April, 1892, he moved to the village of Wonewoc.

Mr. Phoenix was married in 1865, to Amy Byington, a native of Franklin county, New York, and a daughter of Harley D. and Sylvia Byington. When Mrs. Phoenix was nine years of age her parents removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and in 1855 came to Juneau county, settling in Summit township, where the mother died, in December, 1875, and the father in February, 1891. The parents reared a family of seven children, only three of whom still survive: Martha, the eldest of the surviving members of the family; Amy, wife of our subject; and Orrin, a resident of Summit township. Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix have one son, George Nelson, who was born December 23, 1875, and now occupies the home farm. They lost a son, Harley R., who was born May 14, 1868, and died June 12, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix are among the well-known and esteemed citizens of Wonewoc. The former is a Republican in his political affiliations, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is highly regarded for his integrity, and takes a commendable interest in whatever tends to promote the moral and religious growth of the community in which he resides.

DANIEL SMITH, one of the most reliable and enterprising farmers of Monroe county, has been a resident here since 1856. He was born in Derbyshire, England, June 24, 1824, a son of William and Elizabeth (Roper) Smith; the paternal grandfather was Godfrey Roper. The mother died when Daniel was a young child; he grew up on a farm in Derbyshire, remaining there until 1856; his father emigrated to America in 1855, but his stay here was of short duration, as the hand of death was laid upon him within two years after leaving his own country. Upon his arrival in this Republic, Mr. Smith located in Orange county, New Jersey, but at the end of one year he returned to England. When he came again to the United States he settled on the land he now occupies in Monroe county, Wisconsin. He first erected a board shanty, which furnished protection until it was replaced by a neat cottage, which is now surrounded by beautiful trees, a most attractive home; the barn, sheds and cribs are all substantially built, and in good repair. The stock on the farm is of a high grade, and the entire farm is managed on the progressive plan.

Mr. Smith was married in St. Mary's Church, in Derby, England, at the age of twenty-four years, to Elizabeth Buxton, a woman of force of character, and a most faithful helpmate; she is a daughter of Francis and Lucy (Hunt) Buxton, deceased, and is one of a family of three sons and four daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of one son, William Smith; he was born in Derbyshire, and was a child of three and a half years when his parents crossed the sea to a strange country and a strange people; he was married in May, 1891, to Maggie Linahon, a daughter of Patrick and Julia (Foley) Linahon, and they have one child, Lucy Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children deceased; Lucy Elizabeth died at the age of eight years, and one died in infancy.

Upon all political questions Mr. Smith votes with the Republican party, whose principles he ardently supports. He is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, highly esteemed by his neighbors and a wide circle of acquaintances.

SAMUEL SIZER, Sr., is one of the earliest settlers of Monroe county, having located here as early as 1855, at which time he entered 160 acres of land. He returned to Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he had been making his home since 1851, but in 1857 he came back to Monroe county and settled on his farm. He is a native of Cambridgeshire, England, born July 11, 1819, and a son of Robert and Mary (Rawlens) Sizer; his parents died in England when he was a small boy. From the time he was seven years of age he has realized the responsibilities of life, and has relied almost solely upon his own efforts. When thirteen years of age he hired out by the year at $15 for twelve months' service, and then began to learn the lessons of strict economy which have been the foundation of his present prosperity. December 25, 1840, at the age of twenty-one years, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Leighton, who died March 4, 1886, in Adrian township, at the age of sixty seven years. In 1851 Mr. Sizer brought his family to America, and came directly to Wisconsin, locating at Whitewater. As previously stated, he came to Monroe county in 1857, where he was compelled to face many hardships and to undergo numerous privations for the sake of winning a home for his declining years. With what success he has met is shown by the pleasant surroundings in which we find him; he has 120 acres, sixty or seventy of which are in a high state of cultivation. Besides accumulating a competence for himself, he has aided in the public works which have tended to the upbuilding of the county. He is progressive in his views, and keeps fully up with the times on all agricultural questions. He has greatly improved the breeds of cattle in this section, and takes a just pride in his herd of thoroughbreds.

Mr. Sizer has two children living: Sophia, wife of F. A. Thompson, and Samuel, Jr., both residents of Adrian township. Our subject was united in marriage a second time, wedding Mrs. Geraldine Shattuck, widow of Simeon Shattuck, and the daughter of Noah and Sallie (Gilbert) Fullington. Mrs. Sizer was born in Brooklyn, Jackson county, Michigan, April 23, 1845. By her first marriage she has one daughter, Georgia Anna, wife of F. M. Foster, a resident of Sparta. Mr. and Mrs. Sizer are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the county's most highly respected citizens.

DAVID F. JONES, attorney and ex-District Attorney of Monroe county, began practice here in 1884. He was born in Utica, New York, in 1859. His father, David F. Jones, Sr., removed to Cambria, Wisconsin, when our subject was a child, and afterward removed to Bangor, and later to Minnesota, where he died in 1886. His mother is still living, at Mankato, that State.

Mr. Jones, our subject, is one of six children, all of whom are living,—four sons and two daughters,—and all in Mankato except the subject of this sketch. Mr. Jones graduated at the Sparta Academy, then attended Galesville University a year, and two years at Lake Forest College near Chicago; next he

spent a year teaching school, and then began the study of law and continued it three years in the office of Morrow & Masters, and in 1884 was admitted to the bar. In 1885 he was elected District Attorney, and filled that office six years, in a faithful manner, being re-elected twice; but in 1890 he was defeated, by only fifteen votes. For the last two years he has been chairman of the Republican County Committee.

He was married at Sparta, to Miss Flora, daughter of A. W. Smith, and they have three children: Augustus, Mort. F. and Ida. Mr. Smith is a member of the Congregational Church and of the Masonic fraternity. He takes special interest in church and Sunday-school work, and is an influential citizen.

CELESTINE C. EAGLE is the leading business man of Union Center, Juneau county. He has been a resident of this place since the spring of 1875, at which time he engaged in the grain and general produce business. He continued in this line of trade exclusively until 1881, when he added merchandising and live-stock to his already extensive business, and he has handled all the grain at this point since he located here. His fine brick buildings have sufficient capacity for his extensive business, and his store, which is of solid brick, is 50 x 24 feet, and the warehouse adjoining is two stories high, veneered with brick, its dimensions being 32 x 50 feet, with a finely constructed cellar under the entire building. In the produce branch of his business Mr. Eagle makes a specialty of potatoes, buying and shipping a large amount each year.

He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, a son of Francis Eagle, also a native of that county. The genealogy of the Eagle family shows that its original American ancestry came from Austria, but have been for many years residents of Pennsylvania. Our subject's mother, *nee* Catherine Lynch, was a native also of that State. She died in the autumn of 1885, and the father still resides in the Keystone State. The parents reared a family of nine children, viz.: Henry S., a resident of Washington, Iowa; Celestine C., our subject; John F., a resident of Richmond, Washington county, Iowa; James A., engaged in the produce business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Stephen C., a partner of the latter in business; Andrew, a twin brother of Stephen, died at the age of thirty years; Mary, wife of William Boyle, resides near Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; Catherine, wife of Samuel Wormley, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Benjamin Sifert, of Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Two children, a son and a daughter, died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen years he began business with his eldest brother at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, in handling grain. Later he was engaged in the car shops at Middletown for about two years. In the fall of 1873 he went to Chicago and embarked in the produce business with Samuel Scholz, where he continued until coming to Union Center, in 1875. Mr. Eagle was married in 1878, to Miss Lena Lind, a daughter of Jacob Lind, an early settler of Hillsboro, Vernon county, but now deceased. Our subject and wife have had four children, three daughters and a son, and the former are: Edith I., Jennie and Lorena. The latter, who is the third

in order of birth, is Celestine C., Jr. Mr. Eagle is a public-spirited citizen, a successful business man, and in fact transacts a large part of the business done at this place. He has the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, and is the present chairman of the town of Wonewoc, to which position he was elected in 1891.

PETER MILLER AND HENRY KASER are the owners and operators of the City Roller Mills, at Sparta, under the firm name of Miller & Kaser. These gentlemen purchased this mill in 1881, of B. McCoy, since which Messrs. Miller and Kaser have made many important and valuable improvements in the mill property. In 1884, they made an addition to the building, introducing the roller system, and now have the latest and most improved machinery, and are able to do the best of work, unexcelled by any mill in the country, and supply the local trade with excellent produce.

Peter Miller is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1837. His father was Leonard Miller, a well known and highly respected resident of Prussia, who never visited the United States, but remained with his worthy wife in their native land, until their decease.

In 1856, when about nineteen years of age, the subject of this sketch emigrated to the United States. Only one other member of the family ever came to this country: James, a brother, who followed Peter, and who has since died. On coming to the United States, the subject of this notice went first to Penfield, Monroe county, New York, where he remained a little more than a year. From there he went to Madison, Wisconsin, where he soon afterward engaged in milling. He was a resident of Dane county about two years, and had, by this time, become fully confirmed in the milling business, which he successfully pursued in Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Rock, Columbia and La Crosse counties, until he came to Monroe county, locating first at Leon, in 1876, where he remained until 1881, when he came to Sparta.

Mr. Miller was married in Watertown, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary H. Bruning, a native of Germany. They have two children, Laura and Albert.

Mr. Miller is an intelligent and progressive citizen, honorable and upright in all business dealings, and cordial in manner, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of every one who knows him. His success in life has been due to these qualities, combined with persistent attention to his business, and he fully deserves all the favors that fortune has seen fit to bestow upon him.

HENRY KASER, is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1841. In 1851, when he was but ten years of age, his father, John Kaser, emigrated with his family to America, settling in Van Wert county, Ohio, which was then a wild and but slightly settled country. They later removed to Shelby county, of the same State, where the father died, leaving his wife with eight children, two of whom have since died, and all the others, except the subject of our sketch, living in Ohio.

Henry learned the trade of milling at Sidney, the county seat of Shelby county, Ohio, which has since been his life business. He afterward came to Wisconsin, locating first in Dodge county, thence going to Columbia, Sauk, and finally to Monroe county, coming from Baraboo to Sparta.

He was married in Columbus, Wisconsin, to Miss Matilda L. Bruning, a sister of his

partner's wife, and they have two sons, Oscar and Walter.

He is equally as well experienced and able in his business as his partner, who are both eminently practical millers, to which fact is attributable their great success in this business. When to this is added thorough integrity in dealing with others, and uniform courtesy of manner, we have a combination which insures success in any calling, to any man or company of men, in any part of the world.

JOHN REIDY, a well-known business man of Wonewoc, is a dealer in all kinds of farm produce, in which he has been engaged since 1888, and is highly esteemed in commercial circles throughout the State. He was born in the State of New York, at Fort Edward, June 1, 1853, a son of Michael Reidy, one of the early settlers of Juneau county; the father was a native of Ireland, born February 12, 1812, and grew to manhood in his own country; there he was married to Mary McGuire, and in 1855 they bade farewell to home and friends and crossed the sea to the New World. They first settled in New York State, on the Hudson river, and thence removed to Wisconsin with their family, making the journey with a wagon and ox team, after the prevailing fashion of that time. They settled in Juneau county, on a tract of Government land, developed one of the most desirable farms in Wonewoc township, and are now surrounded with all the comforts that a life of industry may secure. There were born to them a family of four sons and five daughters: John, whose name heads this article, is the only surviving son; Mary, the eldest of the family, is the widow of Lawrence Hogan; Ellen married a Mr. Brown, a grain and coal merchant of Greeley Center, Nebraska; Maggie became the wife of James McCabe, and died in December, 1891, at Wonewoc; the youngest of the family is Bridget, wife of John Wink.

Mr. Reidy was united in marriage to Katie Pollard, a daughter of William Pollard, deceased. Mr. Pollard and family were early settlers of Necedah; his wife survives him, and resides near Manston. Mr. and Mrs. Reidy have three sons and three daughters: George F., Mary A., Katie A., Nellie, Charles and Royal J. Our worthy subject is one of the representative men of his township, and has served the people in various official capacities: he was Supervisor a number of terms, and was Chairman of the Town Board two years; he was elected Treasurer of the school district when he had scarcely attained his majority, and held the office nearly fifteen years, resigning upon his removal to Wonewoc. He was a candidate upon the Democratic ticket for county Treasurer, but the county being largely Republican he failed of election. He is President of the village, having been elected in the spring of 1892. He is a man of progressive views upon all subjects, and has largely aided in placing Juneau among the banner counties of the State.

FRANK G. WARREN, of the firm of Barber & Warren, at Warren's, was born in Dodge county, this State, August 3, 1851. He resided at the place of his nativity until December, 1873, with the exception of six winters spent temporarily with his relatives at the mill of Gleason & Squires, north of Tomah, and since 1878 he has made his home at Warren Mills, Monroe county. His first year here was spent in the employ of

Warren & Gamble, and in February, 1875, together with his cousin, W. A. Barber, purchased the undivided half interest in the business of Warren & Gamble, succeeding James G. Gamble, and the name of the firm was changed to George Warren & Co. March 13, 1880, he and Mr. Barber purchased enough of George Warren's interest to make all the partners equal owners; and since then no change has been made, except that he and Mr. Barber formed a partnership, under the name of Barber & Warren, to engage in real estate, lending money and in stock-farming; they are breeders of Jersey cattle.

As to his education, Mr. Warren received but little while in Dodge county; later he attended school at Fox Lake, and two terms at Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, this State. Mr. Warren is an exemplary and influential citizen, and a prominent business man of Monroe county.

THOMAS E. MATTESON has been identified with the growth and development of the town of Wonewoc since his residence began here in April, 1850. He was born in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont, a son of George Matteson, also a native of the Green Mountain State. The paternal grandfather, Francis Matteson, was a native of Rhode Island, his ancestors having been early settlers of that colony. George Matteson married Martha Fisk, a native of Danby, Vermont, a daughter of Reuben Fisk; the genealogy of this family states that Reuben Fisk was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, in 1764, and became the father of twelve children who became quite noted for longevity; Sallie and Lovisa are recorded as the oldest twins in the country; they were born June 12, 1802, at Danby, Vermont; Sallie died in August, 1891, and Lovisa survives; the former married Levi Clark, and the latter became the wife of Albert Matteson; both reared large families; Reuben Fisk had a twin sister; they were born January 27, 1808 (see sketch of Reuben and Nathan Fisk). Israel Fisk, the oldest of this family, lived to be eighty-two years of age; Abigail died at ninety-seven; Valeriah died at eighty-one; the mother of Thomas E. Matteson died at eighty years of age; Christina died at ninety; Lucy lived to be eighty; and Nancy died at forty-five.

Mr. Matteson was reared in his native State. About 1845 the family removed to Erie county, New York, where the parents lived the remainder of their days. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom lived to mature years; Philena was born in Vermont in 1816; Fidelia died in New York State, February 17, 1892, aged seventy-four years; Thomas E. was born April 19, 1824; Chapman was born in 1833; William, Francis and Judah are now deceased. In early manhood our subject went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was engaged for several years as a grocery clerk in a wholesale house. In 1847 he was married to Sarah B. Dudley, a native of Maine and a direct descendant of the eminent Dudley family of England.

In 1856 Mr. Matteson emigrated to Wisconsin, and located in Wonewoc. Being pleased with the prospect of the place he decided to remain here, and so engaged in the general mercantile trade; for more than thirty years he was one of the leading merchants of that place. His wife died October 24, 1890. She was a woman of Quaker parents, and possessed to a large degree the virtues of that worthy people. Mr. Matteson has two children: Mary is the wife of L. A.

Hampton, and has six children; Ulysses G. married Ida Niles, a daughter of Jerry Niles, an early settler of Wonewoc. In politics Mr. Matteson is a Republican. For twenty-one years he was Postmaster at Wonewoc, ending his service with the beginning of President Cleveland's administration.

FRANK DELLE, dealer in general merchandise at Cashton, Wisconsin, has been prominently connected with the business interests of this place since 1882, and has been one of the important factors in developing the resources of Monroe county. He is a native of Germany, born in 1838, a son of Richard and Madeline (Bruckner) Delle. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1852, and located at Janesville, Wisconsin, where they resided three years; thence they removed to Dane county, where the father bought a farm of eighty acres, on which they lived three years; at the end of this period they sold out and went to Vernon county, and there bought a farm of eighty acres. In 1861 their son Frank rented this tract, and they continued to reside there; the mother died in 1874, at the age of sixty-four years; since 1886 the father has resided in Madison.

In 1871 our worthy subject embarked in business at Newry, Vernon county, and the following year bought his father's farm; he conducted the store and managed the farm until 1882, when he sold the store at Newry, and erected a store building and residence at Cashton, Monroe county; he has built up a substantial trade at this point, and is doing a profitable business. In 1886 he sold his farm, and is now giving his entire attention to mercantile interests.

He is president and treasurer of the Cashton Milling Company, organized in 1891, with a capital stock of $10,000; this mill has secured an immense patronage, and is doing a large business; this same corporation also buys and ships grain.

Mr. Delle was united in marriage in 1878 to Miss Grace A., daughter of Alvin and Eliza Derby. The mother died in 1886, at the age of sixty years; the father now makes his home with Mrs. Delle. Mr. Delle is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the offices of his lodge. Subject and wife have four children,—Frank, Ethel, Katie and Floyd.

MARTIN JACKSON, who is well known in commercial circles in Monroe county, is one of the leading business men of Cashton. His native country is Norway, and he was born December 13, 1846. His parents, Jacob and Christiana Haugrud, emigrated to the United States in 1870, and are now residing in Cashton, aged respectively eighty and seventy-two years; both are well preserved in mind and body. The first three years Mr. Jackson was in this country he was employed by various parties; he had received a thorough education in Norway, and in his youth developed unusual executive ability. He finally secured a situation in a grain warehouse at Sparta, and in the course of ten years gained a wide knowledge of the business, saved some money, and established a reputation for honorable and upright dealing that he has always sustained. Having accumulated some means he purchased the warehouse at Cashton, which he enlarged and remodeled, and established a good trade; he has secured the patronage of this entire section, and does an annual busi-

ness running from $50,000 to $100,000. His shipments for the year 1891 were ninety-five cars of stock and 100 cars of grain.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1873, to Miss Mary Langard, a daughter of Lars O. and Mary Langard, natives of Norway, who came to America in 1858, and now reside in La Crosse county. This union has been blessed by the birth of five children: Olga, Claudia, Clara, Minnie and George. Mr. Jackson is one of the most enterprising and energetic men of Cashton, and he is highly esteemed, not only in business circles but in social life as well, his many excellent traits being fully appreciated.

HENRY SCHUENEMANN, owner and manager of the Union Center Hotel and of Schuenemann's Hall, was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1840. He grew to manhood in his native land, and in 1864 came to the United States. A short time after his arrival he located at Watertown, Wisconsin, where he was employed in the machine shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad for a period of about two years. He removed thence to New Lisbon, and was engaged in business in that city about eight years. In 1873 he erected his present hotel at Union Center, having expended about $8,000 in the construction of the hotel and hall adjoining.

Mr. Schuenemann was married, June 12, 1873, to Margaret Aegerter, a native of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and they have one daughter, Louise, who was born in this city. Our subject is one of the representative men of Wonewoc, has been Town Treasurer for four years, a position he still holds, and has served as School Trustee since 1878. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and socially, is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Masonic fraternity. He is a popular landlord, and the Union Center Hotel, as kept by him, is a popular stopping place for the traveling public.

FRED HAYWARD, Wilton, Monroe county, Wisconsin, has resided here since 1857, and is entitled to more than passing mention in this history. He was born in Tioga county, New York, October 8, 1831, a son of Horace Hayward, a native of Brimfield, Massachusetts; the paternal grandfather was Baker Hayward, also a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier of the war of 1812; the family is of English ancestry. Horace Hayward married Hannah Page, who was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, a daughter of Moses Page, a prominent physician of that town; in 1847 they emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Racine county, where they lived until 1856, when the father of our subject came to Monroe county; they reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters: Pliny P., who was a soldier in the late war; Joel was also a soldier, and lost his life in the service; Fred is the subject of this biographical notice; Mary Jane Funk and Cordelia Goss; the mother died in Cortland county, New York; Fred Hayward was a lad of fifteen years when he came with his parents to Wisconsin. He received a limited education in the common schools, but experience in the world is a practical teacher, and a thorough one, and in early life he accumulated a fund of information that fitted him to battle with all elements of commerce.

He has been twice married: when twenty-three years of age, in Racine county, Wiscon-

sin, he was united to Caroline E. Upham, a very efficient teacher and one of the early educators of this State; her parents, Leonard and Susan (Ellis) Upham, were prominent citizens of Racine county. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hayward: Maria, wife of Judson La Rue; Ed. L.; Cordelia, wife of James H. Harland; Fred, Charles, James and Hurlbart. Mrs. Hayward died in September, 1881; she was an affectionate wife and mother, a kind and considerate friend, a woman highly esteemed by all. Mr. Hayward was married a second time in September, 1888, to Adelia Tolls, a native of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Chester and Nancy (Reed) Tolls, early settlers of Wilton, both now deceased; they emigrated to the county in 1856, and here reared a family of seven children, six of whom are now living: Adelia Hayward, Myron, Ruel, Ella Mitchell, Douglas and Elmer.

Since attaining man's estate our subject has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of the county, and has bought and sold 1,600 acres of land. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has held many of the local offices. He joined the I. O. O. F. of Tomah in 1861. He has succeeded well in all the undertakings of his life, financially and socially, and is worthy of the regard in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

JAMAZIAH DOTEN, deceased, one of the honored pioneers of Monroe county, settled here in 1858. He was a native of Massachusetts. His parents moved to Camden, Oneida county, New York, when he was a year old, and that was his home until he emigrated to Wisconsin in 1854, locating at Oconomowoc. He was married, in this State, in 1855, to Miss Ellen Shaver, a daughter of John and Jane (Rogers) Shaver, who settled in that town in 1848. Mr. Shaver was a farmer by occupation, and managed his business with much ability. His wife died in 1840, and he was married a second time, to Miss Ann Tuft, a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Doten, the spring after their marriage, removed to Linden, Juneau county, Wisconsin, making the journey with an ox team; they resided at this place one year, and then Mr. Doten bought eighty acres of land on section 10, Wellington township, which he occupied and improved until his death in January, 1890, aged sixty-six years. During his residence here he held many responsible positions of honor and trust. He was a carpenter by trade, and was employed on nearly all of the houses erected in this part of the county in the '50s and '60s.

To Mr. and Mrs. Doten were born seven children: Charles J. married Miss Ellen Hall, they reside at Tomah, and have a family of three children: Maggie A. is the wife of Andrew Beardsley, a farmer of this township; they have a family of four children; Ella J. is the wife of Clarence Webb, and the mother of five children; James S. and Myron W. are carpenters and joiners by trade; Sylvia A. is a teacher in Glendale township, and Clarence E. is on the old homestead. In October, 1890, Mrs. Doten was married to Mr. L. A. Stelman, a native of New York, who came to Wisconsin in 1865, and located at Ontario. He is a veteran of the Rebellion, and made a record worthy of preservation; he was a member of Company K, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following named battles: Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg (two engage-

ments), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fort Royal, Bristow Station, Culpeper Court House, Kelley's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Bermuda Hundred.

J. A. TONN, an intelligent and progressive citizen of Wilton, Wisconsin, was born in Prussia in 1848. His father, Martin Tonn, was connected with the treasury department of Prussia, as long as he was able to perform the duties of his position. His mother died when the subject of our sketch was less than a year of age. He was reared and educated in his native country, where, at the age of sixteen he learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked in Prussia until 1871, when he emigrated to the United States. Landing in New York, without means, he worked there at his trade for about six weeks, obtaining sufficient money to defray his expenses to Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, where, upon his arrival, he worked for a couple months at his trade. He then removed to Monroe county, where he obtained employment with the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, being occupied in sharpening tools and in doing other blacksmith work on the tunnels, which the company were obliged to cut through this country. When the terminals were finished, in 1873, he went to Minnesota, looking for a desirable location in which to settle, but not finding any suitable to his purposes he returned to this (Monroe) county. Here he bought some lots in Wilton, building on them a blacksmith shop, where he did an excellent business in his regular trade, and also in building wagons, plows and other implements for farm use. His business constantly increased until he now has added a well stocked store, in which he keeps general hardware goods, agricultural machinery, wagons, buggies, and other similar articles. He has a substantial brick residence on his excellent farm, which comprises forty acres near the village. On this farm he keeps a fine flock of graded sheep and a herd of good cows. He deals considerably in wool, potatoes and other produce, which he buys, and stores in a warehouse near the depot until such time as needed. This business is quite remunerative, seeming to meet a long felt want of the community.

Mr. Tonn was married on June 12, 1874, to Miss Millie Hoffman, a daughter of Christopher and Louisa Hoffman, who reside on a farm in Ridgeville township, this county, being old and respected citizens of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Tonn have eight children, all of whom are living at home, and form a very happy family: Emil, Bertha, Emma, Hanna, Caroline, John August, and Wanda.

In 1883 Mr. Tonn made a trip to his fatherland, enjoying a much needed recreation in the renewing of former friendships, and returned greatly improved in health. A brother of his is paymaster in the celebrated Krupp gun manufactory in Germany, which establishment he visited when he was there on his trip.

Although not an active politician, his constituents have honored him with one of the most responsible positions in their power to bestow, that of Treasurer of the town. This is a flattering testimonial to his fidelity and integrity, two rare virtues in the present day.

He and his family are worthy members of the Lutheran Church of Wilton, to the support of which he has always liberally contributed.

He cannot be too fully commended for his

thrift, energy and honorable dealings, which have redounded so greatly to his favor, bringing not only a competence for himself and family, but also gaining the good will of his fellow men.

CHARLES H. GRANT, one of the pioneer farmers of this county, is a native of Jefferson county, New York, born in 1827. His parents, James and Betsey Elizabeth (Manson) Grant, were natives of Vermont and New York respectively; they were married in Jefferson county, New York, and came to Wisconsin with their family in 1842. Mr. Grant rented a farm near Milwaukee on which he lived two years; then he removed to Menomenee, Wisconsin, and rented a farm three years; his wife died in 1843, at Milwaukee, and he passed away in 1846; they left a family of six children, of whom Charles H. is the oldest. He was employed in various callings until after his marriage in 1851, when he was employed by Mr. Bacon in a sawmill at Brookfield, a position he filled for five years. In 1859 he moved to Monroe county and there homesteaded 120 acres of land on section 2, Wellington township; this he occupied and improved until 1884, when he sold the place and purchased eighty acres on section 11 of the same township; here he erected a large two-story frame house, and made many other valuable improvements.

During the late Civil war Mr. Grant enlisted in the Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged from the hospital in St. Louis on account of disability. Two of his brothers who entered the service lost their lives in the defense of their nation's flag. He returned to his home in 1865. Although an ardent Republican he has never been an office-seeker, but has given his entire time and attention to his private affairs.

He was married in 1851 to Miss Bridget A. Rolden, a daughter of John and Catharine Rolden, who died in this county. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Grant: Mary, wife of Frank Sunday; Ella, who died in 1874, at the age of sixteen years; James, who married and removed to Colorado; John, who married Miss Francis Sullivan; Catharine, wife of Elvin Collins, and the mother of five children; Idella, wife of William Ripenbury and the mother of a family of five; Samuel, who married Addie Saxie; and Ulysses S. Mrs. Grant died in 1872; she was a woman of rare, Christian character, and was sincerely mourned by her family and neighbors; she was a devout member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Grant was married a second time in 1879, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dille (Shafer) La Rue, widow of Martin La Rue. Her parents lived and died in Ohio. Of this marriage one son was born, named Solomon. Mrs. Grant is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wilton.

R. T. W. COLE, one of the earliest settlers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, is a native of London, England, born in 1826, a son of William and Sarah Cole, also natives of Great Britain. His father, who was a solicitor of London, emigrated to the United States with his family in 1844, and pitched his tent at Raymond, Racine county, Wisconsin; there he bought a farm, which he improved and occupied until fourteen years had elapsed; at the end of that period he removed to the city of Racine, and there lived in the quiet and enjoyment of retired life until 1870, when he was called out into

the reality of the beyond; he had attained the allotted age of man, three-score and ten years; his wife survived him until 1886, when she, too, passed away, aged seventy-nine years. They were highly respected and valued members of society. Our subject is the oldest of a family of fourteen children. He was reared on a farm and assisted his father until he reached his majority.

His first business venture was the purchase of sixty acres of land in Sheboygan county, where he lived two years; he disposed of this property, and removed to Monroe county, where he arrived in 1847. He borrowed money to make a payment on forty acres of land, and was soon able to pay this debt; as his means increased he invested in other lands, and added to his first purchase until he now has 200 acres; it is fine valley land, well watered by a running spring, and the improvements are first-class in every respect. One of the chief attractions of the place is a trout pond, covering about two acres, well stocked with the speckled beauties.

Mr. Cole was married in 1847 to Miss Harriet Rathburn, a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Rathburn, who were among the first settlers in this part of the county. Of this union nine children have been born: Harriet, wife of Ezra Slayton of Chippewa county, Wisconsin, and the mother of twelve children; Richard married Ellen Hughes, and lives in Angelo township; they have four children; Francis married Lillian Slayton, and they live in Barron county, Wisconsin, their family consisting of six children: Frederick is at home; Charles is a resident of Barron county; David married Eliza Arrickson, and they live in Jefferson township; Sarah lives in La Crosse; Thomas and William are at home.

Mr. Cole has done a very useful thing for this community in giving especial attention to horticulture; he now has about 1,000 fruit-trees that will soon be in bearing condition. In all branches of agriculture he has been very successful, and it is to men of his type of character that the prosperity of the county is due.

GEORGE FROHMADER, the efficient and popular Postmaster of Camp Douglas, and a member of the mercantile firm of Johnson & Frohmader, a leading business house of the place, was born in Sullivan, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1861.

His father, John Frohmader, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1848, when he settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, and married Mary Bornheimer. In 1876, the family removed to Monroe county, locating in Clifton township, which has since been their home, and where the father owns and operates a large and productive farm.

The subject of our sketch is one of nine children, five sons and four daughters. He was reared to the occupation of farming, and was educated at the high school at Mauston and at the State Normal School at River Falls, two of the best institutions of learning in the State. He taught school very successfully for six winter terms, beginning at the age of eighteen years.

His first connection with the mercantile business was with the grocery house of A. A. Stevens & Sons, of La Crosse, but he terminated his engagement with that firm to teach his home school at Clifton. The following spring he began the grocery business at Bloomer, Chippewa county, Wisconsin, under the firm name of Frohmader & Sargent, in which he continued for about

a year, when he went to Camp Douglas, where he acted for three years in the capacity of bookkeeper for Mr. John Singleton. On May 1, 1889, he engaged in business in Camp Douglas, under the firm name of Frohmader & Haskins, and in the fall of the same year, he was appointed Postmaster, to succeed B. M. Grover. He continued to act in both of these capacities, giving universal satisfaction, and meeting with flattering business success. On August 10, 1891, a devastating fire in Camp Douglas destroyed every business house in the place: of course Frohmader and Haskins sustained a severe loss. On January 1, 1892, Mr. Frohmader formed a partnership with Mr. Johnson, with whom he is now successfully allied in business, enjoying on account of their liberal methods uniform integrity and courteous manners, a large and lucrative trade.

On September 1, 1891, Mr. Frohmader was married to Miss Huldah Romanowsky, an estimable lady of Norwalk, Wisconsin.

Both as a business man and citizen, Mr. Frohmader possesses the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Camp Douglas is a signal station of the weather bureau, and Mr. Frohmader displays flags of the signal service at that place. He is president of the Camp Douglas Republican League, and has always been a strong supporter of the Republican principles. His success in life is entirely due to his own unassisted and persistent efforts, and he richly deserves the favors which fortune has seen fit to bestow upon him.

THOMAS N. JONES, of Sparta, is one of the earliest settlers of Monroe county, and is also a veteran of the war of the Rebellion. He was born in Genesee county, New York, June 28, 1839. His father was Thomas R. Jones, and his mother's maiden name was Amanda Sherwin; the former was a native of Maryland, and the latter of New Hampshire.

In 1852 Thomas R. Jones removed from the State of New York to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and settled near Portage City. In 1863 the father of the subject of this sketch removed to Monroe county and settled in the town of Ridgeville. The father died in August, 1874, at the age of seventy-two years; the mother in 1882. They were the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest and the only son: Telarrissa is the wife of L. Perry; Lydia is the wife of A. Smith; and Sarah is the wife of J. Whitney. All the sisters are residents of the town of Ridgeville.

Thomas N. Jones was about thirteen years of age when his father's family emigrated to Wisconsin. He married, April 15, 1860, Miss Lucia Whitney, a native of the State of New York and a daughter of Calvin and Polly (Williams) Whitney. The former was born in New Hampshire and the latter in Vermont. Some years after marriage Mr. Whitney removed from the State of Vermont to the State of New York. In 1846 the parents of Mrs. Jones removed to Wisconsin and settled in Green Lake county, and some years later to the town of Buffalo, Marquette county, where they lived till death. The father died February 24, 1870, and the mother November 10, 1882. Mrs. Jones is the youngest of a family of seven children, consisting of four sons and three daughters. Four of the family are living.

Mr. T. N. Jones enlisted September 2, 1864, in Company F, First Heavy Artillery, and served till the close of the war,—having been mustered out of service June 26, 1865. In

July, of the same year, he removed with his family to Monroe county and settled in the town of Ridgeville, where his father had settled a year or two previously. Since March, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Jones have resided at Sparta. They have five children,—two sons and three daughters. The former are Fred and Wynne, and the latter Ina, wife of W. S. Freeman; Edna, and Gertie.

HENRY O. SPAULDING, of Tomah, attorney and counselor at law, and an ex-soldier of the war of the Rebellion, was born in Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, January 10, 1844. His father was Varnum Spaulding, who belonged to an early Massachusetts family. John Spaulding, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The maiden name of the mother of Mr. Spaulding was Susan Butterfield, a native of New Hampshire. In August, 1855, the family of V. Spaulding, consisting of father, stepmother, two sons and three daughters, emigrated to Wisconsin from Massachusetts, and settled in Monroe county, at the old town of Jacksonville. The mother of Mr. Spaulding died when he was a child. In 1856 Mr. Spaulding, Sr., returned to Massachusetts to look after some property interests in that State. The following year he repeated the visit for the same purpose, but through some mystery yet unsolved he never was heard of more.

The subject of this sketch enlisted in August, 1861, in the Juneau County Rifles, and served till October, 1862, when he was discharged for disability. His disability was the result of a severe cold, which was caused by wading the river preparatory to a charge on a Confederate position.

Returning to his home in Monroe county, he attended school for a time at Jacksonville, and in the winter of 1863–'64 became a student of Wayland University at Beaver Dam. In February, 1865, he again entered the military service, enlisting in Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He entered Beloit College in 1868, where he was a student for about three years.

He was married to Miss N. M. Wells, a native of Michigan. They have five children, two boys and three girls. Mr. Spaulding was a teacher for a period of ten years after his marriage, and, engaging in the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since. He has been Commander of Henry Cressy Post, G. A. R., No. 42; City Attorney, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

LEVI M. TITUS, general merchant at Wilton, Monroe county, is one of the older business men of that place, having been there since 1869. He first engaged in the grocery trade, which he increased to a general store when the Northwestern railroad reached that point, in 1873. In 1876 the firm of Moll, O'Brien & Titus was formed, and they were the principal business company of that place for a number of years. The firm of Moll & O'Brien was formed in 1873. Mr. Moll died a number of years ago.

Mr. Titus was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, in 1843. His father, Philander Titus, emigrated to Essex county, New York, when Levi was a boy. In May, 1867, the family emigrated to Wisconsin, settling on a farm in the town of Wilton, Monroe county. The father's death occurred February, 1891,

Yours
F. Autes Canfield M.D.

the wife and mother having died several years previously. Six of their children grew to years of maturity, and four became residents of Monroe county. Of these, the subject of this sketch is the eldest. His wife was formerly Miss Elvira Dodge. They have four daughters and a son.

F. ANTES CANFIELD, M. D., Necedah's pioneer doctor and the oldest living physician of Juneau county, Wisconsin, is deserving of more than a passing mention in this work.

He was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1830, his father being Dr. Ira D. Canfield, a native of New Jersey, and a medical practitioner of Centre county, Pennsylvania, while his mother's maiden name was Susan Antes, who was descended from distinguished ancestors, the name having its origin in the following interesting romance:

About the middle of the seventeenth century there lived in Germany a certain baron and baroness named Von Bloom, who were cousins and in love with each other. The parents of the baroness, however, objected to the marriage on account of relationship, but, as usual, this only seemed to add fuel to the fire of their ardent attachment. To avoid an alliance the baroness was incarcerated in a convent, soon after which the baron joined some order of monks. In the course of time the baroness became lady superior of her convent and the baron became abbott of the monastery, and, as the respective heads of their orders, they had occasion to meet again. Their early attachment having never been destroyed, it soon manifested itself as strongly as before, and they eventually left the Catholic Church, joined the Moravians, were married and emigrated to America, settling in Pennsylvania. The name Von Bloom signifies in English "flower," and accordingly the baron, on locating in this country, adopted for his cognomen the Greek name for flower "Antos," which was afterward corrupted into Antes, which name is retained by his descendants. Philip Antes, the great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war on the side of the oppressed colonists.

F. Antes Canfield received his education in the Lewisburg Presbyterian Academy and at Dickinson's Seminary, Pennsylvania, after which he began the study of medicine under the instruction of his father, which he continued for three years, and then engaged in practice. Five years later he had the degree of M. D. conferred on him by the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia.

In May, 1852, he located in Ridgway, Pennsylvania, and in the same year William Bigler, the Governor of that State, appointed him, as one of his staff officers, to the position of Lieutenant Colonel. Two years later he removed to Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until May, 1856.

He then concluded to change his location and seek a new field for his future operations. Accordingly he came West, stopping for a short time in Illinois, later going to St. Paul, Minnesota, and finally locating in Necedah, Wisconsin, in March, 1857, where he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for over a third of a century. Necedah was, at the time of his location, a mere hamlet, containing probably about 150 inhabitants, the country being new, sparsely settled and undeveloped. His practice required him to ride thirty or forty and sometimes sixty miles to visit patients, the roads

being at best bad, in some places being reduced to a mere trail. The traveler on these lonely roads was at times startled by the howling of wolves or the yell of Indians. Uninviting, however, as the situation was, the Doctor had implicit faith in the future of the country, and heroically braved every danger and endured every hardship. Hard as was his lot, it was by no means devoid of incidents of interest and amusement, the open-handed hospitality and sympathy of the new settlers contributing much to his happiness.

He has devoted himself assiduously to his professional labors, is a close student of his science, of which he owns a large and well-selected library and keeps fully abreast of the times, employing the most approved methods in his practice.

In 1872 he received a degree from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois. His practice is a large and lucrative one, and he has attained a degree of proficiency rarely reached by members of that calling.

Besides his professional duties he has devoted considerable time to other business pursuits. He is conducting a drug store, which was established in 1857 and which he purchased in 1862. He has also been actively engaged in the lumber business for thirteen years, for the first two years conducting this business alone, when he took Mr. St. Germain into partnership with him. He is an owner of considerable real estate in the vicinity, owning 330 acres of pasture and meadow land. He also owns 400 acres of marsh land, on which he was at one time engaged in the culture of cranberries, but which were most all burned off in 1886, since which time the land has been improved. He also owns mining interests in Colorado, owning a half interest in the Antes Caulfield and J. C. Alport lodes, located west of Idaho Springs, and has other mining interests near Monterey, old Mexico.

Although a life-long Democrat and an ardent supporter of his party, he has never sought political preferment for himself. He has, however, represented his party as a delegate to various State conventions. In 1884 he was delegate to the National Convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States.

In 1878 he served as president of Necedah, whose interests he has always subserved, having advocated the advancement of educational facilities and the cultivation of all institutions for the dissemination of morality, always contributing liberally himself to these objects, thus setting a practical example to his fellow men. His ample means has been accumulated, not because of his care, but rather in spite of his liberality, his greatest pleasure having been derived from the alleviation of human suffering and want, of which, in the practice of his profession he has naturally seen much. His deeds of kindness are engraved on many hearts in letters of fire, which, though they beat in silence, beat none the less warmly for the Doctor's success and happiness.

THOMAS L. MARTIN, of Wilton, has been a well known business man of that place since October, 1874, being the drug merchant of that village. He has also been Postmaster many years, and holds that position now.

He was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1851, and the same year the family emigrated to the United States, locating in Dane county, Wisconsin. The father, John Martin, was

for many years a resident of the town of Pleasant Springs, Monroe county; later he removed to Fillmore county, Nebraska, where he and his wife are still living.

Mr. Martin, our subject, was one of seven children, the family consisting of four sons and three daughters. Three sons and two daughters are still living. Mr. Martin, the eldest of the family, has long been one of the leading business men of Wilton. In 1882 he was elected County Clerk of Monroe county, and was re-elected in 1884; thus he served two terms, of two years each. For a considerable time he also was engaged in general merchandising. He now devotes considerable attention to his farm near the village and where he resides.

For his wife he married Miss Lizzie Stockwell, a daughter of O. L. Stockwell.

WILLIAM D. NILES, Jr., one of the pioneers of Juneau county, Wisconsin, was born at North Lyman, New Hampshire, February 15, 1837, and is a son of William D. and Jane (Haddock) Niles, residents of Necedah, Juneau county. The Niles family dates back to the sixteenth century, when two brothers of that name emigrated to America from England. The parents and grandparents are natives of New Hampshire; the father and mother are aged seventy-eight and seventy-seven respectively; they reared a family of ten children, five of whom are living: William D., Jr., the subject of this sketch; Royal; Levi; Emma, wife of Charles Loveless; and Charlotte, wife of J. C. Reed. When William D., Jr., was four years of age the family removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and remained there eleven years, coming then to Wisconsin; they settled at Quincy, Adams county, but our subject came directly to Necedah, the county of Juneau not being organized at that time. He embarked in the lumber trade, and has followed this vocation continuously, with the exception of two years and eight months, which were spent in the service of the country during the war of the Rebellion. He assisted in organizing Company E, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with William F. Davis as Captain; he entered as Second Lieutenant and held the office until his resignation, which was necessitated by a sunstroke received at Corinth, Mississippi. The date of his enlistment was August 21, 1861. He participated in the following battles: Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, Iuka, Farmington, Waterford; he was also in many skirmishes, but escaped without a wound, and was never taken captive.

After his return to Necedah he resumed his former occupation, and has filled every position the lumber business affords, from driving an ox team to that of scaler; the latter he has held for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company since 1890.

Politically he adheres to the principles of the Republican party; he has filled the office of Assessor for five years, was re-elected in 1892, and is the present Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 245, of which he is commander; he belongs to Zerah Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M. and of Columbia Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M. He has served on the Board of Education of Necedah, and is now President of the board; and in all matters of public interest he has shown himself thoroughly loyal to Juneau county.

Mr. Niles was married October 10, 1861, to Miss Maria H. Young, a daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Flaharty) Young; the

father died at Neenah, in July, 1886, aged eighty-three years; the mother still survives, at the age of eighty-three. Mrs. Niles was born in New Brunswick, July 3, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Niles have had born to them six children: Amasa P.; Brittonarie, wife of C. H. Allen; Royal A., William H., John A. and Halbert Y. The first and third son are in the employ of railroad companies, and Royal A. is a bookkeeper in Milwaukee. Mr. Niles is one of the most enterprising men in Neenah, and has the respect of all who know him; either in a social or business way.

GEORGE CRAINE, of the town of Lemonweir, Juneau county, is both an old settler and a veteran soldier of the war of the Rebellion. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1830. His father was Robert Craine, a native of the Isle of Man. Robert Craine was a mason by trade, and was engaged at one time on the fortifications of Quebec. The dust arising from his labor as a mason caused a pulmonary trouble, from the effects of which he died. The wife and mother survived her husband for many years. She was also a native of the Isle of Man. After the death of the father the family changed their residence to Rawdon, in Canada, where they settled on a farm, and in 1850 came to Portage, Wisconsin, and in 1853 the mother, George Craine and his sister, Sarah, came to Juneau county and settled in the town of Lemonweir, on the farm which the subject of this sketch now owns, and where he and his family reside. Two brothers, William and John Craine, had previously come to Juneau county, and it was through their influence that the mother and George Craine came. The subject of this sketch was married in 1861, to Elizabeth Siseley, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Benjamin and Sally Siseley. Her parents died when she was but ten years old. There were several children in the family. From the death of her father, who survived her mother a short time, till 1859 she resided with the family of Mr. James Couse. In the year above mentioned she came to Juneau county. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Craine the mother of the former lived with her daughter, Mrs Sarah Langdon, in the town of Scott, Columbia county, till her death.

Mr. Craine enlisted in 1864 for service in the war of the Rebellion, in Company E, Forty-second Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered into service on September 9, 1864, and served about ten months, or till after the close of the war. During the greater part of his term of service he was stationed at Cairo. He was never wounded by the bullets of the enemy, but received a severe injury while in the line of his duty as a soldier, from which he has never recovered. His command had been ordered from Cairo to Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois, and arrived at their destination during the darkness of night; and while leaving the car he was most severely injured, two ribs being broken, and he was otherwise badly hurt. This unfortunate accident to Mr. Craine occurred in October, 1864, but he continued with his company till the end rather than submit to be taken to the hospital. At the close of his term of service Mr. Craine returned to his farm and family, where he has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. Craine have had six children, the two eldest of whom are deceased. Willie H. died August 4, 1865, at the age of two years and ten months. John W. died August 1 of the same year, at the age of fourteen months.

Their surviving children are Fred E., George E., Mary E. and Henry R. Mr. Cruine's farm contains about 100 acres. They have a pleasant home and are worthy and respected citizens. Mr. Cruine was a faithful soldier in the war for the Union, and, like thousands of others, his health was permanently impaired.

G. W. STURDEVANT, a prominent agriculturist of Jefferson township, is a native of the State of Vermont, born in 1842. His parents, Jay and Lucinda (Webster) Sturdevant, were also natives of the Green Mountain State, as were their ancestors for three generations previous. The father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1854 he removed to the West, locating at Elgin, Illinois, where he remained one year; at the end of twelve months he purchased a farm near Dundee, Illinois, which he improved and made his home for seven years; he then sold this property and removed to Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he purchased 160 acres of land in Portland township; here he established a home in which he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1870, at the age of fifty-five years; his widow survives him, and resides on the farm of their son, C. W.; she is seventy-two years of age. Our subject is the second of a family of eight children who grew to maturity; he was reared to the life of a farmer, gaining his education in the short winter terms of the district school. At the age of twenty-one years he left the parental roof, and started out in life to meet its responsibilities alone. He rented land which he cultivated one year, and then, in 1864, he enlisted in the Union army, joining the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, and was present at the surrender of General Lee in 1865. After he was mustered out of the service and had received an honorable discharge, he returned to his home, and bought a farm in Portland township which he improved and occupied as his home until 1884. He then sold this land and purchased 160 acres on section 7, Jefferson township, which he has developed into one of the most desirable farms in the county; he has erected a neat and attractive dwelling, has large and convenient barns, and many of the comforts of the century; the land is well watered by a running stream, and is well stocked by high-grade animals.

Mr. Sturdevant was married January 6, 1866, to Miss Libbie Phillips, a daughter of John and Charlotte Phillips; the father died in 1885, aged sixty years; the mother is still living, a resident of La Crosse, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant have had born to them four children: Charles, who is now renting his father's farm; Burton, a mechanic; Nettie, a successful teacher; and Thomas, who is also a teacher. While a citizen of Portland township, Mr. Sturdevant was Treasurer, and was an efficient officer. He is a member of the G. A. R., and takes a deep interest in the organization. By a life of strict integrity, honesty and industry, he has accomplished his share of the burden of developing this county into one of the best in the State of Wisconsin.

JOHN GREGORY, of the town of Lemonweir, is probably the oldest settler of the county now living. The time of his coming to Juneau county was 1849. He was born in England, in 1815, and was reared in

his native country, serving an apprenticeship to the trade of a machinist. In 1849 he emigrated to America, and the same year settled on the place where he now lives.

He was married in England, to Helen Jelson, who died at the homestead in the town of Lemonweir, in June, 1890. She was two years the senior of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory are the parents of six children; only three of them, however, grew to mature years, namely, Oliver, Arthur and Theodore. The latter resides at the homestead with his father. He was married to Bertha Herbst in December, 1892.

Mr. John Gregory has resided where he now does for the long period of forty-three years, and, as stated, has the honor of being the oldest living settler of the county. He has ever been a worthy citizen and respected by all who know him.

MATTHEW J. GRINOLDS, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Juneau county. He was born in Steuben county, New York, April 4, 1829, where he grew to manhood. His father was John M. Grinolds; his mother was Sally Grinolds. Matthew J. Grinolds was raised on a farm, but learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked for a considerable time before moving West.

On the 11th of May, 1851, he was married, to Emily Hubbard, who was born in Owego, New York, October 25, 1834. Her parents were Ansel and Mary (Mead) Hubbard. In 1854, three years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Grinolds removed to Juneau county, Wisconsin. One week after their arrival Mr. Grinolds bought a place, which he began to improve the following May. Forty years ago, emigration to a new country from the older States of the East was attended with many more difficulties than removing to a new country at the present time. Now the railroads carry the pioneer to the frontier in a few hours. Then, railroads in the West were almost unknown. The route of Mr. and Mrs. Grinolds was to Buffalo, from their New York home, where they shipped their team and household goods by the way of the lakes to Milwaukee. They reached their destination in Juneau county just one month from the time they left their old home in Steuben county, New York. In the summer of 1855 Mr. Grinolds built with his own hands the house in which he lived the remainder of his life, and where his family still reside. He was a poor young man, and he and wife worked hard to make for themselves a home. They had at first but forty acres, which was all Mr. Grinolds was able to purchase at the time, but by industry and good management he added largely to his first purchase and acquired a comfortable competence, which he left to his wife and family. At the time of his decease he owned 240 acres in Juneau county, and a quarter section in Brown county, South Dakota.

To Mr. and Mrs. Grinolds were born eleven children, nine of whom were born at the present home of the family. Their family, comprising seven sons and four daughters, are as follows: Charles B., Harry, Stephen C., Mary L., McClellan, William H., John M., Matthew J., Emma, Maud, Atha. A daughter, Jessie, died May 30, 1891, at the age of twenty years. She died suddenly and unexpectedly, having been sick but four days. She was a lovely and accomplished girl, a fine musician, and a most amiable and worthy lady. Her death was a severe affliction to her mother and family and a serious loss to

the community in which she lived. Four of the children reside in South Dakota, and the remainder of the family are with their mother at their home in the town of Lemonweir.

Mr. Grinold's death occurred on February 19, 1890, after a most severe and painful illness of five days, his disease being pneumonia. He was a well known and esteemed citizen, and a kind-hearted, generous man. He was energetic and industrious, a man of strict integrity, and he possessed the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Mrs. Grinolds has purchased a pleasant home in Manston, where she expects eventually to reside

Both Mr. and Mrs. Grinolds are representatives of early Eastern families. The parents of the former were natives of Rhode Island, and in early life removed to the State of New York with their parents. They came West with Mr. and Mrs. Grinolds, with whom they lived till their death.

The parents of Mrs. Grinolds continued to live in Steuben county, New York, until their death. Mrs. Grinolds was one of a family of eleven children, seven of whom grew to mature years. Three brothers and two sisters are living, in 1892.

EDWIN S. SHIPLEY, a prominent and greatly respected farmer of Juneau county, residing on section 12, Fountain Township, who is a veteran soldier of the late war, was born in Coventry, Chenango county, New York, November 24, 1827.

His parents were Thomas John and Lovina (Rowley) Shipley, the former a native of Bath, Somersetshire, England, and the latter a native of Shoreham, Vermont. The father was reared in England, receiving a good education, and belonged to a highly respected family, which possessed considerable wealth, his parents being Thomas and Rosetta (Jones) Shipley, who had three children, two sons and one daughter, viz.: Thomas John, father of the subject of our sketch; William and Jane, all now deceased.

Thomas John Shipley remained in England until he attained the age of eighteen years, when he and his father came to America, locating in Shoreham, Vermont. His father, however, did not long remain in this country, but returned to England, and died in his native Somersetshire, as did also his wife. Thomas John afterward married Miss Lovina Rowley, of Shoreham, a daughter of Elihu and Chloe Rowley, natives of Connecticut, and of Scotch parentage. Soon after his marriage Thomas purchased a farm in Chenango county, New York, on which he and his young wife settled. It was wild land, but he improved it and lived on it for a number of years, when, in the spring of 1832, he removed to Miller township, Knox county, Ohio, where he was an early pioneer. Two years later he removed to Pleasant township in the same county, and two years later still bought a farm in Hartford township, Licking county, in the same State.

In the spring of 1849, being then twenty-two years of age, Edwin S. Shipley came to Wisconsin, where he made a claim for himself and also one for his father, in Shields township, Marquette county. He at once began to improve his own claim, and two years later, the father came with a younger son, Henry R. In the fall of the same year the father returned to Ohio, leaving his son, Henry R., on his claim. He sold his Ohio farm on his return to that State, and removed his family to Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he settled on his new farm, which he

industriously cultivated and improved, making of it one of the finest places in the county. He was a man of education and natural ability, and figured prominently in the growth and prosperity of his county. He was a Republican in politics, was a convincing and eloquent speaker, and did much for his party in that locality. His constituents delighted in honoring him, and he occupied during the whole of his life some prominent public office, being at one time Town Superintendent of Schools, while he was Justice of the Peace for twenty-one years, in all of which positions he displayed good judgment. In the midst of his prosperity and honorable career, his death occurred, at the age of seventy-six years; and such was his relation to Marquette county that his death was considered a public calamity. His worthy wife died ten years previous to his demise. They were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, all of whom were liberally educated, six of them becoming educators of ability. In 1892, there are six of the children surviving, three sons and three daughters, all filling honorable social and business positions, reflecting the firm principles and intelligence inculcated by and inherited from their noble parents.

Edwin S. Shipley was married in 1854, to Miss Delilah E. Sharp, a native of Ohio, who died leaving two children: Perry A., now an earnest and useful Methodist Episcopal minister residing in Sprague, Washington; and Clara H. He and his family continued to reside on his claim for many years, which his industry brought to a fine state of cultivation, and which proved very remunerative. He made valuable improvements, and in time made of his place one of the best farms in his county.

This prosperity was interrupted by his joining the army in the fall of 1864, enlisting in Company A, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in a number of notable engagements, and in Macon, Georgia, received an injury from which he has never recovered, in which the right side of his head was wounded, rendering him deaf in the right ear and impairing his eyesight. This injury was received in the spring of 1865, and disqualified him for further duty.

Accordingly, he returned to his Wisconsin home, on July 26, 1865, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Necedah, Juneau county, being the first settler on Big Bear Creek. He there engaged extensively in stock-raising, merchandising and cranberry culture, in all of which he was very successful, becoming one of the largest producers of cranberries in that part of the country. In 1885 he realized 1,400 barrels of these berries from his marsh, which were fairly remunerative. He still owns this marsh land. He has given largely of his property to his children, and still owns 280 acres of fertile land, 100 of which is in marsh land, before referred to.

In the fall of 1885 he removed to his present home in New Lisbon, where his prosperity has been repeated, and he now owns a valuable piece of property, is provided with a comfortable home and pleasant surroundings, calculated to render his life a peaceful and happy one.

Mr. Shipley afterward married again, and has by his second marriage four children: Jerry A., Wellington E., Charles H. and Irwin S.

Mr. Shipley is deserving of the respect and gratitude of his country for his services in its behalf, and equally deserving of the esteem of all good men for his sterling qualities,

which render him a companionable man in times of peace. Like all sons of great fathers, he is somewhat overshadowed by his illustrious ancestor, but gives evidence of inheriting those qualities which rendered that honorable gentleman one of the shining lights of his community.

LAFAYETTE BORING, one of the most prosperous farmers and leading citizens of Wellington, Monroe county, Wisconsin, made his appearance on the then wild and uncultivated scene of this great commonwealth in 1859, since which time he has been one of her most progressive agriculturists and business men. He was born in Ohio in 1833, his parents being Absalom and Isabel (Williams) Boring. The father was a native of Maryland, while the mother came originally from West Virginia. They were married in Virginia and removed in 1830 to Ohio, where they resided until their decease. The mother died in 1863, at the age of fifty-three, while the father survived until 1888, dying at the good old age of eighty-one years. They reared nine children, six sons and three daughters, four of whom were in the service during the late war. Thomas W. was Orderly Sergeant of Company K, of the Ninth Indiana Infantry, and was wounded slightly at Stone river. He continued in the service until the close of the war, but died soon after his discharge, from the results of a disease contracted in the army. John A. enlisted in the Sixth Indiana three months' volunteers, and upon the expiration of the company's term he re-enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry, which was afterward transferred to the Eighth Indiana Cavalry, of which he was a Lieutenant. He was wounded at Stone River, and on recovering returned to the regiment, and was again wounded at Atlanta, and again returned, serving with honor until the close of the war. His present residence is Lathrop, Missouri, where he is Postmaster, and an honored and esteemed citizen. Eli, was in the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. He was shot through the lungs, and taken prisoner, and confined at Andersonville for a time; he recovered and now resides in Cedar county, Missouri, of which county he is one of the most prominent and honored citizens.

The subject of our sketch is the third child. He remained with his father until he reached the age of twenty-one years, and the first $50 he ever earned for himself was for three months' work done for his father after he became of age. In 1859 he came to Wisconsin, where he bought 240 acres of wild land, which he commenced to clear up and improve. Two years later the war broke out, and he volunteered in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, serving with distinction, and was mustered out of the service as Orderly Sergeant. He received wounds at Port Hudson, but recovered, and after his discharge returned to his home and family, and devoted his energies to improving his farm. He has succeeded most admirably, and now owns one of the choicest pieces of agricultural property in the country, which is under the highest state of cultivation. He has erected on it a substantial residence and commodious barns for his grain and stock, besides other modern improvements for the facilitating of agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He keeps from fifteen to twenty head of graded cattle, about 100 sheep, besides horses and other stock in proportion.

He was married in 1858, to Miss Margarette C. Baldwin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Baldwin of Indiana. They have had eight children, five sons and three daughters: Addie M., wife of Eugene Waite, resides in

Lane county, Oregon, and has two children; Alonzo L. married Miss Melisse Abbott, and also resides in Lane county, Oregon, having two children; Charles L. resides on his father's place and works the farm; he married Emma Hart, a daughter of William and Roxana Hart of Wellington, and have one child; William Francis resides in Lane county, Oregon, as likewise does Henry A.; while Isabel May, Rosamond Ethel and Harrison Eugene live at home.

Mr. Boring is independent in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. As his record shows, he has contributed in a great measure to his country's welfare and the good of his fellow men, and is deserving of the hearty esteem of which he is a recipient. His constituents have taken pleasure in bestowing on him various responsible positions of the town. For three years he was Clerk, and for two years served as Treasurer, and was also Chairman for two years, besides other offices of trust, all of which he has filled with integrity and ability.

Such unreserved endorsement outweighs any idle words of ours, for it is, after all, deeds which speak the most vividly, and men are not prone to entrust their affairs to other than capable and worthy officials, both of which he has eminently proved himself to be, thus gaining the esteem of all worthy men.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, a hardy pioneer of Ontario, Monroe county, Wisconsin, has watched with interest, for fifty years, the marvelous growth of this country. He is a native of Scotland, where he was born in 1812. His parents were James and Margarette (Cairns) Hutchinson, both of whom lived and died in their native country.

The subject of our sketch came to the United States in 1838, accompanied by his wife and young children. He first located in West Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he resided for three years, then removing to Dodge county, where he built the first house in what is now the town of Neosha, that county, residing there for twenty-five years. In 1865, he sold out his possessions in Dodge county, and bought eighty acres in section 20, Wellington township, Monroe county, which he cleared up and improved with substantial buildings, besides cultivating the land. To this he has since added forty acres more, making 120 acres of highly cultivated and improved farming land. He has erected a substantial residence, besides commodious barns for his grain and stock, and other buildings and modern appliances for the facilitating of farming.

At the time of the late war, Mr. Hutchinson enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry from Wisconsin, serving for three years, and was farrier for the regiment. He took part with his command in the battles at Friar's Point, Port Gibson, Fourteen-Mile Creek, Raymond, Champion Hills, where he received a wound in his hip, Big Black Railroad Bridge, Vicksburg, Appalousas, Alexdria, Natchitoches, Pleasant Hill, Mansfield Crossroads, Spanish Fort and Blakely.

After the war, he returned to Wisconsin, where he has ever since remained.

He was married in Scotland, at the age of eighteen years, to Janette Henderson, a daughter of Daniel and Eliza Henderson, both of whom lived and died in the old country. They have had six children, three sons and three daughters: Isabel is the widow of Stephen Parker, who was a soldier in the late war, receiving his death wound at Murfreesboro, afterward being removed to a hos-

pital at Madison, where he died, his remains being brought to Nashua by his widow, where they were interred. Mrs. Parker was married again, her second husband being Wellington Davis, a farmer of Vernon county. She died in 1870, leaving two daughters, Sarah Parker, who died aged thirteen years; and Hattie Davis, now the wife of Charles Lamb of Ontario, Wisconsin, and has one child. Mr. Hutchinson's second daughter, Margarette, died, aged five years, when the family were moving through New York State on the canal, and was buried at Little Falls, New York. The third daughter, also called Margarette, died in infancy at Nashua, Dodge county, Wisconsin. The fourth child, William, was born in 1845, enlisted at the age of sixteen in the Third Wisconsin Infantry, from which regiment he was transferred to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and was an Orderly for General McClellan in the peninsula campaign, and also for General Sheridan, while that general was in command at New Orleans. He died while in the service, at the latter place. He was a good and brave soldier and leaves an honorable record. Robert, the fifth child, now lives on a farm adjoining that of his father. He married Miss Eliza Taylor, a lady of refinement, who was a teacher of prominence in Kendall. They have three children: Pearl; Gonnie and Jennie, twins. The sixth child, Daniel, now lives on the old homestead, with his father. He is married to Miss Susan Jones, a daughter of D. W. and Emeline (Goodenough) Jones. They have five children: William, Nettie, Emeline, Jimmie and Janie, all at home, and making a happy family.

In 1889 Mr. Hutchinson had the misfortune to lose his faithful wife, his loving companion for so many years. She was a woman of superior intelligence and great amiability, and was deeply lamented by all who knew her.

Mr. Hutchinson has at times been honored by his constituents with public office, but has always stipulated that they should be such as should not require him to leave home: otherwise he would not accept them. In the discharge of his duties, he has been most painstaking, and has thoroughly satisfied all most intimately concerned.

He is most deserving of a nation's deepest regret for the many sacrifices he has laid upon his country's altar. Son after son have gone down in the din of a bloody conflict, which concerned him and them only as sympathizers with their fellow men. What reward can ever repay him and them? Certainly nothing this earth can afford. Will a few dollars compensate him for the loss of his sons? Only the sense of a duty done can ease his aching heart, and the consciousness that they did not contribute their lives in vain to the cause of suffering humanity. All of this is deeply felt by his community, among whom he numbers many warm friends, who appreciate fully his goodness and worth.

NEAL WIER, a veterinary surgeon of Tomah, was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, June 15, 1847, a son of F. A. and Almira A. (Titus) Wier, who were among the early families of the New England States, and of Scotch extraction. In 1857 they came to Sauk county, Wisconsin, where the father resided until 1863, and then returned to New Hampshire, where he still resides, aged eighty-eight years. He has been a veterinary surgeon all his life, and was the owner of the original Gifford Morgan horse, who died and was buried on the banks of the Connecticut river. He is still an authority

on good horse-flesh, and is consulted to this day on salient points. Mr. and Mrs. Wier had a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, our subject being the only one residing in this part of the country.

Neil Wier was reared to farm life, and followed the footsteps of his father, having taken an interest in horses from early boyhood. He was with his father during the civil war, the former having held the position of General Inspector of diseased horses for two years. In 1862 our subject went to Kansas, and had charge of the stage line one winter from Atchison to Topeka, as veterinary surgeon, and in 1863 he went to Washington, District of Columbia, and assisted his father, in the employ of the Government, as inspector of horses. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Wier located in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and four years later came to Tomah, where he bought and sold horses for the logging country in connection with his profession.

He was married at Reedsburg, March 24, 1866, to Mary E. Weidman, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Docketader) Weidman, who were among the pioneers of Wisconsin, and natives of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Wier have two children,—Frank A. and Mark K. Politically, Mr. Wier is a Republican, is a member of the Board of Aldermen, and of the K. of P., in which he has passed all the chairs. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

LOUIS O. PFAFF has resided in Juneau county since 1877, and is the leading insurance agent in the town of Necedah. He is a native of Saxony, Germany, born April 2, 1857, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Fisher) Pfaff, who are also residents of Juneau county. He was a lad of thirteen years when the family bade farewell to the Fatherland and crossed the sea to a strange people and a strange tongue. After arriving in the United States they located in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, and there Louis remained until 1871, when he removed to Portage, Wisconsin; here he learned the barber's trade. In 1874 he went to Neillsville, Wisconsin, and spent two years, at the end of which time he returned to Portage. He finished the high-school course, graduating with the class of 1878, after which he engaged in teaching in the public schools of Germantown, Juneau county. He followed this profession for eight years, and then went to Greenwood, Clark county, where he undertook the feeding of men's bodies instead of their minds. He opened a restaurant, and he also operated a barber shop for three years. In May, 1884, he came to Necedah, Wisconsin, and opened a barber shop, which he managed until 1891, when he engaged in the insurance business. He represented some of the leading life and fire insurance companies of the world, including the Mutual Life of New York, the National of Hartford, Queen of America, London, Liverpool and Globe, German of Freeport, and the Mutual Aid and Accident Association of Piqua, Ohio. He is one of the most enterprising business men of Necedah.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and has acted as assistant clerk for ten years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Necedah Lodge, No. 54, having filled the chair of V. G. He has been a delegate to the county conventions, and is thoroughly loyal to the interests of Necedah.

In 1878, just after leaving school, Mr. Pfaff took up the study of law in the office of Bleakman & Bloomingdale, but pursued it

only a short time. He resumed work at his trade, and also taught night school in German.

He was married January 30, 1883, to Martha Runkle, a native of Germantown, Wisconsin.

JEROME MESSINGER.—One of the early and well known citizens of Elroy, and one who has contributed much to its growth and progress, is Jerome Messinger, who has been identified with it from its earliest history. He was born in Allegany county, New York, 1830, and is of New England ancestry, his father, James S. Messinger, being a native of Connecticut. The genealogy of the Messinger family in America shows that they are descended from three brothers, who emigrated from England in Colonial times, settling in different parts of this country. One of the brothers settled in the colony of Connecticut, and it is from him that our subject is descended. His father when a boy removed with his parents to Madison county, New York, where they settled near Peterboro, a town famous for having been the home of Gerrit Smith, the great abolitionist and apostle of freedom. Later in life, his father removed to Allegany county, where our subject was born. Their residence here was but temporary, as, after about four years, the family returned to Madison county, where the parents resided until death. His father was born in 1800 and died on February 26, 1878. His mother, whose maiden name was Emily Gage, died November 6, 1864, previous to the death of her husband.

Our subject was one of seven children, three sons and four daughters. Three sons and one daughter are still surviving: Calista, the eldest, is living in Peterboro, Madison county, New York; Orville, the second eldest of the family, settled at what is now Elroy, in 1857. His land originally included the site of his brother, Jerome's present home. He entered a quarter section, buying eighty acres more, the latter eighty being Jerome's home. Orville was a farmer by occupation, and resident in Juneau county, this State, until 1880, then removing to York county, Nebraska, where he is now living. James G., second of the brothers in order of birth, still resides in Madison county, New York.

Our subject is the youngest of the brothers. He lived at home until he attained his majority, then coming to Juneau county, and making his home with his brother, where he settled, Elroy and vicinity having been his home except a period of four years. These four years were spent in Delaware, where, in 1867, he engaged in fruit culture. At the end of that time, he sold his interest in the fruit business and returned to Juneau county. On first coming to this county he took up land on section 34 in Plymouth township, which he improved and afterward sold. Soon after his return from Delaware, he bought the site of what was known as the upper mill at Elroy, a sawmill then being located at that point. This, he purchased of his father-in-law, James M. Brinthall, and erected thereon a gristmill. He owned and operated this mill for a number of years, afterward disposing of the property, which was later on destroyed by fire. He has always been closely identified with the growth and progress of Elroy, and perhaps no man has done more toward building it up than he. Besides building the mill, formerly mentioned, which of itself was an important factor in the growth of the town, he has erected a large number of residences, still owning a number

of substantial dwellings. He erected the first house in Elroy after the coming of the railroad, for rent. He now resides at his pleasant home within the city limits, where he owns forty acres. In August, 1886, he laid out what is known as Messinger's Addition to Elroy, which is a pleasant and desirable portion of the city.

He was married at Elroy, on March 26, 1861, to Miss Lydia A. Brintnall, who was born in Medina county, Ohio, on October 30, 1840. She is the daughter of James M. Brintnall, who founded and named the town of Elroy. Her father was a native of Le Roy, New York, and wanted to give the new town the name of his native village, but learning that another place in the same State had already received the name, he decided to call it by the name nearest to it, which was Elroy. Mr. Brintnall was a well known citizen, having formerly lived in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, coming thence to Juneau county. On first coming to this county, he took up land in the town of Lindina, living there many years. He not only platted and named the town of Elroy, but he erected the first mill and made other improvements. He died at Mr. Messinger's home, on July 30, 1890, aged seventy-seven years, his wife having died on February 18, 1872. Mr. Messinger's wife died November 9, 1891, being fifty-one years of age at the time of her death. Mr. Messinger has four daughters: Orie, wife of David R. Grover, of Sharon, Wisconsin; Mary, second in order of birth; Gracie, wife of Marion S. Parker; and Blanche, the youngest. Amy, their second child, died in infancy.

Mr. Messinger has a pleasant home, situated on an elevation considerably above the business portion of the city. Here, he has forty acres of land, devoting much of it to fruit culture, and also gives considerable attention to the culture of bees, both of which afford him much profit and pleasure. His cordial manner and many admirable traits of character have gained for him many friends, and he enjoys the respect and esteem of the community at large.

JOHN PRICE, Sr., an honored pioneer of Juneau county, Wisconsin, residing on section 23, Lisbon township, was born in Wales, July 12, 1825. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which business he has followed much of his life. When grown, he married Jane George, also a native of Wales.

In the early part of May, 1849, he and his family sailed from Liverpool for New York, arriving at the latter place in due time, whence they started for Wisconsin, going via the Hudson river to Albany, thence by canal to Buffalo, where they took the steamer Niagara, which was then one of the finest boats on the lakes, bound for Kenosha, at which place he and his family arrived in safety in about four days.

He located temporarily about ten miles out of Kenosha, working for a time at whatever he found to do, until he decided where to make a permanent settlement. Portage, at that time, promised quite an important future, and he accordingly moved to Columbia county, where he entered forty acres of land near Cambria, and worked in Portage, at his trade. He remained in Portage from May 10, 1850, to 1857, when he removed to Manston, where he worked at his trade for two years. In the meantime, he entered the land on which he now lives in 1854, and made a permanent settlement on it in 1859.

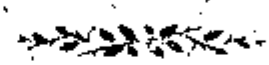
He has, however, worked at his trade in different places, although this has continued to be his home.

Mr. Price's parents came to America in 1856 and located in Springvale township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where they lived until their death: the father died in 1881, aged eighty-one, and the mother in November, 1888, aged seventy-nine. They were both eminently worthy people, and were mourned by a large family and numerous friends. At the time of the mother's death, she had ten living children, and eighty grand and great-grandchildren, and the descendants have increased considerably since then. There are living, in 1892, three brothers and five sisters of Mr. Price, all but two brothers residing in Columbia county, Mr. Price being in Juneau county, also Mr. Edward Price, while Richard, the other brother, lives in Fairmount, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have had eleven children, one of whom died in early infancy, while three others died in early childhood, seven still surviving, in 1892: John, the eldest, resides in Wonewoc where he and his brother Richard are engaged in the hardware trade; John was born September 15, 1848; and Richard, May 24, 1850; George, the next in order of birth, was born June 10, 1852; Sarah, was born July 31, 1856; Thomas, born April 14, 1858; Anna, born October 18, 1860; Charles William, born May 6, 1863; Jeremiah, born June 20, 1864; Francis, born August 5, 1865; Mary, born August 19, 1867. Mr. Price was bereft of his faithful wife by death on October 8, 1891; she had been an invalid for a number of years. She was a devoted wife and mother, and sincere in her friendships, and was greatly lamented by all who knew her. Her parents never came to this country; they had ten children, but most of them have now passed away. Mr. Price is now past sixty-seven years of age, and is still in the enjoyment of good health, considering the hardships of pioneer life which he endured.

Politically, he has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. He and his wife united with the Baptist Church at Portage, in 1857, and have been worthy and useful members of that denomination.

Thus has industry and upright dealing gained its deserved reward of a competence and the respect of all good men.



FRED FAWCETT, one of the rising young farmers of Wells township, Monroe county, was born on the farm where he still lives, March 26, 1867, a son of Thomas Fawcett, a prominent pioneer of Leon valley, and an Englishman by birth. Thomas Fawcett, the paternal grandfather, emigrated from Great Britain to America, and passed his last few years in Virginia, dying in 1884; his wife passed away in 1860; they reared a family of three children: George, a resident of Wells township; Ellen and Thomas, the father of the subject of this notice; he was a lad of fourteen years when the family crossed the sea to the United States and settled in Poughkeepsie, New York; they resided there until 1848, and then removed to Racine, Wisconsin; later they went to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, and in 1851 came to Leon valley, Monroe county; they were among the very first settlers, there being only one house in Sparta. Thomas Fawcett, Jr., was married in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, to Mary Rathburn, in September, 1851; she was a daughter of James and Ruth (Cummings)

Rathburn, natives of the State of New York. To them were born six children: Lewis; Albert; Frank; Charlie; Annie and Fred. The mother died September 7, 1891, aged fifty-six years; the father died September 5, 1891, at the age of sixty-one years. In his political opinions he adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. He was a farmer of much intelligence; he owned 397 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation; the dwelling, barns and granary are all substantially built, and are conveniently arranged for use; the place is well supplied with farming machinery of the latest invention, and all the indications are that wise management has been the rule; about thirty head of cattle are fed annually, and several head of horses are kept on the farm. This valuable estate was left by Mr. Fawcett, to his heirs; one of them is Fred Fawcett, whose name heads this notice.

ANTHONY SCHMULZER, deceased, was one of the honored pioneers of Monroe county, Wisconsin, and it is fitting that his name should be recorded as such. He was an adopted citizen of the country, his native land being Germany; the year of his birth was 1826, and in 1840 he emigrated to the United States with his father who settled in Fairfield county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his days; he died in 1868 at the age of seventy-six years; the mother died in 1880, aged eighty-six years. Our subject emigrated to Monroe county in 1848, and while the frontier was receding there was much for the pioneer to do. He purchased 160 acres of land which he occupied until his death, which occurred in 1872, at the age of forty-six years. He brought the land to a high state of cultivation, and erected all the necessary buildings for the care of live-stock and grain.

In 1852 Mr. Schmulzer was united in marriage to Miss Seavey, a daughter of William and Anna M. (Fox) Seavey. Mrs. Schmulzer's parents were residents of Ohio, and the father was a farmer by occupation. Nine children were born to our subject and wife: Joseph married Miss Susan Iden, a daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth Iden, residents of this township; they live in La Crosse, and are the parents of six children: Matilda is the wife of C. J. Stege, of Manistee, Michigan, and the mother of one child; Mary is living in Milwaukee; David married Caroline Schmulzer, a daughter of John and Gertie Schmulzer, and now resides in La Crosse; he has one child; Henry P. has the management of the homestead; Anna is the house-keeper for her mother and brothers; John W. and Matthias assist in the care of the farm; Anthony died in 1879, at the age of thirteen years.

Mr. Schmulzer was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and was a man of great integrity of character; he was a good father, a faithful husband, and a stanch and true friend.

WM. BEYER, proprietor of the Union House, Cashton, Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in Germany, in 1858, a son of Peter and Catharine (Smith) Beyer; the father, who was a farmer by occupation, died when our subject was six years old, and one year later the mother also passed away; he was thus left to the care of an elder brother, with whom he remained until he was thirteen years old. At this age he went to

learn the trade of harness and shoe maker, paying for his own clothes and $36 for the three years' training. When he had served his apprenticeship he crossed the sea to the United States, and located in Wisconsin at the town of Cataract, where he followed his trade for two years. He then removed to Sparta, and worked four years at harness-making in this place.

It was at his time that he purchased the land on which the Union House was erected; he has made a success of this undertaking, and keeps one of the best houses in the county. In 1887 he resumed his old trade, and in connection with the manufacture of harness he does repairing and carriage trimming. He is a thorough master of this calling, and has won a large patronage.

Mr. Beyer was married, in 1876, to Miss Barbara Bates, a daughter of Simon and Kunie (Heidrich) Bates, and this union has been blessed by the birth of seven children: George, Cornelius, Maggie, Francis, Theresa and Marie; one baby girl died at the age of three weeks. Mr. Bates, father of Mrs. Beyer, is a farmer and fruit-grower in the county, and owns a large vineyard. Mr. Beyer has represented the people of the county as deputy Sheriff for a term of eight successive years; he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, of which he is a zealous supporter. The family are all members of the Roman Catholic Church.

In January, 1892, Mr. Beyer sustained serious injuries in a wreck on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

FRANKLIN GEORGE, a well known pioneer of Juneau county, now an esteemed resident of section 14, Lindina township, who was an efficient and faithful soldier in the last war, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, May 24, 1823.

His father, David George, was also a native of New Hampshire, where his father, Henry George, was also born, whose ancestors claim a descent from King George of England. David George married Mary Page, also a descendant of an early New Hampshire family, and a daughter of Aaron Page. David was a farmer by occupation. He and his worthy wife were the parents of eight children, seven of whom attained mature years. The devoted mother died in New Hampshire, in August, 1853, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss. The father accompanied his son, the subject of this sketch, to Wisconsin, and died in Manston several years ago, greatly lamented by all who knew him.

Our subject was the second child and oldest son, and lived in his native State until his thirtieth birthday, when he left home to try his fortunes in the western country. In December, 1853, he reached Juneau county, having spent some time in Illinois, whence he drifted to Wisconsin. He obtained 120 acres of wild land in Germantown, on which he settled, and which he industriously cultivated and improved until the breaking out of the late war.

In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Randall, where they remained until March, 1862, when they were ordered to report at St. Louis. From there they were ordered to the front, going directly to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, where the regiment arrived about two weeks before the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh. In this engagement they took a prominent part, participating in the thickest fighting of that famous two-days contest.

The Sixteenth Regiment lost about one third of their number in the two-days' fight, which shows the desperation of that struggle; Company F had but few men left. Mr. George was so fortunate as to escape without a wound. After the battle of Shiloh, Mr. George accompanied his regiment to Corinth, taking part in the engagement at that place. Thence, he went to Memphis in the fall, where the regiment embarked by boat, going down the Mississippi river to Lake Providence, Louisiana. At this place, Mr. George was discharged for disability, owing to a painful accident which he sustained at the battle of Corinth, where he was severely injured by a falling timber, while he was engaged in securing fuel for cooking purposes in camp. This injury resulted in a chronic spinal difficulty, from which he has ever since suffered, and which is incurable. The date of his discharge was May, 1863.

He then returned to his home in Germantown, which he sold, going thence to Fillmore county, Minnesota, but returned in less than a year. He then worked land on shares for thirteen years, after which he settled on his present farm. This he has industriously cultivated, and valuably improved, with a good residence and barns for his grain and stock, until he now has one of the finest farms in the county,—all of which is entirely due to his own intelligent and persistent efforts and strict economy.

In the fall of 1863 he was married to Matilda Smith, an estimable lady and a native of Germany, who came with her parents to America when but ten years of age. They have two children, a son and daughter: Peter M. is married and lives in Mauston; and Emily L. is the wife of C. E. Wood, of Lindina township.

Mr. George, as will be seen, has thus lived in Wisconsin nearly forty years, during which time he has witnessed a marvellous transformation in the scene of the surrounding country, which has put off its wild, uncultivated state and assumed that of advanced civilization. He has always followed the path of duty as he saw it, whether industriously working on his own land or marching and fighting in the sanguinary struggle between brothers of the same country, to which he was incited by a desire to liberate thousands of suffering humanity. He now deserves and enjoys not only the gratitude of his country but the sincere esteem of his neighbors and immediate friends.

JOHN LOWER, deceased, one of the pioneers of Jefferson township, was born in the State of New York, in 1832, a son of Conrad and Mary Ann (De Cola) Lower, who were also natives of the Empire State. The parents emigrated to Wisconsin in 1858, and settled in Racine county, where the father died the following year; the mother then removed with the children to Vernon county, and there they grew to maturity. She died at Ontario, Vernon county, in 1887, aged eighty-seven years. John Lower, our worthy subject, made his first purchase of land in 1860, when he bought eighty acres on section 30, Jefferson township; later he added to this tract 160 acres on which he lived until 1883; he then sold all excepting the original eighty acres. After disposing of the greater part of his farm he erected the American House at Cashton, which he conducted very successfully for a number of years; he still had the management of this house at the time of his death, June 7, 1890. He left a wife and four children, who deeply mourned his

loss. He was a kind and indulgent father, a loving husband and a loyal citizen. For many years he was the Justice of the Peace, and filled this office with much ability.

Mr. Lower was united in marriage in 1862, to Miss Mary Travis, a daughter of Stephen and Caroline (Van Nantrip) Travis, and one of a family of eleven children. Mr. Travis was a farmer by occupation, and died in Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1874; after the death of her husband Mrs. Travis moved to Barron county, and is now living there, at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lower were born four children: Elva is the wife of James Ostrander, and they have five children, named as follows: Elsie, Mabel, Kittie, Sidney and Myrtle; Lydia is the wife of Albert Haskins, and they have one son, Eugene; James is an engineer and resides at Cashton, Wisconsin; Sophia is the wife of Ole Carlson, of Barron, Wisconsin, and the mother of two children: Leroy and Floe. Mrs. Lower makes her home with her daughters, where her counsel is appreciated and her presence welcomed.

THOMAS B. MARSDEN, an honored pioneer of Oil City, Wisconsin, and an intelligent and progressive citizen, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1824. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Brown) Marsden, both of whom were natives of England, and after marriage came to this country with their children, in 1828, settling in Wayne county, New York, where, in the following year, the father and protector of this little family died. Mrs. Marsden, some time afterward, married again, her second husband being Mr. William R. Hesk. They later moved to Michigan, where they resided for five years, when, in 1836, they removed to Menomonee Falls, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where they resided until their death. The mother died in 1865, aged sixty-five years, while Mr. Hesk survived until 1880, dying at the age of eighty-three years. They were highly respected by the community in which they lived, and their death was universally lamented.

The subject of our sketch is the oldest child of the family. His sister, Ann Mariah, is the wife of D. E. Bancroft, and resides in Calliope, Iowa. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Marsden learned the business of manufacturing fanning-mills, at Eagle, Wisconsin, where he worked about eight years, and in 1840 opened a store at Menomonee Falls, Waukesha county, of the same State. This he conducted for two years, when, in 1851, he moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he commenced the manufacture of fanning mills, continuing there for four years. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Adams county, of the same State, where he bought a large tract of land, still continuing the manufacture of fanning-mills. In the fall of 1858, he was elected to the office of County Clerk, which position he held for six years, discharging his duties with ability and integrity. In 1864, he enlisted as a private, and was given a recruiting commission, in connection with S. W. Pierce. They raised a company of men, and in September of that year Mr. Marsden was commissioned Captain of Company K, of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This company was engaged in the battles of Hatcher's Run and Fort Mahone, when the subject of our sketch was mustered out. Returning to his home in Adams county, he was elected, in 1865, to represent his district in the State Legislature. He served in this capacity with dis-

tinction, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In 1867 he sold out his land in Adams county and moved to the town of Wellington, buying eighty acres of wild land in section 30, Wellington township. This he has cleared and improved with substantial buildings, and cultivated the land, until he now has a very valuable piece of property.

He was married in 1849, to Miss Nye, of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, a highly estimable lady. They have had four children, two of whom are now living: Daniel, the eldest, was born in 1850, and died in 1851; Thomas J., was born in 1854, and now resides on a farm adjoining his father's. He holds the responsible position of Chairman of the Town Board, in which capacity he displays ability and energy. He married Miss Lizzie Mooney, of Sheldon township, a daughter of Mr. James Mooney, a highly respected citizen of that vicinity. They have five children. Mr. Marsden's third child, George H., was born in 1854, and is married and lives in Drummond, Bayfield county, Wisconsin, where he is engaged in the lumber business. They have one child. The fourth child, Charles S., was born in 1859, and died in 1885. He was a promising young man, possessing many amiable traits of character, and left many friends to mourn his loss.

Captain Marsden had the misfortune to lose his wife in 1886, who was a woman of great force of character and well fitted to the life of a pioneer. She possessed superior intelligence, and was a faithful wife and devoted mother, and was greatly lamented by her family and friends.

In 1889, the Captain married Mrs. Rachel Bassett, the widow of a prominent farmer of Ashtabula county, Ohio, where her first husband died, in 1870. She is a person of intelligence, and well fitted to be a companion to a man of ability.

The Captain is a stanch Republican, and the most prominent one of his party in this county. His constituents have delighted to honor him, and have several times bestowed positions of trust upon him. For five successive terms he was chairman of his town, and was for eight years Superintendent of the Poor of his county, in both of which capacities he distinguished himself. He is the able Commander of G. A. R. post at Ontario.

Upon contemplating the life of the foregoing representative citizen of Wisconsin, one is left no longer in doubt as to why she has planted her banner in the foremost ranks of the sisterhood of States of this great nation. She could not remain a dwarf when her sons are all giants.

CONRAD A. MILLER, a well known and esteemed citizen of Juneau county, resides on section 7 in the town of Wonewoc. He belongs to one of the pioneer families of the town, the members of which are widely known throughout the county. His father, Anton Miller, was a brother of Conrad Miller, of Elroy, and was born in Germany in 1818. He was reared in his native land to the occupation of farming, and married Catharine May. In 1854 he emigrated to the United States with his family. On landing at New York they came immediately to the town of Wonewoc, where his brother, Conrad, was then living. He soon located on section 4 of that township, and resided there until 1873; when he exchanged his farm for that of B. B. Thompson, on section 7. In June, 1889, he sold that place and re-

moved in the following March to section 6. He died at his daughter's, Mrs. Catharine Frohmader's, home in Plymouth township, where he and his wife had gone on the previous day, with the intention of living. He had attained the age of seventy-three years, and was unable longer to continue manual labor. His death was as unexpected as it was sudden. He was an honorable citizen, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was somewhat advanced in life when he came to this country, having already passed middle life. His first experience in this country was discouraging, landing, as he did, poor in New York, where he was swindled out of most of his remaining money by unscrupulous men, always watching to take advantage of the unwary. He bought of one of these what purported to be a ticket to his destination in Wisconsin, paying $50 for it, and ascertained afterward that it was worthless. Finally he and family arrived at their journey's end, and in a new, wild country began pioneer life, which was all new and strange, but he was amply rewarded in after years by his prosperity, and had cause to always rejoice that he cast his lot here, even though the outlook was somewhat dark at first, this gloom afterward proving to have been the darkest hour just preceding dawn. His wife, who was several years his junior, survives him. They were the parents of three children, one son and two daughters. One of the latter died in 1863, at the age of about twelve years, our subject and a sister, Mrs. Catharine Frohmader, being the only surviving children.

Our subject was born in Germany, in 1846, and was but eight years of age when he came to this country with his parents. He lived at home until several years after his majority.

He was married, in Wonewoc township, in the spring of 1869, to Miss Bertha Liska, a daughter of Godfrid Liska, who lost his life in his native Germany, by accidental drowning, his daughter, Mrs. Miller, being at the time but three months of age. Mrs. Miller came to this country when twenty-four years old, and a year later her mother joined her here. Her husband died in Germany, and her second husband was Robert Qualy, but she is again a widow, and resides in Wonewoc township. Mrs. Miller was the only child of the first marriage, having a half-brother, Charles Qualy.

Our subject's first farm was on section 4 in Wonewoc township, on which he lived for a number of years, and which he finally exchanged for that of Mr. Martin Bemis, on which he now resides. This consists of 200 acres, highly improved and under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Miller has a comfortable residence and good barns for his stock and grain, and all the modern machinery and facilities for caring for his farm products.

He and wife have two children: Otto and Frank, bright and intelligent boys, who bid fair to be a credit to their family and friends.

Like his father before him, he is sober, honest, industrious and economical, esteemed by his fellow men and beloved by his family and a large circle of friends.

JOHN C. HOWARD, one of the most intelligent of Sparta township's agriculturists, settled in Monroe county in 1854, arriving here the 8th day of May. He is a citizen of the United States by adoption, his birth-place being Lancashire, England. His parents, Jubal and Mary (Saville) Howard, were also subjects of Great Britain. In 1846 they crossed the sea to America, and

after landing continued their journey to Wisconsin, before this section had been made a State; they lived in the eastern part of the Territory until eight years had passed away, and then came to Monroe county; they traveled with two yokes of oxen, and lived in a very primitive fashion for several years. John C. was the hunter of the family, and many a fleet deer and light-winged bird fell before his rifle, supplying meat to the household. The father was a carpenter by trade, and also did wagon-making. On coming to the county he erected a house, which served as a dwelling until replaced in later years by a more modern structure; he opened a farm on which he lived until 1879, when he sold the place to John C. There were five children in the family: Anna, wife of James Siddall; John C., the subject of this notice; Jane, wife of Robert Scott; Samuel a prominent business man of Milwaukee; Frances, wife of Stephen Crouch; Reuben Howard, a cousin, was reared with these children; he was a soldier in the late war and made a brilliant record; he is now a resident of this county. The mother of the family died at the age of seventy-seven years, and the father lived to be eighty; there were thirteen days between their deaths. They were people of many virtues and greatly beloved by all who knew them.

John C. Howard assisted his father at his trade and became handy in the use of tools. He received his education in the common schools. He inherited a portion of the homestead and has always followed agriculture. He pre-empted eighty acres of land on coming to the county, and now owns 200 acres, all of which is under good cultivation and well improved.

Mr. Howard was married in 1859, to Miss Mary L. Hathaway, a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of Richmond and Sylvia (Tory) Hathaway. They are the parents of thirteen children: Alice, wife of Nelson Willard; Clara, wife of E. Eddy; Jennie, a successful teacher, of this county; J. Carl, Walter, Charles, Blanche, Hiram and Mattie; Ada died at the age of six years; Byron Frederick at the age of two years and three months; Elizabeth at two months; and one daughter died in infancy. Mr. Howard sympathizes with the People's party in his politics; he has been Clerk of the township for the past three years, has held the office of Treasurer, and has been a member of the School Board; he is a member of the Farmers' Alliance and has served as Secretary of that body. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, and has been very successful in all his undertakings.

JOHN TOLOCK, one of the prominent agriculturists of Wells township, has he has been a citizen of Monroe county since 1860, and has contributed his share to her growth and development. He is an adopted son of the Republic, his native land being Germany; he was born near the city of Hamburg, February 2, 1842, and is a son of Christian and Maria Tolock, who were also natives of the Fatherland. He was reared in his own country, and according to the custom attended school until he was fourteen years of age; he acquired a good education, and also gained some knowledge of agriculture. His parents lived and died in their native land. He determined, however, to emigrate to America, and see what fortune the new world might hold for him; accordingly, he sailed from Hamburg, was on the sea six weeks, and finally landed in New York city.

It was not long before he made a permanent settlement in Cattaraugus county, where he resided until 1860. In that year, as before stated, he came to Monroe county, Wisconsin. He at once took up farming and in 1863 he located on the land which he now occupies. He has one of the best farms in the valley; the residence is a substantial, brick structure, with very attractive surroundings; the barn, sheds and cribs are all conveniently arranged for their respective purposes, and the land is in an advanced state of cultivation. Mr. Tolock does a general agricultural business, and his efforts have been duly rewarded.

He was married in 1864, to Sophia Swartzlow, a native of Germany and a daughter of Charles G. and Christina Swartzlow, prominent pioneers of Monroe county. Five children have been born of this union: Julius, Frank, Nelly, Ida and Charles Albert. Our worthy subject affiliates with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of its principles. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of the community and is worthy of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

C. M. CULVER, one of the energetic and prosperous business men of Cashton, was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1857, a son of E. and Ruby (Bladesdall) Culver, natives of Ohio. His parents emigrated to Vernon county in 1847, and Mr. Culver entered at that time 280 acres of land in the pine-tree district, which he and his son, C. M., now own. He was a prominent merchant and lumber dealer at Ontario, Vernon county, for a number of years. He is now located at Poplar Bluff, Arkansas, carrying on a lumber business. His wife, a woman of many rare virtues, died in 1886, aged fifty-three years. Young Culver attended school at Ontario until he was twelve years of age, and then went to Kendall, Monroe county, Wisconsin, where he was employed in a store for five years; he then spent one season in a lumber mill, and was one year in a store at Ontario. The next business to which he turned his attention was keeping a boarding-house at Clark's Mills, but he abandoned it after one winter's trial. The following season he traveled with Parsons & Ray's circus, and after closing this engagement he took charge of a shingle and lath mill in St. Louis. At the end of the year he came back to Ontario, bought some village property, and was engaged one season as head sawyer at Lamont's mills, at Colby; there he purchased the Commercial Hotel, which he carried on one winter. Selling the hotel, he bought the Star saloon, which he owned only a short time. He was next on the road with Greenlee Brothers' circus, and then spent a season at his old home in Ontario, farming and trading.

In 1888 he came to Cashton and rented the American House, which he conducted two years; in connection with the hotel he had a livery business, which he managed very successfully. In 1889 he bought out the Coffrey lumber-yard, and still owns this business; he is also interested in a lumber mill and yard at Ontario, is agent for the Phenix Insurance Company, and still carries on the livery business.

In 1877 Mr. Culver was married to Miss Emma Webster, a daughter of Francis and Lottie Webster. Mr. Webster was a soldier in the late war, and was slain in battle; his widow died in 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Culver are the parents of one son, Eddie, a promising youth of thirteen years. Politically, our subject is a stanch Republican, but he is very popular with the masses, having been fre-

quently elected to township offices, where the vote is three-fourths Democratic. His efforts through life have been devoted to many purposes, and in these various callings he has gained a wide and valuable experience.

CLAYTON E. PECK, agent for Altman, Miller & Co., is favorably known throughout the territory in which he represents this firm. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Crawford county, May 14, 1854, a son of Cyrus and Martha A. (Rogers) Peck, natives of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Soonafter their marriage his parents removed to Crawford county, Wisconsin, arriving on the frontier in 1854. Mr. Peck invested in land, and devoted his time to its cultivation for a number of years; he also had some mercantile interests, which he conducted successfully. During the late Civil war he organized Company H, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was made First Lieutenant. He was one of the influential citizens of his county, and held many positions of trust and honor. He died in 1888, aged sixty-six years. He was a prominent member of the G. A. R., and was highly esteemed by all classes of citizens. His widow is still living, a resident of Eastman, Crawford county.

Clayton E. received his education in his native county. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Etta M. Lester, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Quick) Lester, natives of Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lester is a farmer, but in former years devoted his energies to the mercantile trade.

For twelve years after his marriage Mr. Peck rented land, and then purchased a farm which he sold later on to L. S. Huskins. In 1889 he removed to Viroqua and bought a residence there; he was employed by C. S. Slack as canvassing agent for farm machinery and agricultural implements for a term of sixteen months; he then accepted the position with Altman, Miller & Co., which he still holds. He conducts his sales on the strictest business methods, making a clear representation of the merits of his goods, and is meeting with gratifying success. The sales for the year 1892 were double those of the preceding year.

Mr. Peck is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and belongs to the volunteer fire department. His wife is a woman of rare traits of character, is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the leaders of the social circles of their city. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are the parents of six children: George, Walter, Maud, Howard, Henry and Nellie, who are having the advantage of the excellent schools of Viroqua.

AMASA WILSON, a pioneer of the State of Wisconsin, and founder of the town of New Lisbon, Juneau county, is a native of the Green Mountain State, born April 16, 1817. His father, Hiram Wilson, was also a native of Vermont, and the paternal grandfather was an early settler of Windsor county, Vermont. The family is of English extraction. Hiram Wilson married Cynthia Carr, who died in Vermont when her son Amasa was a child. They had a family of five children, three of whom grew to mature years. In 1837 our subject and his father emigrated to the West, locating in Galena, Illinois, where the father died a short time after his arrival. In December, 1838, Amasa Wilson went up the Wisconsin river and

stopped near Kilbourn City, where he engaged in getting out timber during the following season. In 1841 he cut the first timber on the Lemonweir river, and in 1843 he erected the first mill on the present site of New Lisbon; this was the first mill built on the river, although one was soon after in operation at Manston. This section of Wisconsin was little better than a wilderness, and settlers were very few and widely scattered. In 1847 Mr. Wilson went to Portage and opened the first dry-goods store north of the canal. Two years later he returned to New Lisbon, and erected a sawmill near the site of the first one; this mill is still standing, after forty-two years, in an excellent state of preservation. He continued in the lumber business about twelve years, and then turned his attention to real-estate operations, which he conducted until 1870. At this time his sight became so impaired, the vision of the right eye being entirely gone, that he retired from active pursuits.

In 1844 Mr. Wilson built the first frame house, blacksmith shop and barn on the present site of New Lisbon; the same year he broke up a few acres of land near the fair grounds, which he believes to have been the first ground broken in Juneau county. In 1853 he platted the village of New Lisbon, and was thus the founder of the town.

In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Colvin, a native of Madison county, New York, and a daughter of Alexander Colvin, a native of Connecticut; he removed from the latter State to New York, and there married Betsey Mitchell, a daughter of Alexander Mitchell, a native of Scotland; they had a family of one son and three daughters: Alanson; Sarah Ann, who married Mr. Gordon; Mrs. Wilson, and Clarissa Babcock. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are among the most highly respected residents of the county, and have witnessed its wonderful development from a wild, uncultivated State to one of great fertility and prosperity. Mrs. Wilson gives much of her time to her husband as he is dependent upon her for his sight, and in every possible way supplies the loss he has suffered.

Mrs. Wilson has made diseases of the eye a special study for several years, and has been remarkably successful in treating the various troubles incident to this most delicate organ, having effected permanent cures when oculists of considerable repute have failed. In this her services have been of incalculable value to many sufferers from partial and total blindness.

MICHAEL HEERY, of the town of Lemonweir, is one of the early settlers of Juneau county, and one of its representative citizens. He is the efficient County Agent or Superintendent of the Poor of Juneau county. Mr. Heery was born in county Cavan, Ireland. His father was Philip Heery, a man of considerable prominence in the locality in which he lived. He came to America in 1829 to obtain some practical knowledge of the country as well as to visit relatives, they residing in Dutchess county, New York. He returned to his native land and a number of years later sent his son, the subject of this sketch, to the United States, believing that his opportunities for making his way in the world would be better than were found in his native land. This was in 1843. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of the family. In coming to America he went direct to Dutchess county, where friends of the family were living. Not

long after the parents and other members of the family followed the son and brother to the new world. The parents continued to reside in the State of New York until their death, and were buried in the Catholic cemetery at Poughkeepsie.

The subject of this sketch is the eldest of six children. The next in order of birth is Thomas, who resides in Lake county, Illinois; the eldest sister, Ann, lives at Janesville, Wisconsin; Margaret is the widow of Timothy McHugh, of the same place; Lawrence lives in Dutchess county, New York. The youngest of the family, Matthew, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and lost his life at the terrible battle of the Wilderness. In 1854, Mr. Heerey, the subject of this sketch, went from the State of New York to McHenry county, Illinois, and in September, 1855, he came to Juneau county and purchased land. Returning, however, to the State of Illinois, he remained two years, and then came back with his family and has been a resident of the town of Lemonweir since that time. All was new when Mr. Heerey became a resident of Juneau county. He helped to build the schoolhouses, roads, bridges, etc., and has ever been prominently connected with the growth and progress of the county. He has been chosen by his fellow townsmen to nearly all the offices of his town. He served as chairman eighteen years; has served as Assessor, etc. He was elected Superintendent of the Poor, or County Agent, in November 1857, and re-elected each year since that time.

Mr. Heerey was formerly a Democrat in his political views, but never a partisan in the full meaning of that word, believing that the best men, whatever their political affiliations, should receive the support of the people for official positions. Mr. Heerey is an enemy of the liquor traffic, possessing strong prohibition sentiments, believing that the sale, manufacture and use of intoxicants should be prohibited by law. This appears to him to be the best method of suppressing the evils of intemperance.

After coming West M. Heerey returned to the State of New York, and was married to Anna Lynch, who died at the homestead, December 28, 1869. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Heerey, viz.: Lawrence, who resides in Walsh county, North Dakota; John is a railroad man and holds the position of yard master, South Dakota; James is a resident of Indiana; Ella is the wife of George W. Galvin; Anna is the wife of P. W. Smith, Casselton, North Dakota; Maggie, the youngest, is at the homestead of her father.

Mr. Heerey has ever been prominently connected with the growth and prosperity of Juneau county. Going there when the country was in its infancy, he has ever been actively connected with its development. He is a man of culture and ability. His home is a pleasant and hospitable one. In all the positions to which he has been called by his fellow citizens, he has ever discharged his duty in an able and satisfactory manner. He is respected and esteemed for his integrity and progressive spirit.

D. HAWLEY has been a resident of Monroe county for more than thirty years, and is one of the largest landowners in his township. He is a native of the Green Mountain State, born at Cambridge, Lamoille county, October 28, 1823. His father, Richard Hawley, was a soldier in the war of 1812; he, too, was a native of

Vermont, and a son of Elisha Hawley, who was a gallant officer of the Revolution. Richard Hawley married Amelia Wilbur, a native of Westmoreland, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and a daughter of William Wilbur. The Wilburs were a prominent New England family, many of them being professional people. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley had a family of five sons and four daughters: two of the sons were soldiers in the late Civil war; all are possessed of excellent business ability, and have been very successful in the commercial world. The father died in Vermont, at the age of fifty-two years; he was a farmer by occupation; politically, he affiliated with the Whig party; his creed was that of the Congregational Church. The mother died in this county, at the age of eighty-one years. Our subject was reared to the life of a farmer in Lamoille county, and received his education in the common schools. He did not emigrate to the West until 1860, when he came to Monroe county, and since that time he has acquired 320 acres of land; 200 acres are in his home place, which is in a high state of cultivation; he has a good, frame residence, and the barn, sheds and cribs are substantially built.

Mr. Hawley was married in 1861, to Miss Malinda Heath, who was born at Johnson, Lamoille county, Vermont. Her father, Wells Heath, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and three of his brothers served in the same struggle for liberty; he married Anna James of Grafton, Vermont, and they had a family of six children; the mother died at the age of forty-two years, and the father lived to be eighty-one; he was a shoemaker by trade, and also followed farming; in politics he was a Republican, in religious faith a Baptist. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley are the parents of three children: Jennie, who was a popular and successful teacher, is the wife of Henry Walters; they have two children, Harvey and Grace; Sumner Burton was reared and educated at Sparta, and is a well-known teacher; he has filled the office of township Treasurer, and is one of the rising young men of the county; Ellen, the third child, died at the age of twenty-one years; she also had joined the ranks of educators, and was filling a most useful station in life, when the hand of death was laid upon her.

Mr. Hawley supports the principles of the Prohibition party, but was formerly a Republican; he is a member of the Congregational Church, and his wife is a Baptist. They are very worthy people, and are among the highly respected families of the county.

WILLIAM B. FREEMAN, a pioneer of the State of Wisconsin, is an adopted son of the United States, being a native of London, England, born August 13, 1823. His parents, William and Ann (Bankhead) Freeman, emigrated to America in 1843, and came directly to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they remained for a time; thence they removed to Waukesha county, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits; he was, by trade, a cabinet-maker, and had been employed by the royal family, at the Queen's palace, on decoration and fine cabinet-work. The family lived in Waukesha county until 1856, when they came to Sparta, Monroe county; in 1861 they returned to Waukesha county, and there the parents passed the remainder of their days. They had a family of nine children, five of whom came to America: Catherine, wife of Dr. Thomas Steele; William B., the subject of this notice; Alfred, deceased; Thomasena

E.; and John, deceased. William B. was reared in England, and there served an apprenticeship of seven years, at the printer's trade. After his arrival on our coast, he came directly to Wisconsin, and for two weeks was employed on the Milwaukee *Sentinel;* he then repaired to a farm and began tilling the soil. He was afterward engaged on the Waukesha *Chronotype*, in the interest of George Barstow; this paper was changed to the Waukesha *Freeman*; for two years he worked on this publication, and in 1856 abandoned the trade, to take up farming again; he came to Monroe county, and entered a tract of land, on section 33, Adrian township; there he pitched a tent, in which he and his wife and two children lived for three months, while he was building a house; it was a log structure, sixteen by twenty-two feet, and served as a residence until 1881, with the various additions that were made at different times. They now have a modern dwelling-house, and large and convenient barns. Mr. Freeman has added eighty-two acres to his first purchase of land, and now has 200 acres, lying in Adrian and Ridgeville townships; eighty acres are under cultivation, and the entire tract is in the best order.

Mr. Freeman was married in 1852, to Miss Ellen Trist, who was born in Devonshire, England, in December, 1834, a daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Searles) Trist. Her parents came to America in 1850, and settled in Waukesha county; both are now deceased. To our subject and wife have been born ten children: Thomas, deceased; Annie, deceased; Emma and William, both engaged in school work, at Wilton, Wisconsin; John and George, also teachers; Kittie, deceased; James, a teacher; Lillie and Nellie. William is a graduate of the River Falls Normal School, and Emma and John took a course of study at the same institution. Mr. Freeman is a Republican in politics. He has held the office of township Treasurer, and has been Supervisor and Assessor. He is a thoroughly self-made man, and has arisen, through his own effort, from the bottom of the ladder to his present position of financial independence. By his life of honor and integrity, he has won a place in the hearts of his fellow-men.

P. WHEELIHAN, one of the old residents of Necedah, Juneau county, was born in Halton county, Ontario, February 22, 1844; came to Wisconsin in 1866, and settled in Necedah in 1867. He has been engaged in various capacities in the lumber business, and has been fairly successful.

JAMES FRANCIS RAMSEY, was the introducer of art in Juneau county, one might say, for he was a pioneer photographer and artist of this county, and began work in New Lisbon in the fall of 1864. He is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Jefferson county, in 1845. His father, John Ramsey, was for many years an agent for the Wisconsin Stage Company, and followed the termini of the railroad as it advanced westward until it reached New Lisbon, in 1857, where he located in the capacity of stage agent. He continued here until his death in 1866, although he died while temporarily in Illinois. He was a widely and favorably known pioneer of Wisconsin, and was identified with its early growth and development. In 1858, he engaged in the mercantile business and con-

timed in that occupation until 1864. The wife and mother resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota, with her only daughter, she and our subject being the only children.

Our subject began to learn photography at Waterloo, Wisconsin, with S. E. Curtis, in the spring of 1864, and in the following fall opened an establishment of his own in New Lisbon. He is progressive in his art, and has adopted advanced methods from time to time, thus being enabled to furnish work which could be favorably compared with any in the country. He is also the representative of the New Home Sewing Machine Company, and is very successful, having had an experience in that line for twenty-five years, so that he is highly capable of explaining its workings to his patrons. He has also sold the W. W. Kimball organ for the past twenty years, which is no doubt one of great excellence. He also represents the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

His wife was formerly Miss Dora Surdam, daughter of W. R. and Mary L. Surdam. They have three children, two sons and a daughter: John Hollis Ramsey, the eldest, is practicing dental surgery at Tomahawk, Wisconsin. He has studied medicine in Rush Medical College, Chicago, for a couple of years, and intends to complete a course of study in that college. Anna May, their only daughter, is the wife of Rev. George C. Weiss, pastor of the Congregational Church at Watertown. Francis Glenn Ramsey, the younger son, is a student of dentistry with his brother of Tomahawk.

Mr. Ramsey is a representative citizen of New Lisbon, active an progressive, and devotedly attached to the interest of his favorite city. In his political affiliations, he is a Republican, the principles of which he has ever endorsed. Socially, he belongs to the order of Masons and Odd Fellows, of which fraternities he is a highly respected member.

Intelligent, industrious and economical, he has acquired a competence, in the accumulation of which he has always been strictly honest, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow men.

ALBERT BOSS, the efficient superintendent of the county poor farm, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1870. The following space will be devoted to a brief outline of his career. He was born in Racine county, Wisconsin, in April, 1845, a son of Edward and Polly (Quackenbush) Boss, natives of the Empire State, but of German ancestry. Albert passed his youth amid the scenes of his birth, and remained there until 1870. Two years after coming to Monroe county he purchased a farm in Wells township, and devoted his time to its culture until he was made superintendent of the county poor farm in 1886. He has given the subject of agriculture in all its departments careful study, and his labors have met with a just reward.

Politically he has been identified with the Republican party and is an ardent supporter of the principles of that body. During the great Civil war he was in the service for a period of ninety days; he enlisted June 18, 1864, in Company D, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Camp Washburn. He is a member of John W. Lynn Post, G. A. R., at Sparta, and also of the Knights of Pythias, Sparta Lodge, No. 18.

Mr. Boss was united in marriage, at Sparta, November 30, 1867, to Miss Cora Swartzlow, a native of Germany, born January 15, 1844.

They have an adopted son, George. They are people of much force of character, and are esteemed most worthy citizens by the entire community. Mr. Bose has taken a laudable interest in the growth and development of the county, and has done his share towards the realizing of his anticipations.

WILLIAM H. H. CASH, one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Juneau, is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Belmont county, July 19, 1843. His parents were Hezekiah and Sarah Ann (Jones) Cash. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Cash, was a native of Pennsylvania, and went as a barefooted boy to Ohio, being one of the earliest pioneers of Belmont county. The father of our subject was born in that county, and there his son (our subject) first saw the light. The parents of our subject removed to New Lisbon, Wisconsin, in 1861. This country was then more wild and farther from civilization than any State in the Union of to-day, for travel was then very slow and means of communication slower. What person now who is dissatisfied but can leave his abode with almost the swiftness of lightning, or who, when in distress, but can send word by electricity to the farthest ends of the earth? Here in these western wilds, far from home and friends, they built another fireside and reared their family. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living, the eldest of whom is our subject. Emmeline, the oldest sister, married George Cleveland, a member of the Fifty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in the late war. The next in order of birth was Martha Jane; S. F. next; Jeremiah and Susan are all that are now living.

Our subject accompanied his parents to New Lisbon in 1861, being then a youth of eighteen. He obtained a fair English education, but owing to his parents' limited circumstances was early obliged to earn his own living, which he did, working at any honorable employment he could find. It was at this time that the late war broke out, and in 1863 our subject resolved to enter the service of the Union. Accordingly he enlisted in December of that year in the Tenth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Y. V. Beebee in command. He joined the battery near Knoxville, Tennessee. The battery became attached to Kilpatrick's cavalry command. The first engagement in which our subject took part was Resaca, Georgia, and he afterward fought at Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, Cartersville, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope and Dalton. The battery was also in the engagements at Sandtown, Campbelltown, Peach Tree Creek, and in the siege proper of Atlanta. General Sherman selected Kilpatrick, who had now become noted for his bravery and dash, to take his command, including the Tenth Battery, and cut the railroad communications around Atlanta. Two expeditions, with that end in view, had already failed. In pursuance of this object the battery was engaged in actions at West Point, Jonesborough and Lovejoy's, and was successful in all, destroying three miles of railroad and much other property, and capturing a number of prisoners. At Lovejoy's they were surrounded by 12,000 Confederates, but cut their way out, taking with them five guns and destroying a wagon train. During the five days of this expedition they were under constant fire and were continually pursued by a large number of rebels. On returning to camp they were immediately appointed to lead the right flank of Sherman's army. They withstood the charge,

at Jonesborough, of the celebrated Pat Cleburne's division, beating them back until darkness terminated the battle. When Hood's army moved north the battery followed on one side of the Sweetwater river, as far as Kenesaw Mountain. There the Confederates passed and the command followed and drove the Confederates out by Van Wirt following them to Rome, where they charged a rebel camp of Ross' cavalry. Then, returning to Marietta, the command recruited preparatory to its march to the sea. On the way to Savannah they fought the rebels at Griffin, Macon, Griswoldville and Milledgeville, the latter the capital of Georgia. At this place a mock legislature was held and the State was voted back into the Union by the boys in blue. A special detail with which our subject went made a forced march of 120 miles in twenty-six hours to Waynesboro, and destroyed railway trains, railroads and vast stores of the enemy, but were routed by a superior force, and in the retreat these 600 men were attacked by 5,000 rebels at a place known as Buckhead Church, where they killed 300 of the enemy, while these raiders escaped without the loss of a single man. They afterward whipped the rebels at Waynesboro. Thence they pushed on, over all obstacles, to Savannah, where they took part in the action at Fort McAllister and elsewhere. Still retaining their position on the left flank of the army, they marched through the Carolinas, fighting at Barnwell, Carthage, Blackville and Aikin, encountering Wade Hampton's cavalry. Among other important engagements of this campaign in which this battery participated were those at Averysboro and Bentonville. From there they proceeded to Goldsboro, where, the time of the original Tenth Battery having expired, they were relieved from further service. Mr. Cash, however, and other veterans and recruits were transferred to the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, proceeding under this command to Raleigh, where the first news of President Lincoln's death was received. Fired with new zeal by this cowardly and cruel act, they commenced in earnest the march directly to Washington, the command making thirty-two miles a day for the greater portion of the distance. After participating in the grand review, his command received orders to remove to Louisville, Kentucky, preparatory to going to Texas, but the order was countermanded, and the command went to Madison, Wisconsin, where it was honorably discharged on June 7, 1865.

On the 20th of the same month Mr. Cash returned to New Lisbon, where he engaged in business and where he has ever since resided, as prominent in pursuits of peace as he was in those of war. In 1877 he was honored by his constituents by being elected to the State Legislature of Wisconsin. In this position he was instrumental in securing important special legislation for the Necedah branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. He was awarded the contract for building this road, and through his energy it was soon completed. Mr. Cash had, in view of this enterprise, the best interests of New Lisbon, and the road has been of great value to the city and bids fair to be of greater value the farther it is extended.

In 1878 he formed a partnership with H. Vandercook, who, under the firm name of Cash & Vandercook, undertook the construction of the present railroad between Sparta and Viroqua. With usual promptness and energy the right of way was secured and work commenced, but before its completion they sold it to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, realizing thereby a liberal compensation for their labors.

The town of Cashton, on this road, was laid out by Mr. Cash, after whom it was named. He was awarded the contract on September 19, 1879, to build the extension of the Wisconsin Valley Railroad, from Wausau to Merrill, a distance of eighteen miles. This work was pushed through to completion under adverse circumstances. It was to be completed January 1, 1880, and on the evening of December 31, 1879, the last rail was laid and the first locomotive was sent over the road.

Mr. Cash was engaged in building railroads for about seven years. Among enterprises of this kind may be mentioned the road between Sauk City and Mazomanie, of which he was the contractor. He also built roads in Nebraska and in Michigan. He has ever labored for the best interests of his favorite city and his fellow-citizens, ever seeking their advancement and welfare, and it may be truly said that New Lisbon has had no greater benefactor than he, to whom may be truthfully attributed much of its growth and prosperity.

He was married in the fall of 1865, to Miss Georgia Surdam, daughter of W. B. Surdam, a widely known and highly respected citizen. They have six children: Charles F., Adelbert B., Jessie M., John A., William N. and Wade.

Mr. Cash holds a number of prominent positions, no association seeming to be complete without him. Among others may be mentioned the Business Men's Association, of which he is president; then there is the County Board, of which he has been a member for many years. He is chief stockholder and president of the Glendale Roller Mill Company. He figures prominently in the Grand Army of the Republic, as is most proper, having most truthfully won his distinction. Of this society he is Past Commander of Post No. 61; is member of the Council Administration, and aid-de-camp on the Department Commander's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

Truly, a most creditable career! Would we seek the cause, we have only to refer to his natural ability, which was great, but we must not overlook the training of his tendencies in his earlier years by a wise and pious mother and father, who labored for the day or hour, never realizing the future great results. Thus the tiny acorn seed is planted, watched for a time with care, afterward lost sight of and forgotten, when lo, its head is encircled by the clouds, and beast and fowl seek its shelter alike from sun and storm. So should it ever be with every life, not an avalanche to destroy, but a life-giving and refreshing stream.

FREDERICK E. BOYNTON, a widely and favorably known citizen of New Lisbon, and a prominent veteran of the late war, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, March 19, 1839. His parents were Abel and Syrena (Lawrence) Boynton, the former a native of the Granite State, the latter a native of Massachusetts. In 1850 the family emigrated from New Hampshire to Wisconsin, locating on a farm in the town of New Lisbon, Juneau county. The family made a homestead of this place, spending the rest of their days on it, the father dying there at the advanced age of ninety-four years, and the mother passing away at the age of eighty-three.

The subject of our sketch was one of nine children, all of whom grew to mature years, and five of whom are living at this writing

(1892). The oldest surviving members of the family is Samuel, who resides at Vesper, Wood county, Wisconsin; Elias, the next in order, is a resident of New Lisbon; Mrs. Syrena Crandall also resides in that city; Frederick E. comes next in order; Elnathan resides at Atlanta, Georgia; he served with distinction for four years in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry in the late war.

Our subject was about seventeen years of age at the time of the family's emigration to Wisconsin, and early learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for several years, until the time of the war, when he resolved to enter the service. Accordingly, he enlisted on July 28, 1861, in Company K, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after a couple years' service was discharged for disability, on February 16, 1863. His command formed a part of the famous Iron Brigade, because of their firmness in resisting attack, ability of endurance, and determination in assault. At the beginning of McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, Mr. Boynton was placed on detached service, and given a position as guard at General Gibbon's headquarters. He acted in this capacity until he became ill with the sickness which resulted in his discharge, and has never fully recovered his former good health. After his return home, and when he had sufficiently recovered to do so, he engaged in clerking, continuing in this occupation for several years. In 1883 he embarked in the flour, feed and grocery business for himself, in which he still continues, meeting with much success on account of his honorable dealing and courteous manner.

He was married in 1866, to Miss Anna E. Temple, a native of New England, a very estimable lady. They have five children, three sons and two daughters: Frank L., Nellie M., Winifred, Fred Percy and Ray.

Mr. Boynton is a quiet, unassuming, loyal citizen, enthusiastically devoted to the interests of his country, and honest and obliging in his intercourse with his fellow men.

JOHN CREMER is engaged in the mercantile trade at Cashton, Wisconsin, and is one of the most prominent and popular business men of Jefferson township. He was born in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1859, a son of Matthias and Cecelia (Shreier) Cremer, natives of Germany; the parents emigrated to the United States, and located in La Crosse county in 1857. Mr. Cremer was foreman in the grain elevator of Ramsey & Co. at La Crosse, a position he held until 1868; he then engaged in the mercantile trade, and conducted a thriving business for many years; he retired from active duties some years ago, but survived until 1890. He was an enterprising, loyal citizen, and thoroughly respected by his townsmen; his wife is still living; he was a Roman Catholic in his religious faith. John Cremer started in business in the village of Cashton in 1879, and has met with merited success. He has not confined his energies to this one industry, but has been prominently connected with other establishments in the town. In 1891 he aided in the organization of the Cashton Milling Company, and is a stockholder in this corporation.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He has represented the people in the office of Town Clerk, which he held two terms, and he has also been chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Cremer was united in marriage, in 1887, to Miss Mary Shinnick, a daughter of

Edward Shinnick, of Leon valley; three children have been born of this union: Sylvester E., Cornelius M. and John Leo. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1891 Mr. Cromer associated with himself in business Ole Nelson, who became a partner in the dry-goods business. Mr. Nelson is a native of Norway, born in 1855. He bade farewell to his own country in 1871, and crossed the sea to the United States. After landing he continued this journey to Wisconsin, and located in La Crosse, where he was employed in the lumber mills for eleven years. He was married in 1883 to Miss Lena Olson, a daughter of Ole P. Olson, a farmer of Vernon county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are the parents of two children, Edwin R. and Orrion. The family belong to the Lutheran Church. In his political opinions Mr. Nelson adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

Both Mr. Cromer and Mr. Nelson are young men of exceptional business ability, and are highly esteemed in commercial circles throughout the county.

PRICE BROS., one of the leading business firms of Wonewoc, Wisconsin, is composed of John Price, Jr., and his brother, Richard Price; the former is also Postmaster at Wonewoc, having been appointed to that office August 12, 1889, and assuming the duties of that position on the first of the following October. In 1874 he embarked in the hardware trade at Wonewoc, and six months later he was joined by his brother, the style of the firm being Price Bros.

These gentlemen are representatives of one of the well-known early families of Juneau county. Their father, John Price, Sr., emigrated to America from England in 1849, and settled in Portage City, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons. In 1857 the family removed to Juneau county, and, after a residence of two years in the village of Mauston, settled on a farm in the township of Lisbon, where the father still resides. To him and his wife were born ten children, seven of whom are living; the mother died in the fall of 1891.

John Price, Jr., was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and received a superior education; his elementary studies were pursued in the common schools of New Lisbon, and later he took a four-years course in Wayland University, Beaver Dam; he then turned his attention to teaching, and became one of the most popular and successful educators in the county; for a time he was engaged in conducting teachers' institutes with Superintendent A. O. Wright, and did very efficient work.

In 1886 he purchased the Wonewoc *Reporter*, of which he was proprietor and editor until 1890, when he sold his newspaper to William Devoir; he conducted this journal with marked ability, and is now correspondent for leading papers in the State, including the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and the Evening *Wisconsin*. He has been a prominent factor in advancing the educational interests of the county, and was instrumental in securing the establishment of a high school in Wonewoc. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge of Wonewoc, the chapter at Madison, and the commandry at Reedsburg.

He was united in marriage in 1873, to Miss Hattie Babcock, a daughter of Clinton

Babcock. Mrs. Price died in 1885, leaving a son named Clinton G. Mr. Price was married again in 1888, to Miss Georgia Nuttall, daughter of Joseph Nuttall, deceased. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and is an ardent supporter of its principles.

Richard Price was born at Portage City, Wisconsin, May 24, 1850, and was but seven years of age when his family removed to Juneau county; he grew to mature years surrounded with the rural scenes and occupations of the frontier. In the autumn of 1874 he engaged in business in Wonewoc, as before stated. He was married to Miss Amanda Bell, a daughter of M. Bell, an early settler of Juneau county, and they are the parents of two children: George W. and Charles E. Mr. Price shares his brother's political opinions. They are both men of excellent business qualifications, and are recognized as among the leaders of commerce in Juneau county.

JESSE M. MALLOW, an old and highly respected citizen of Wonewoc, Wisconsin, is a son of Jesse Mallow, one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. Jesse Mallow was born in Ross county, Ohio, about the year 1813; his father, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to the territory of Ohio with his parents when he was a child. This was during the Indian wars upon the frontier, and he was captured by the savages and held a prisoner ten years. He was then released, and returned to his father in Ross county, where he was married and passed the remainder of his days. Jesse Mallow grew to manhood in Ohio, and was married to Jane Porter. He removed to Indiana, and in 1850 came with his family to Wisconsin, settling in Woodland township, Sauk county, where he entered a tract of Government land, which he improved. He was the father of three sons and five daughters who grew to mature years; he had three daughters to die in infancy. He and his three sons fought in the war of the Rebellion. He was a member of Company A, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and died in the hospital at Fortress Monroe in April, 1865; Adolphus P., the oldest son, served one year as a member of the Sixtieth Ohio, and in 1864 re-enlisted in the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; he is now a citizen of Vernon county, Wisconsin; William also served in the Nineteenth Wisconsin; he was accidentally killed in 1873, while engaged in logging; he left a son, Victor, a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Jesse M. Mallow is the second of the sons; he was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 26, 1841, and was but thirteen years of age when his parents came to Wisconsin. He enlisted January 1, 1862, in Company A, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and nine months. He took part in Grant's Virginia campaign, including the siege of Petersburg. In the latter engagement he was severely wounded by the fragment of a shell which struck him near the temple and completely destroyed his left eye; he still has in his possession this destructive missile, the weight of which is one pound. He was in the hospital about two months after receiving this wound, and then returned to duty; he bore the State flag during the remainder of the war.

He was married March 16, 1879, to Miss Alice Lobdell, a daughter of David Lobdell. They have three children: Billy, Ethel Blanche and Emma Bell; the oldest child, Herbert L., died in early life.

After the war Mr. Mallow engaged in

agriculture in Woodland township, Sauk county, and resided there until 1888, when he was compelled to retire from laborious occupation on account of his old wound received in the war. He removed with his family to Wonewoc, where he now resides. He is a man of sterling traits of character, and is one of the most worthy citizens of the county.

David C. Lobdell is one of the pioneers of Juneau county. He was born at Hamburg, Erie county, New York, in 1818, a son of Noble Lobdell, a native of Montgomery county, New York. The paternal grandfather was Caleb Lobdell, a native of England, who emigrated to the United States previous to the war of the Revolution. An effort was made by his Government to capture him and claim his service, but he eluded his would-be captors. He settled in Montgomery county, New York, and there reared a large family. Noble Lobdell married his first wife, the mother of our subject, in Montgomery county, and to them were born five sons and a daughter; the mother died in Erie county, New York, when David C. was a lad of nine years. The father married a second time, and removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he died in 1861. Fourteen children were born of the second marriage, eight sons and six daughters, all of whom are living except one. David C. was reared to the life of a farmer.

At the age of twenty-one years he was married to Miss Martha Sly, and soon after this event he removed to Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio; he was first engaged in agricultural pursuits, and then bought an interest in a stone quarry, which he assisted in operating three or four years. In 1856 he moved with his family to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. In 1861 he came to Wonewoc township and bought a farm of 160 acres, which was nearly as it had been designed by the hand of nature. In September, 1881, he exchanged this property and removed to Wonewoc, where he has since lived. His wife died in April, 1888; she was a native of Montgomery county, New York, and a woman of many virtues; the year of her birth is 1818.

Mr. and Mrs. Lobdell had a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Noble who served in the late war, has been engaged in railroad business for twenty years; Daniel also served in the war of the Rebellion; he died of disease in the hospital in Nashville, in April, 1863; Franklin served his country as a member of the Forty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; he is now a resident of Sauk county; Charles is a resident of Dale, Wisconsin; Robert lost his life by accident in Minneapolis, December 19, 1888; Herman is a resident of Wonewoc; the eldest daughter, Rhenna, died at the age of nineteen years; Mrs. Mallow is the second in order of birth; Emma married George Pollock, and died April 2, 1882. Mr. Lobdell is well-known throughout the county, and is worthy of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

JOHN WHITE, one of the most prosperous farmers of Juneau county, of which he was a pioneer in the fall of 1851, who resides on section 13, Fountain township, was born in Somersetshire, England, May 29, 1828. His father, Jacob White, was a prosperous farmer, and his mother was an intelligent and amiable woman, whose maiden name was Clements.

In the early part of 1849 the parents and

five children, two sons and three daughters, emigrated to America, the oldest son and daughter remaining in England, never coming to this country. The family landed in New York about the middle of March, and about the 1st of April started westward for Wisconsin. The subject of our sketch remained in Buffalo, New York, for about two months, working at his trade of carpentry and joiner work, when he rejoined the family in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. One of the daughters remained in New York State as the wife of William Smeton, and they settled in Cattaraugus county. Later, owing to the sudden and strange disappearance of her husband, who went to Buffalo on business and was never again heard from, she removed to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where she was remarried and removed to Kansas, in which latter place she died. The family thus consisted of two sons and two daughters and two sons-in-law on coming to Wisconsin. They settled in York township, Dane county, where they remained until they moved to Juneau county, to which the sons-in-law, William and George Hemiffan, removed in the spring of 1851, the subject of our sketch following in the fall of the same year.

Mr. White entered 160 acres of Government land, which he has since increased by sixty acres, making 220 acres of as choice farming land as is to be found in the county. This was then wild and uncultivated, but by industrious and persistent effort has been rendered very productive. About three years after he made his claim his parents came on from Columbia county, and lived with him until their death, the father dying on December 30, 1860, and the mother in March, 1869. They were a most worthy couple, and were greatly lamented by their family and friends.

Mr. White was married in February, 1858, to Mary Capstick, an estimable lady, who was born in Yorkshire, England, February 3, 1840. Her parents were George and Margaret Capstick. The family emigrated to America in 1849, first settling in Waukesha, Wisconsin, whence they removed to Juneau county in the fall of 1855, and settled on section 13, in Fountain township, where the mother died in May, 1883, and the father in March, 1888. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters, one son dying in England, and an infant daughter dying on the passage to America, two sons and three daughters surviving in 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. White have eight children, three sons and five daughters: Margaret E., wife of D. D. Farrell, of Fountain, Fillmore county, Minnesota; Walter G., who married Mary Taylor, daughter of William Taylor; Louisa A., wife of William Taylor, Jr.; Ella M., wife of Charles H. Kilmer; Edwin I.; George J., who married Emma Taylor; Emma J., widow of Dyer N. Curtis, son of John H. Curtis, her husband having been an employé of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and was killed December 11, 1891; and Dora E. The oldest daughter, Martha A., died when three years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. White have a pleasant home, and have never made a change of residence since their marriage, but have lived here for more than forty years, witnessing the country change from a wilderness to its present prosperous and populous state. As respected pioneers they are widely known, and have many warm personal friends in their community.

Mr. White has been closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the country. He assisted in organizing his town, was for many years an efficient member of the Town Board, acting for six years as chairman of

that body. In his early voting days he was a Democrat, but since the formation of the Republican party he has affiliated with that organization.

Thus we have traced sixty-four years of the earthly pilgrimage of an industrious, intelligent and honest man, who has succeeded, both financially and socially, by those attributes which might with safety be taken as a sure recipe for the attainment of prosperity and the esteem of all worthy men.

ANDREW CARTER, attorney and counselor at law, Wonewoc, Wisconsin, is also a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, and it is fitting that his name should be recorded in this county's history, as one of her loyal and patriotic citizens. He was born in Niagara county, New York, January 16, 1832, a son of William Carter, who was also a native of the State of New York. In the fall of 1847 the Carter family emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settled on a wild tract of land in Green county, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. Andrew Carter is one of a family of nine, four sons and five daughters. He was reared to the occupation of a farmer, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits when the call came for men to go out in defense of the nation's flag. He enlisted November 14, 1861, in Company M, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until January 20, 1865, when he was discharged by reason of the expiration of his term. He was with his regiment in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi. He was never wounded in battle, but contracted a severe fever, which continued two months; during the time of this illness he was at Helena, Arkansas. Upon leaving the army he returned to Green county, and in the autumn of 1866 he came to Juneau county.

He purchased a farm in Wonewoc township, on which he resided until 1888, when he removed to the village. He has long been a student of the law, but turned his attention to the profession in 1874, and later was admitted to the bar at Mauston. Since locating in Wonewoc he has given his entire time to legal business, and while his practice is a general one he makes a specialty of pension claims. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, although for many years he was identified with the Republicans; he voted for Fremont in 1856, for Lincoln in 1860, and 1864 again; in 1868 he cast his suffrage for General Grant; later he became a supporter of the Greenback party, but is now a Democrat.

Mr. Carter was married in 1850, to Miss Marion Duncan, and to them have been born three children, two sons and a daughter. For forty-five years Mr. Carter has been a resident of Wisconsin, and has assisted in the changes which has placed it among the banner States of the Union.

CHARLES A. LEICHT, of New Lisbon, editor and publisher of the Juneau County *Argus*, is a native of this county, born at New Lisbon, October 6, 1861. His father, Andrew Leicht, is a native of Germany and a well-known citizen of New Lisbon. Charles A. received his literary education in the public schools of his county. Having determined upon the study of law, he entered the office of A. C. Wilkinson, who was formerly a prominent attorney of Juneau county, but is now a resident of

Crookston, Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar June 10, 1884, after which he practiced one year with Mr. Wilkinson.

At the end of this period he was appointed Postmaster at New Lisbon, under President Cleveland's administration; he served a term of four years, resigning early in the administration of President Harrison. He had purchased his paper before the close of his term as Postmaster.

The Juneau County *Argus* advocates the principles of the Democratic party; it is a well edited sheet, newsy and quite abreast of the times in the newspaper world. Mr. Leicht has officiated as City Clerk of New Lisbon for two years. In 1883 he compiled the index for the Assembly Journal, and performed the same service again in 1891. In both cases he was highly complimented upon the accuracy and completeness of the work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs both to the blue lodge and chapter.

He was married March 4, 1885, to Miss M. E. Sargent, a daughter of Edward Sargent of Milwaukee, and of this union three children have been born, William F. Vilas, Don M. Dickinson and an infant son.

HENRY DODSWORTH, a prominent farmer and highly respected citizen of Juneau county, resides on section 4, in the township of Wonewoc. He is one of the earliest pioneers of this vicinity, and has contributed much toward its advancement by his influence. He was born in Minskip, Yorkshire, England, in 1829. His parents were Christopher and Mary (Wood) Dodsworth. His mother died when he was but a small lad, and he lost his father when he was about twenty years of age. Our subject was the youngest of ten children, the family consisting of six sons and four daughters. Only three brothers and one sister are in America. The first of the family to cross the Atlantic was the youngest sister, Isabel, the wife of Henry Curtis. They settled in Cuyahoga county, near Cleveland, Ohio. She is now deceased. The next to brave the ocean voyage were Henry and George, who came in 1852. They went directly to Euclid, Ohio. The latter now lives in Indiana. William Dodsworth crossed the ocean two years later, and now lives in Euclid, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

Henry, the subject of this sketch, served in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late war. He was enrolled on February 13, 1865. This company was commanded by Captain Alexander McIntosh. Sixteen of our subject's neighbors enlisted at the same time, and served in the same company. His regiment formed a part of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps. Immediately after enlisting, they went by way of Nashville, Tennessee, to Murfreesboro, and thence to Tahunona, returning later to Nashville, where they remained until they were discharged, which was on September 21, 1865. Our subject was sick while in the service, and it was some time after his return before he was restored to comparative health. At this writing, 1892, he is not thoroughly well and strong, still suffering from the effects of his army service.

He was married December 11, 1858, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Demline, a native of Euclid, Ohio, where she was born October 6, 1842. She was a daughter of John and Hannah Demline, natives of Yorkshire, England, who came to this country in their

younger days. Her father died in Mayfield, Ohio, when she was about four years of age. Her mother is still living (1892) in Euclid, much esteemed by all who know her. Mrs. Dodsworth was one of five children, three of whom are living. Of these three, she is the eldest. George, her brother, is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. He was a soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Battery, in the late war, and has been for many years a member of the police force of Cleveland. Sarah Jane, her only remaining sister, is a widow of Byron Meeker, and lives in Collinwood, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodsworth came to Juneau county in November, 1865, and have lived in their present location ever since. They have eight children, four sons and four daughters: Henry C., William John, George Edwin, and Charles Gester; Mary Isabel, the eldest daughter, married Henry Rickard, who was accidentally killed by his threshing machine, October 2, 1892, leaving three small children to the care of his wife; Adeline E., the second daughter, is the wife of John Dewey; Fanny A. is the wife of John Britt; and Nellie E. is at home with her parents.

Mr. Dodsworth has 160 acres in his home farm, which he has very greatly improved since he has had it, erecting on it a large and comfortable residence and good barns for his stock and grain, besides other modern conveniences for the convenient handling of the farm products. He is numbered among the most substantial agriculturists of the county, and is universally respected for his honorable dealing and intelligence in all departments of his life.

His war record is an honorable one, and he now belongs to the fast diminishing number of veterans of the late war, which, of itself, is always a passport in the regard of an American of the Northern States.

Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and was a thorough friend of the Union, which he helped to continue, and deserves the highest regard of the country for his services.

His life is an incentive to all young men who have their own way to make in the world, showing what intelligent effort, persistent industry and honest dealing can accomplish; not only bringing a competence, but also engaging the esteem of all good fellow citizens.

JOHN CRAPP, a resident of Tomah, is a pioneer of Monroe county, the date of his first arrival in this section being the month of June, 1855. He was born in Cornwall, England, August 22, 1828, being a son of Charles and Amy Crapp, the former a farmer by occupation, which calling he followed in the land of his birth until death called him to his final home. John Crapp was one of their three children—two sons and one daughter—and was the only one of the family to come to the United States. His brother was named Francis and his sister Jane, now the wife of John Hawken.

John Crapp was brought up to a knowledge of farming under the instruction of his father, and on the 16th of August, 1849, was married to Miss Jane Hicks, who was born June 3, 1833. In the fall of 1854 he and his wife came to America, landing at New York city from the ship Badger Girl on October 3 of the same year. Mr. Crapp's family then consisted of his wife and two children. They were accompanied by Mrs. Crapp's brother, William C. Hicks, and by her mother, Mrs. Dinah Hicks, whose husband, the father of Mrs. Crapp, had died at Cornwall, England. The party came directly to Rochester,

Racine county, this State, where an uncle of Mr. Crapp's was living, and arrived there October 11, 1854. After remaining there until June, 1855, they came to Monroe county. Mrs. Crapp's mother resided with her until her death, which occurred November 3, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety years. The brother is now the Rev. William C. Hicks, a Congregational minister, and is a resident of Cromwell, Union county, Iowa. Mr. Crapp first came to Monroe county in 1855, and selected as their future abiding place the town of Tomah, entering some Government land. They walked the distance from Baraboo to La Crosse, where the land office was situated, following an Indian trail most of the way. After a residence of about nine years on the land which he had entered he sold out and purchased a farm about two miles west of Tomah, on which they resided for about eighteen years. He then sold his farm and purchased land adjoining, which he still owns. In 1884 he leased his farm and removed to Tomah, where he and his wife have a pleasant home and are enjoying a much needed rest after the toil and heat of the day. In the fall of 1855 Mr. Crapp assisted Robert E. Gillette to build a log house on the present site of Tomah, which was the first building erected thereon.

During his long residence in Monroe county Mr. Crapp has become well-known, and from the very beginning he has identified himself with the growth and prosperity of the section in which he resides. He is at present a member of the City Council, and he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for at least a quarter of a century. Their children are as follows: Edmund J., born October 15, 1850, died August 28, 1852, in England; William H., born May 2, 1852, in England, is an engineer, residing in Ashland; Ida E., born May 19, 1854, is the wife of Charles W. Taft, of La Grange; Emily J., born June 22, 1856, married Mr. Johnson, and resides in Tomah; Fred J., born April 9, 1859, died November 26, 1863; Etta A., born May 25, 1861, is the wife of William N. Barber, of West Superior, Wisconsin; Charlie F., born July 22, 1863, died September 15, 1866; and Ella E., born September 14, 1867, and died June 11, 1890.

P. J. HANSEN, one of the prominent members of agricultural and commercial circles of Monroe county, is the subject of the following biographical notice: He is a native of Germany, born in 1845, a son of L. and Cecelia (Hemblock) Hansen. The parents were also natives of Germany, and in 1857 emigrated to the United States. They purchased a farm in Richland county, Wisconsin; and removed thence, at the end of five years, to Monroe county; here they bought a tract of 160 acres, which they improved and occupied until death. They reared a family of six children: Kate is the wife of A. G. Millhauer, of New Lisbon, and the mother of two children; P. J. is the subject of this notice; Annie, wife of William Kuhn, of Sauk county, Wisconsin, is the mother of seven children; Herbert married Amelia Simon, and they have two children; Tillie is the wife of Henry Smith, of Cashton, and they have one child; William married Agatha Van Rendon, of Jefferson township, and they have four children.

P. J. Hansen, the second of this family, embarked in business on his own account in 1869. He bought a tract of eighty acres, and has since devoted much of his time to the improvement of the same. In 1881 he opened

a hardware store in Cashton, and later added farming implements and tinware to the stock; he has done a good, paying business, and has drawn patronage from a wide section of country. He has also dealt extensively in railroad ties and hoop-poles for a number of years. He has brought his land to a high state of cultivation, and has greatly increased its value by the erection of first-class buildings.

Mr. Hansen was married in 1869 to Miss Usler Berge, a daughter of Henry and Eva (Cromer) Berge, residents of Monroe county. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Eva. Miss Usler Berge died in 1872, and in 1878 Mr. Hansen married Zillia Berge, and they have had five children: Henry, Mary, John, Katie and Annie. The family are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church.

EDGAR ABBOTT, Chairman of the township of Sheldon, and one of the prominent farmers of this community, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1852, a son of James D. and Sallie Fidelia (Sale) Abbott. His parents were also natives of the Keystone State, and there were married; they removed to Wisconsin in 1857, and bought a farm in the township east of Sheldon; there they lived until 1872, when they disposed of this property. Mr. Abbott then purchased another tract in Wilton township, consisting of 140 acres; this he has placed under good cultivation, and has improved with first class buildings. He and his wife reared a family of six children: James Newell is living in Pennsylvania; Versil married Miss Mary Dratt, and they have three children; Edgar is the subject of this notice; Harriet Amanda is the wife of Fred Walker, a druggist at Howard, Dakota; L. R. is a physician and surgeon; he married Miss Ella Sewell, a daughter of Harry Sewell; Polly Fidelia is a talented teacher in the schools of St. Paul, Minnesota. Edgar Abbott assisted his father on the farm, and attended school during the winter seasons until he had attained his majority. He then turned his attention to the profession of teaching, and for seven years devoted himself to this calling with marked success.

He was married in 1876, to Miss Maria Warren, a daughter of Edward and Fannie Warren, residents of Wellington township, Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of five children: Hattie May, Claudia Hulbert, Ethel Mabel and Robert; one beautiful child died at the age of four years.

Mr. Abbott is now serving his fourth term as chairman of the township; he has been Treasurer and Supervisor a number of terms, and has always given excellent satisfaction in his management of public affairs. Politically he is identified with the Republican party.

D. M. FULMER, one of the most prominent business men of Sheldon township, Monroe county, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of Joseph and Caroline (Barge) Fulmer, also natives of the Keystone State. The parents emigrated to Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1856; the father bought a tract of 200 acres of land, which he improved, and where he made his home the remainder of his life; his death occurred March 26, 1891, at the age of sixty-nine years; his wife died the same year, aged sixty-four years. They were people of ster-

ling traits of character, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew them. They reared a family of nine children, all of whom are living and residents of Monroe and Vernon counties: D. M., the subject of this notice, is the oldest of the family; Levi is married and following agricultural pursuits; Emma is the wife of L. McVey; Frank married Miss Sallie Hollenback; Lucinda is the wife of George Wallace; Justus married Miss Amelia Orrison; Fremont married Miss Hollenback; Orlando and Allie are both on the homestead.

Upon reaching his majority Mr. Fulmer entered the profession of teaching, and followed this useful vocation for a number of terms; he was principal of the Ontario schools in 1879 and 1880. In the latter year he purchased the mill property in Sheldon township, which consists of fifty-one acres; he improved the flour and saw mills by putting in modern machinery; the flour mill is furnished with the latest improved roller process. The patronage of both establishments is constantly increasing, and the business has paid a satisfactory dividend. Mr. Fulmer also has the agency for agricultural implements, farm machinery, wagons and buggies, the commissions from which aggregate a nice sum in the course of the year. He is the owner of the Sidney Waite farm, a tract of 420 acres of rich, fertile land, having extensive improvements.

Mr. Fulmer was married in 1874, to Miss Lottie Douglass, a daughter of E. D. Douglass, of Hillsborough, Vernon county, Wisconsin. Four children have been born of this union: Clarence L., a pupil of the Sparta high school; Joseph W., Junie and Vera. In politics our worthy subject is a radical Republican, and is a power to his party in the township and county. For four years he served as chairman of his township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has filled all the chairs of the order at Ontario. He is a man of broad public spirit, entertains liberal views on all questions affecting the masses, and is greatly respected by his fellowmen.

LUTHER H. WEED, an intelligent and progressive citizen of New Lisbon, and an honored veteran of the late war, was born at Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 11, 1830. His father was Enoch Weed, also a native of the Bay State, and his mother was Silence Blake. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His father and mother lived all their lives on the old homestead in Massachusetts.

The subject of our sketch was one of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Four of the brothers are still living (1892), their ages ranging from fifty-six to eighty years.

Our subject lived in his native State until he had attained the age of twenty and had learned the carpenter's trade. Having lost his mother when he was only twelve years of age, he was early thrown on his own resources and had taken care of himself from the time he was thirteen. From that age to his twentieth year was spent in perfecting himself in his trade, at which he became very skillful. He then began to look wistfully toward the West, the reputed direction of the Star of Empire, and from looking it was only a step to following. Gathering together his effects he started on his long journey, stopping at various places as he traveled westward and working at his trade. In 1853 he arrived at Racine, Wisconsin, where he was for a time in the employ of J. I. Case, a well-

known manufacturer of that place. Later he was employed at various other points. In September, 1864, he enlisted at Racine, in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, Captain W. F. Gibbs in command. His regiment went directly to Nashville from Racine, and thence to Marietta, Georgia, where he joined his regiment, taking part in General Sherman's celebrated march to the sea, at the termination of which he and his regiment took part in the Grand Review at Washington. He was not wounded in battle but was quite seriously and permanently injured while engaged in destroying the railroad near Columbia, South Carolina. He was a brave soldier and performed his duty faithfully and well during that terrible internecine conflict.

In January, 1869, he was married to Miss Almira Hinton, an estimable young lady, and a daughter of Thomas Hinton, a well known and highly respected citizen. They have three children, one son and two daughters. George C., their only son, married Miss Knudson of Racine. Their daughters are named Minnie and Rubie, both intelligent young ladies.

Mr. Weed has spent many years in New Lisbon, having come to that city in 1858, and has since regarded it as his home, although he entered the army from Racine. Industrious and economical, he has acquired a competence, in the accumulation of which he has never departed from his customary integrity, or lost the regard of his friends.

NICHOLAS T. LAWRENCE, Postmaster at New Lisbon, is a well-known citizen of Juneau county, Wisconsin. He was born in county Cornwall, England, May 30, 1830, a son of Bartholomew Lawrence, who died in his native land in 1872; the mother died when Nicholas T. was in his seventh year, and the father married a second time. The family consisted of nine children, eight sons and a daughter. The first of the family who came to America was Richard; in 1852 Nicholas T. arrived in the United States, and the following year the eldest brother, Bartholomew, came with his wife and six children. Richard and Bartholomew settled in Buffalo, New York. One brother, Charles T., emigrated to Australia; two brothers, Frederick F. and Alfred T. died in England. Upon landing on this shore Nicholas T. Lawrence went directly to Buffalo, New York, where his brother Richard was then living. In the fall of 1854 he went to Chicago, where he passed the following winter; in the spring of 1855 he came to Juneau county, Wisconsin, and purchased a piece of land. He settled permanently in New Lisbon, in 1856, and engaged in carpentry.

As his services were not in demand in those early days in Juneau county, Mr. Lawrence went with a party to the South and spent the winters of 1859–'61 in the construction of the Vicksburg & Texas railroad which afterward proved of great service to the Confederates.

On December 31, 1863, he enlisted in the Tenth Wisconsin Light Artillery under Captain Y. V. Bebee; he joined his command at Charlestown, Tennessee, and in May, 1864, was transferred to General Kilpatrick's cavalry. The first battle in which he participated was Resaca; he was in the siege of Atlanta, marched with Sherman to the sea and went on to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review. He had been transferred to the Twelfth Wisconsin Light Artillery, but continued under General Kil-

patrick. He was on active duty during the entire term of his enlistment, never missing a call to action or roll call of his command. His health was broken by exposure, and he contracted asthmatic and bronchial troubles from which he has never recovered.

Mr. Lawrence has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary Lewis, died in 1873. His second union was to Mrs. Laura A. Salisbury, widow of Samuel Salisbury, who was a soldier in the late war and lost his life in the service. Mrs. Lawrence was born in the State of New York and came West with her parents when a young child; her maiden name was Laura T. Foster. Mr. Lawrence is an honored member of the G. A. R., W. P. Mitchell Post, No. 61, which was named in honor of the first soldier from New Lisbon, who fell in battle. He was a faithful soldier and as a citizen he is worthy of the high regard and esteem in which he is held.

LEOPOLD HOFMEISTER, who resides on section 30, in the town of Wonewoc, is one of the pioneer citizens of Juneau county, having come to this county in 1863. He was born in Wurttemberg, Germany, on November 15, 1831. His father was Maurice Hofmeister, who died in his native land in 1849. The mother survived her husband a number of years. Our subject was one of six children, five sons and a daughter. The first who came to America was his brother Maurice, in 1852. He settled in New York, and went into the army, and has never been heard from since. In 1854, Leopold, his brother Casper and his sister Dora, came to this country together. Casper settled in Pennsylvania, dying in 1886. Dora married and settled in Philadelphia. The other two children never came to this country.

Leopold first located in Pennsylvania, where he owned a farm. He was married on February 5, 1859, to Miss Katie Link, who was born in Buffalo, New York. Her father was Matthias Link and her mother Agnes Link. Later, the family removed to Pennsylvania, but afterward returned to the State of New York, where the mother died, in Dunkirk, in that State, where the father still resides. Mrs. Hofmeister was one of ten children, seven daughters and three sons, all but two sisters still surviving, and all of whom are residents of Dunkirk, New York.

In 1868, Mr. Hofmeister came to Juneau county and bought sixty acres of his present farm. Here he has since lived and prospered. He has a fine farm, which is largely increased from its first dimension. Mr. and Mrs. Hofmeister have six children, four sons and two daughters: Agnes, George, Amelia, John, Bert and Walter,—all but the two oldest having been born at their present home. They have a pleasant home and are surrounded with many comforts, all of which they have accumulated by industry and care. Mr. Hofmeister is a Republican, but is not a politician in the strict sense of the word. Both are much esteemed by the community at large, and have a large number of warm personal friends.

REV. GEORGE H. MABBETT, a superannuated minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, has given many years of service to the cause of the Master, and has earned the retirement he was compelled by advancing years to take. He was born at Silton, Huntingdonshire, England, July 25, 1816, and is now (1892) in his seventy-

seventh year. His parents, William and Mary Mabbott, remained in England through life; they reared a family of eight children, but few survive.

On the evening of the 6th of June, 1835, Mr. Mabbott united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, having been converted to the faith of this denomination a short time previous. In 1847 he began to preach as a local minister of the church. He was united in marriage April 5, 1855, to Miss Susanna Felling, a daughter of Henry and Susanna Felling. All of Mrs. Mabbott's family excepting one sister, Mrs. Eliza Wada, are deceased. In September, 1855, Mr. and Mrs. Mabbott landed in America after a voyage from England, and about the middle of the October following they reached Green county, Wisconsin. They became connected with the United Brethren Church, and for seven years Mr. Mabbott was local preacher of that denomination. At the end of this period he entered the itinerant ministry, and was sent by the conference to Elroy in the autumn of 1862; for two years he was pastor of the church at that place, and in the meantime purchased his present farm on section 7, Wonewoc township. At the expiration of the two years at Elroy he traveled the Lima mission and the Wilton circuit for two years. He had now become advanced in years, and, as an active continuance in the ministry would necessitate his being absent from his family much of the time, he decided to retire from the work and permit his name to be placed upon the list of superannuated ministers. He has been faithfully and earnestly engaged in the cause he espoused many years ago, and during all this time he has been ably assisted by his wife. Mrs. Mabbott joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church at the age of sixteen years, and her life has been one of Christian precept and example. As president of the Woman's Missionary Association she has done most efficient service, and in an especial manner has exerted a wide influence for good.

Mr. and Mrs. Mabbott are the parents of four children: Mary Ann; William H.; Sarah L. and Arthur E. The daughters are also associated with the church.

PETER FLOCK, who is extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jefferson township, was born in Germany, in 1835, and is a citizen of this country by adoption. His parents, Herman and Aphlonia Flock, emigrated to the United States in 1857, making the voyage on one of the first steamers that crossed the ocean. They came directly to La Crosse, and from this point looked the situation over. They selected a place near Newark, Monroe county, on which they settled. They had a family of six children, of whom Peter is the third-born. After his arrival in this county he worked two years for wages. He and his brother then bought a forty-acre tract of land on section 10, Jefferson township. As soon as he was able he purchased his brother's interest and devoted his energies to the improvement of the same. As his means increased he invested in land, until he owned 400 acres.

Mr. Flock was married to Miss Gertrude Smith, whose family crossed the sea in the same vessel as her husband. This union has been blessed in the birth of six sons and a daughter: Herman married Miss Katie Funger, and they have three children; they reside on a tract of 120 acres, the gift of the father; Agnes is the wife of John Willger,

and they have one child; Sophronia is the wife of Anton Leis, and to them have been born three children: Jasper, Katie and Mary, —all at home. Mr. Flock has often been elected to the office of Supervisor, and in politics affiliates with the Democratic party, although he is independent in his views. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a Trustee of the society of St. Mary's.

In 1864 he was drafted into the service of the Union army, and joined the Thirty-second Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry; he was wounded in an engagement January 2, 1865, and was confined in the hospital at Goldsborough for two months; he participated in the battle at Bentonville, May 19, 1865. After the surrender he returned to his home and resumed his occupation of agriculture. He now has under cultivation 280 acres of rich, fertile land, and all the improvements are first-class. Through that diligence and close application characteristic of his nationality, Mr. Flock has accumulated a handsome estate.

HENRY C. HASKELL, proprietor of the Vernon Hotel, Ontario, Wisconsin, was born in the State of Ohio in 1832, a son of Silas and Sarah (Graham) Haskell, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The parents removed with their families to Perry, Lake county, Ohio, and there were married. After this event they removed to Sturgis, Michigan, where they kept hotel for two years; thence they moved to Canada, but after a period of four years returned to Michigan and settled at Newport; from this point they went to Mount Clemens, Macomb county, Michigan, where they spent two years.

In 1844 they came to Illinois and located in Lake county, about seven miles from Waukegan, which was at that time called Little Fort. Here Mr. Haskell was engaged in building until 1848, when he removed his family to Logan county; there he turned his attention to farming in 1855, and also operated a wagon shop. In 1856 he moved with his family to Vernon county, Wisconsin, bought land and carried on a general farming business until 1864, when he went to Viroqua and retired from active pursuits. He died in 1883, aged eighty-one years. To him and his wife were born ten children; the mother died, and he was married a second time in 1868, to Mrs. Allison, of Viroqua, who died in 1882. Mr. Haskell was an active, enterprising man, and did his share in the development of the frontier into one of the most prosperous sections of the Union. Henry C. is the second of the family. He remained with his father, assisting on the farm and in the wagon-shop until he was twenty-one years of age. He then rented land on his own account, which he cultivated one season, working at the carpenter's trade in connection with his agricultural pursuits. The following year, 1854, he was married, and during the summer season worked at house-building; the winter was spent at work in a wagon-shop. In 1855 he came to Wisconsin, arriving here with a team of horses, a cow and a few household goods; his cash capital was twenty-five cents.

His first investment was in forty acres of land on Coon prairie; he traded his horses for two yoke of oxen, and began breaking the land and making improvements; four months later he sold the tract of land for $400 more than he paid for it; he then purchased eighty acres, which he sold in five weeks at a profit of $400. After these oper-

ations he took a trip through Iowa and Minnesota, but found no location that suited him better than the one he had selected in Wisconsin. Upon his return he bought eighty acres, one-half of which he improved and made his home until 1862; the other half he sold to his brother for $1,000. In 1863 he was drafted; during the year the family suffered from sickness. This increase in expenses and the paying of commutation money necessitated the selling of the farm. In 1864 he removed to Ontario and was engaged in different enterprises for a year. He then took a contract for getting out 275,000 feet of lumber—pine logs. The following spring he traded his house and lot for a homestead interest in 120 acres of land, and bought forty acres to complete the quarter, which, when surveyed, measured 178 acres; he proved his claim and made additional purchases until he had a fine farm of 278 acres. This he divided in three parts and sold in 1878. He then returned to Ontario, where he embarked in the real-estate business and running a stage. In 1874 he exchanged some village property for the Vernon House, which he exchanged for other village property; he also sold the stage route and teams, and exchanged his possessions for 185 acres near the village. Here he lived eight years, and then again exchanged his land for the hotel, which he is now occupying.

Mr. Haskell was married March 15, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Hobbs, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Haman) Hobbs, and the seventh of a family of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell have had born to them a family of five children: Emma Jane, wife of Richard Chandler, died in 1876, at the age of twenty-one years; Salina Tempus, wife of E. W. Joseph, is the mother of two sons and two daughters; Alice, a promising girl of sixteen, is deceased; David Edgar, married Alice Sinclair; Mary Josephine is living in the village. The mother of these children died in 1873, sincerely mourned by her family and a wide circle of friends. In July, 1874, Mr. Haskell was married to Miss Emma Hurt, daughter of Lysander and Tursia (Tidrick) Hurt. Two children have been born of this union: Henry L. and Blanche. Politically, our subject affiliates with the Republican party. He is one of those worthy pioneers, who endured many trials and privations, and aided in placing this county in the front rank of the best in the State.

GUSTAV OLSEN, one of the pioneers of Monroe county, was born in Norway, in 1838, a son of Ole and Helena Olsen; the father still survives, at the age of seventy-six years; he is a farmer by occupation, and carries on this industry with great intelligence; his wife died in 1860, aged fifty-eight years. Our subject obtained his education in the old country, and in 1861 emigrated to the United States, in search of the fortune the New World might hold for him. He came directly to Monroe county, and homesteaded 160 acres; he devoted his time and energies to the cultivation and improvement of this tract until 1864, when he was drafted into the army; he served until the cessation of hostilities, in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participating in the front, at Petersburg and Richmond. After he was mustered out, he returned to his home, and proved up on the land he had taken. During the three years following his return from the war, he had some very bitter experience; when he left for the front, he said good-bye to a loving wife and beautiful

son, a promising child, and while he was away the child was burned to death, and the mother was driven distracted through grief. Mr. Olsen worked in the face of many adversities, for several years, but his labors have been justly rewarded; he now has a pleasant home on the farm, on which he resided with his family until 1889. In that year he came to Cashton, and established a furniture store, in which he is doing a good business.

He is a man of excellent ability, and has represented the people of the township as Supervisor for six years, and has been Town and School Clerk for eleven years.

Mr. Olsen was married in 1860, in his native land, to Katharina Isaacson, whose parents lived and died in Scandinavia. Six children have been born of this union, only two of whom are living: Edward is now on the farm, and Engbard is the wife of Peter Bruting, a farmer of Vernon county, Wisconsin; Olaf died at sea on the voyage to America; Engbard died in this county, at the age of one year; Isaac met with death from fire; Gilbert died in 1888, at the age of fourteen years. The parents are both members of the Lutheran Church, in which faith they have reared their family. Mr. Olsen affiliates with the Republican party, and is a staunch supporter of its principles. He is a most exemplary man, a good neighbor, and has been a power in the development of the resources of his adopted country.

CHARLES D. CURTIS, New Lisbon's chief executive (1892) and a prominent merchant of that city, is a native of England, having been born in York, in 1842. He has, however, spent most of his life in this country, so that he is a most thorough American in his tastes and habits.

He was early bereft of his mother's care, she dying in England, in 1847, when our subject was five years of age; his father, M. L. Curtis, emigrated to the United States, in 1842, locating in Cook county, Illinois, near Chicago. Soon after his arrival in this country, our subject went to the home of his paternal uncle, Robert Curtis, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age.

In February, 1864, soon after attaining his majority, he entered the Union army as a member of Company F, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war. He enlisted at the time of his regiment's re-enlistment, and was stationed in Virginia and Maryland, most of the time doing service in scouting after the celebrated Colonel Mosby and his guerrilla band. In this branch of warfare, he took part in a number of hot skirmishes with his regiment, (which formed a part of what was known as the gallant Farnsworth's command). When General Lee surrendered to General Grant, the headquarters of their command was at Fairfax Courthouse, and the day after President Lincoln's assassination their command was sent in pursuit of John Wilkes Booth, the cowardly assassin; the following day they were called to Washington, to take part in the procession of the 17th of April, after which they resumed the pursuit of the murderer. His regiment bore an honorable part in the obsequies of the great martyred president.

The war closing, Mr. Curtis returned to his old home in Illinois, and for two years followed farming on his own account. In the spring of 1868, he came to New Lisbon, where he opened a small store, under the firm name of Hall & Curtis. After a year's

partnership, he bought the interest of Mr. Hall, continuing for a time alone, but later formed a partnership with Frank E. Hurd, under the firm name of Curtis & Hurd, which firm did business until 1872. At this time, Mr. Curtis again became sole proprietor, remaining such until 1881, when he sold out, and engaged in the grain and produce business. In 1882, he, in partnership with O. B. Chester, engaged in general mercantile business, under the firm name of Chester & Curtis, and as such, have become the leading mercantile house of the city. Since 1890, however, the firm name is Chester, Curtis & Co., a third partner having then been admitted. They are also largely interested in the grain and produce business. They have done considerable toward the upbuilding of the city, prominent among the enterprises with which they have been connected being the erection of the Park Hotel, which they still own. Mr. Curtis has erected a beautiful residence, complete with all the modern improvements. The grounds surrounding it are tastefully laid out, and rendered attractive by ornamental trees and shrubs. Altogether, it is one of the show places of the city.

He was elected, in 1886, to the office of president of the village, and re-elected to this position in 1887. After the municipality had assumed the dignity of a city, he was again elected to the position of chief executive, succeeding Henry Bierbauer, in 1892.

He was married in 1872, to a highly estimable lady, Mrs. Rebekah Wescott, *nee* Prouty, an educated and accomplished person, possessing many charms of person and character.

In his political affiliations, he is a Republican, ardently espousing its principles. In religious connections, he is a member of the Methodist Church, to the support of which he has always liberally contributed.

Of unswerving fidelity and integrity, intelligent and liberal-minded, energetic and progressive, he has established himself firmly in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and encircled himself with many friends.

GEORGE DINGER, one of the reliable farmers of Leon township, has been a resident of Monroe county since 1856, and is worthy of representation in this history of the section he has aided in developing. He is a native of Germany, born May 1, 1828, a son of George J. and Mary (Hersig) Dinger, also natives of the Fatherland. The parents came to La Crosse county, Wisconsin, in 1858, and purchased a farm near Rockland; there the father died in 1870, but the mother survived until 1891. George Dinger was reared in his own country, and according to the law attended school until he was fourteen years of age; he was also instructed in the faith of the Lutheran Church, in which he was confirmed at the age of fifteen years. When he had attained the age of twenty-four years he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and set sail for New York, where he landed after a sail of fifty-three days. He continued his journey to Utica, New York, where he remained six months, and thence he went to Oneida county, New York, where he spent two years. At the end of this period he pushed on to the frontier, and located in Livingston county, Illinois, whence he came to Wisconsin; he was first at Madison, and then for a time was employed in a mill on the Kickapoo river; later he was at Rock Island, and then went to La Crosse, and afterward to Leon valley; here he took up Government land, and made

a home which he occupied seven years. In 1863 he sold this place and removed to the place he now owns; he has a good farm of 300 acres, well improved with modern buildings, and many of the conveniences suggested by the civilization of the century.

Mr. Dinger was married in 1858, to Rachel Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Leonard Willson, and of this union twelve children were born: Mary, William, Rachel, George, Christina, Peter, Anna, Sam., Melvina, Henry, Susan and David; three of the children are married, and eight are under the parental roof. In politics Mr. Dinger adheres to the principles of the Republican party. He is a stanch supporter of all home enterprise, and favors the education of the masses. He is a man of much energy, and is greatly respected for his many sterling traits of character.

H. VANNETTEN, one of the leading farmers of Leon township, was born in Dutchess county, New York, April 6, 1835, a son of Hiram and Jane (Miller) Vannetten, also natives of the Empire State. He passed his boyhood and youth in the county of his birth, being trained to the details of agriculture, and gaining an elementary education in the district schools. His parents removed to Columbia county, New York, where they lived during their remaining years. In 1855 he joined the train of western emigrants, and did not stop in his journey until he reached Monroe county, Wisconsin. It was not long until he settled on his present farm, a tract of 400 acres of valuable land; the naturally fertile soil he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and the improvements are most substantial and in keeping with modern ideas of comfort and convenience; the residence is attractively situated in the midst of a lawn adorned with pine trees and shrubs, and the barns and sheds are arranged for the care of the live-stock.

Mr. Vannetten was married December 18, 1862, in this township, to Henrietta Jones, a native of Ontario, and a daughter of William S. and Mary Ann (Beaker) Jones, natives of Wales and Nova Scotia respectively; the parents came to Monroe county in 1855, and here spent the remainder of their lives; the mother died in 1877, at the age of sixty-eight years, and the father lived to be ninety. Mr. and Mrs. Vannetten are the parents of four children: Hiram W., Mary Elizabeth, Roy Henry and Charley. The daughter is now the wife of Albert Gillian, and before her marriage she was one of the popular and successful teachers of the county; Roy Henry died at the age of seven years and eight days, and Charley passed from this life aged seven years and eight months.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a man of good business ability, strictly honorable in all his dealings, and worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

BENJAMIN R. THOMPSON and his brother, Chesel G. Thompson, of Elroy, are numbered among the pioneers of Juneau county. The former was born in Jefferson county, New York, in January, 1831, and the latter, in Ohio, November 19, 1833. Their ancestors belonged to the Massachusetts colony, and emigrated to this country prior to the war of the Revolution; the paternal grandfather fought under Washington in this struggle, was taken prisoner by

the British, carried to England, but was exchanged before the end of the conflict; he immediately returned to America, and re-entered the army, serving until the close of the war. The father of our subjects, Chroel G. Thompson, married Catherine Bemis, a native of Vermont, and in 1833 they removed to Ohio and located in Geauga county; there they resided until 1844, when they came to Wisconsin, which was then a Territory; they settled in Dodge county on Government land, occupying the present site of Hustisford; Mr. Thompson assisted in the organization of the town. In September, 1854, the parents and two sons came to Juneau county; a widowed sister, Mrs. Lovina Nash, married Hiram Hurebert, and in 1861 removed to Juneau county; they are both deceased. The family settled at Wonewoc, where the father died in 1860; the mother survived until November, 1867. Chroel G. Thompson, Sr., was a most worthy man, and was highly respected; he possessed the strictest principles of integrity, and had the courage of his convictions; in politics he was a Whig, entertaining anti-slavery sentiments; but upon the organization of the Republican party he became identified with that body. He was not a member of church, but was a consistent Christian; his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The old homestead remained in the possession of the family until some time after the death of the parents.

Benjamin B. Thompson was married in 1853, to Elmira Harmon, a native of the State of Maine. He continued actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875, and still owns a fine farm in Plymouth township; in 1875 he embarked in the mercantile trade at Elroy, which he conducted six years; he then became interested in the lumber industry, and is one of the leading lumber merchants of Elroy. He and his wife have four children: Winfield Scott was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, January 3, 1854, and is married to Mary Bones; they have one daughter, Mary; Matilda is the widow of Melvin Roberts; Mary is the wife of A. W. Field; Nellie is the youngest.

Chroel G. Thompson, Jr., was married in Dodge county, Wisconsin, to Clarissa Wales, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Eleazer Wales, a pioneer of Wisconsin; three daughters have been born of this union: Della, wife of Asa Alexander; Alice, wife of Herman Newman; and Clara, wife of Henry Dodsworth.

B. B. and C. G. Thompson are among the well-known citizens of Juneau county, and are held in the highest esteem. Politically they are Republicans. B. B. Thompson has held a number of official positions, including Supervisor, Town and City Clerk.

JOB N. GRANT, of the town of Wonewoc, Juneau county, Wisconsin, is a well known representative citizen, and a member of one of the pioneer families of Juneau county. He was born in England, in 1832, and is a son of John Grant, who resides in the town of Plymouth.

John Grant was born in Gloucestershire, England, March 16, 1809. He was one of a family of six children, he and a sister, named Temperance, being the only ones of the family who ever came to America. His sister, before coming to America, was married in England to John Sharp. On coming to this country, they first located in Saratoga county, New York, later removing to Columbus, Ohio, where they both died. They left sev-

eral children. John Grant started for America in December, 1840, landing in the city of New York from the good ship Henry Wood, January 24, 1841. He resided in the State of New York until 1850, when he went to Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and afterward, in 1851, went to the town of Wonewoc, Juneau county, being one of the earliest settlers of that county. He resided in the town of Wonewoc until 1874, when he removed to Elroy, where he now lives. He has reached the advanced age of eighty-three years, though still comparatively robust and healthy. He has always been a man of great energy. He was married in England in the fall of 1831, to Mary Wallcraft, who died at the homestead in the town of Wonewoc, on June 26, 1870, leaving a husband and six children, of whom Job N. is the eldest. The next child in order of birth is Patience, born July 19, 1834; Esther was born July 18, 1836; Robert, John and Charles. Several children died in early life. On the 8th of December, 1870, Mr. John Grant was married to Emily Fowler, daughter of John H. Fowler, also a pioneer of Juneau county. She did not accompany her husband to America, but followed soon after with the children.

Mr. J. N. Grant came to Wisconsin with his father in 1850, being then eighteen years of age. He had received a common-school education in New York, and was reared in the occupation of farming. On coming to Juneau county, he engaged in the pioneer work of clearing the land, making roads, etc. In March, 1853, he started with a party of adventurers across the plains to California, and was absent from home six years and three months. On returning to Wisconsin, he purchased his present farm, or a part of it, and has resided here ever since, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is well known throughout Juneau county, as a successful, enterprising and progressive farmer, and as a worthy, intelligent citizen. In 1874 he was elected to the Assembly branch of the Legislature of Wisconsin, which position he filled satisfactorily. He is a chairman of the town of Wonewoc, which office he has held for many years.

He was married in 1859, to Julia Huff, a daughter of Solomon Huff. A sketch of Mr. Solomon Huff is found on page 801 in this work. Mrs. Grant was born in Pennsylvania in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have five children, three sons and two daughters: William R., Mary Emma, Barton, Lavina and Charles N.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Grant was in early life a Democrat, voting for James Buchanan in 1856, and for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, but he voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, as, with thousands of Democrats, he deemed it unwise to change the administration while the country was in the throes of a terrible war. He also voted for Grant in 1868, and later again supported the issues of the Democratic party. But Mr. Grant is not a partisan, and with him principle is stronger than party. Believing that the Alliance, or People's party, best represents the principles of honesty and justice, he has lately identified himself with that organization. He is esteemed by his fellow citizens for his integrity and progressive character, and has a host of warm personal friends.

DE WITT C. SEYMOUR is the owner and proprietor of the Montrose House, at Elroy, where he has resided since April, 1887; the hotel has been his property since 1882; it is situated on Railway street

and is a well appointed hostlery. Mr. Seymour is a native of Connecticut, born in Litchfield county, in April, 1828, a son of Henry Seymour; the father was a well-known citizen of Connecticut, and for many years was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He reared a family of four sons and a daughter, all of whom have passed away excepting the subject of this sketch and William S., who occupies the old home in Connecticut. At the age of seventeen years De Witt C. began to serve an apprenticeship as machinist; he became a very skillful workman and followed this occupation, together with engineering, many years. He went to Virginia in 1852 as engineer on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, holding the position four years; he then returned to Connecticut and soon secured a position on the New York Central; he was afterward connected with the Illinois Central for a short time, and then went to Milwaukee, where he engaged as machinist, remaining there from 1858 until the breaking out of the Civil war; during the latter part of his residence there he was employed by the city to operate a steam fire engine. In July, 1864, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, in the employ of the United States Government to look after railroads. In a short time he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after six weeks was able to start North; he remained in Cairo for a time, but came on to Chicago, where his strength and vigor were completely restored to him. It was about this time that he purchased a farm in Monroe county, which he still owns; he resided there until he came to Elroy.

Mr. Seymour was married in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and of the union two children were born, Irvin and Viola. He is well-known throughout Monroe and Juneau counties, and has a host of friends. He is a popular landlord with the traveling public, and merits the patronage he has so generously received.

JOHN J. SMITH, whose residence in Monroe county dates from 1855, was born in Tioga county, New York, in the township of Wego, October 8, 1840. His parents, John Martin and Experience (Forsythe) Smith, were natives of Vermont and New York, respectively; they reared a family of five sons and two daughters; the father was a carpenter by trade and followed that vocation all his life. In 1855, the family removed to Wisconsin and settled in Monroe county, where they endured all the privations and hardships incident to life on the frontier. John J. was a youth of fifteen years when the family came to the West; he was engaged in farm work, and also did carpentry, leading a quiet, uneventful life until the breaking out of the Civil war. October 7, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and was stationed at Benton's Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, at Fort Scott, and near Jefferson City; he was in many engagements with the bushwhackers and guerrillas. He was honorably discharged October 7, 1863. When the regiment left camp at Janesville, Wisconsin, for Chicago, there was a railroad accident, and Mr. Smith had a leg broken and received injuries in his back, from which he has never fully recovered.

He removed to the farm, which he now owns, in 1866; he has a fine, fertile tract of 197 acres, with excellent improvement in the way of buildings. He was married in 1864, November 13, to Helen Lavina Ingles, a woman of superior education and a capable

teacher in early days; she was born in Columbia county, New York, April 21, 1843, and was a child of six years when her parents came to Monroe county; she is a daughter of James and Armenia (Hutchins) Ingles, natives of New York; the mother died in February 28, 1888, but the father survives and makes his home with Mrs. Smith; they lived to celebrate the anniversary of their fiftieth wedding-day, an event long to be remembered by the rising generation; they reared a family of four sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Jessie, born July 10, 1877; they had four children to die in infancy.

Mr. Smith is a member of Lynn Post, No. 30, G. A. R. He is a man, honorable and upright in all his dealings and has the respect of his fellow-citizens.

H. MOSS, proprietor of Oak Lawn, is one of the prominent agriculturists of the county. He is a native of Ireland, born in county Tyrone, in 1832, a son of Edward and Sarah (Kelly) Moss; the father was born and reared upon the same farm as the son, it having been in the family for many years; the mother was a native of county Donegal, Ireland. Our subject was a lad of thirteen years when he came to America; he first settled near the city of Philadelphia, and was there employed as a dyer, in the factory of Richard Blundell. In 1854, he came to the West, stopping at Bremen, Illinois, where he remained two years; thence he removed to Monroe county, Wisconsin, and settled in Little Falls township, where he was one of the early settlers. He improved a good farm, which he sold in 1874, coming to Sparta to live; here he engaged in the live-stock trade, and in 1880 purchased Oak Lawn, a very valuable tract of 156 acres; the place is improved with a fine residence, built after a modern style of architecture, large and conveniently arranged barns, and sheds for the protection of live-stock; the residence is furnished in a fashion betraying great refinement and taste. Oak Lawn is a beautiful home, and Mr. and Mrs. Moss are surrounded with all the comforts of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Moss makes a specialty of breeding fine draft horses, and has some very superior, registered stock on his place. He has given some attention to the culture of small fruits and berries, and has been uniformly successful in this branch of agriculture.

At the age of twenty years he was married, in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, to Anna Murry, a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and a daughter of Daniel and Isabelle (McMonamie) Murry. Mr. Moss is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in political questions, especially of a local character; he has been chairman of the board of Little Falls township for four years, has served as Assessor three years, and has been Justice of the Peace; he was chairman of the board of Sparta township for five years; he was a member of the City Council of Sparta for two years, and was census enumerator in 1890. He is well informed upon all the topics of the day, is genial of manner, and has a host of friends in the county.

GEORGE W. PERRY, of the town of Plymouth, Juneau county, is a well-known citizen of this town. He was a worthy soldier in the war of the Rebellion, fighting bravely for the cause of the Union.

He was born in the State of New York, on November 16, 1841. His father was Frederick Stowell, who died when his son was but a year and a half old, and later the mother married Thomas Perry, and George W. took the name of his stepfather, which he has always retained. When the subject of this sketch was six years of age, his stepfather removed with the family to Wisconsin. Later, when George W. was about fourteen years old, the family removed to Juneau county, settling on section 5 in the town of Plymouth, where his parents lived until their death. The stepfather died at the old home, but the mother died some time before her husband's death, in St. Croix county, where she and Mr. Perry were staying temporarily.

Our subject was their only child. His own father, who was a native of England, was a physician, and Mrs. Perry was his second wife: he had several children by his first marriage. George W. Perry enlisted in March, 1864, in Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He and Charles H. Perry were comrades, belonging to the same company and enlisting at the same time. Joining General Grant's forces at Cold Harbor in the celebrated campaign in the wilderness, he participated in all of the important events attending the siege of Petersburg and the final collapse of the Rebellion. He was once severely wounded, which resulted in his absence for a short time. The circumstances of his being wounded were somewhat peculiar. He had been on picket duty for forty-eight hours, and during that time had had neither food nor sleep. The location was a dangerous one, and when he was relieved it was hazardous for him to attempt to leave his position, as the ball of the enemies and sharpshooters were flying all about him. Accordingly, he crawled to a tree near by and lay down between it and the enemy, and was almost instantly sound asleep. The keen eye of a sharpshooter had watched him, and he was quickly awakened by the sharp pain of a bullet from an enemy's gun. The ball inflicted a severe wound in his back, which resulted in his confinement in the hospital for a few weeks, when, unsolicited, he was given a furlough for thirty days, and returned home. He rejoined his regiment at the expiration of his furlough, continuing with it until the end of hostilities. Mr. Perry still suffers from the effects of this wound, which gives him increasing trouble as he advances in years.

Mr. Perry was married before the war, to Miss Hester Harris, who died in September, 1882. His present wife was Mrs. Mary Maloy, whose maiden name was Davidson. He has a daughter by his first marriage, Georgia Ann Hester Perry, and three children by his second marriage, Alice, Lulu and Clyde. Mrs. Perry has a daughter by her first marriage, named Mabel. Mr. Perry has a farm on section 7, where he resides.

He was a faithful soldier, and as a citizen enjoys the respect and esteem of his community.

CONRAD MILLER of Elroy is one of the pioneers of Juneau county, having come to the county in the spring of 1854. He was born in Germany on April 11, 1826. His father was William Miller. The parents never came to America, but continued to live in their native land until their death. Our subject was one of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom eventually came to America, Conrad having preceded them. He was reared to farming,

and in 1840 came to America, going directly to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he took up a claim of land. He was accompanied to this country by three other young men, all of whom went to Columbia county. They decided not to remain there, but to go farther north, into the woods, and secure work. Our subject worked in the winters and ran rafts of logs down the river in summer. He continued in the logging business for five years. He then came to the town of Wonewoc, Juneau county, and located, putting up a log house and beginning the life of a pioneer. There were but few residents of Wonewoc when he came. His first house, like all the pioneer houses, was built of logs, and the first election for the town of Wonewoc and Plymouth was held at his house. Only one quarter section of land had been entered when he located there. He remained where he first located until 1872, when he exchanged his first farm for that of Mr. C. G. Thompson, on Millard's Prairie. There he continued to reside until the fall of 1891, when he bought a house in Elroy, to which he removed, and where he and his estimable wife now live.

Mr. Miller was married in Portage, Wisconsin, in 1853, to Miss Anna Platz, a native of Germany, who came to the United States with her father and sisters, her mother having died in Germany. Mrs. Miller died in January, 1861, at their home in Wonewoc. By this marriage there are three children, a son and two daughters; Paulina, the eldest, resides in Janesville, Wisconsin; William resides in Elroy; and Bettie is the wife of Philip Bock, of Spooner, Wisconsin.

In February, 1861, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Caroline Brandt, a native of Germany, who came to this country with her parents when she was ten years of age. Her parents were William and Regina Brandt. They first settled in Milwaukee, five years later removing to Woodland, Sauk county, in the same State. Her father enlisted in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He died in the service at City Point, in August, 1864, leaving his wife with two daughters. The eldest, Dorotha, is the wife of Charles Swartz; Mrs. Miller is the younger of the sisters. Mrs. Miller's mother died September 27, 1871, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, where the father also lived at the time he enlisted. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have four children, three sons and a daughter: Lizzie is the wife of Robert Forbes; Charles married Nannie Mutch, and occupies the homestead in the town of Wonewoc; Gilbert is the next, and Oscar is the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the German Evangelical Church, and are old and esteemed citizens of Juneau county.

CHARLES H. SHERMAN, of the town of Plymouth, Juneau county, is a representative of one of the early families of this county, and is also a veteran soldier of the Rebellion.

His father, Jonathan T. Sherman, was born in the State of New York, in 1816, being a descendant of one of the early families of that State, and when a boy removed with his father to the State of Ohio. Jonathan T. Sherman married Julia A. Colmer, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1815, and came with her parents to Athens county, Ohio, when but two years old. In 1852, Jonathan T. Sherman removed with his family from Ohio to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and in 1858 the family removed to Juneau county, settling on section 7 in the town of

Plymouth. Here the father died, on June 24, 1875. He had four sons: Leander, the eldest, resides in the town of Plymouth, his farm forming a part of the original homestead of his father; William H. is the second in order of birth; Melvin C. is a resident of the State of Nebraska; Andrew Smith, the youngest of the family, lives in Elroy. The mother still lives at the homestead with her son, Charles H. The father and his two sons, Leander and Charles H., fought for the preservation of the Union in the war of the Rebellion. The father enlisted in 1864 as a member of the Ninth Wisconsin Battery, and his field of service was in New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas. His health was much injured by his service in the army, and his life thereby shortened.

Charles H. Sherman enlisted in March, 1864, in Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment joined General Grant's forces at Cold Harbor, the Thirty-eighth forming a part of the Ninth Army Corps. He took part in all the important engagements around Richmond and Petersburg, which finally resulted in the evacuation of those Confederate strongholds and to the surrender of General Lee. For nine months he lay in the trenches in front of Petersburg, exposed to storms and to the bullets of the enemy. Just before the surrender of General Lee to General Grant, his health gave way, and when that event occurred he was in the hospital at Alexandria, where he received his discharge.

He owns and occupies the old homestead. His wife was a Miss Charlotte Northcott, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Braund) Northcott, natives of England and early settlers of the town of Fountain, Juneau county. Her father died in 1871, and her mother about two years later. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters. All but one of the latter are still living. Mrs. Sherman was born in England, in 1846. Three of her brothers, Robert, John and Richard, are veteran soldiers. The first two reside near New Lisbon. Richard, the youngest brother, was a soldier for three years in the Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was for eighteen months a prisoner at Libby and Andersonville. He now lives in Stevens county, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sherman have had four children, three of whom are living, Morris H., Mary H. and William E. Bonnie, the youngest, died aged nine months.

Leander, the eldest son of Jonathan T. Sherman, was born in Athens county, Ohio, May 21, 1838. He enlisted in the army March 21, 1863, with his brother, Charles H., in Company C, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin. At his examination at Camp Riley, Madison, he was rejected for alleged physical disability, and he returned to his home. A mystery has ever attended the fact of his rejection, as he was robust in health, so far as he or his friends knew, and he was desirous of entering the service. In the fall of the same year he was drafted, and reported at La Crosse, where he was examined by Doctor Cameron and accepted. He was re-examined in Madison, and held as a suitable subject for military duty. The mystery of his rejection in the first instance and his acceptance when drafted has never been explained. He was assigned to Company F, Third Wisconsin Infantry, and went to Georgia, where he was put on detached service. He continued on detached duty, and was at Nashville when the Confederate General Hood made his famous and fatal attack on General Thomas at that place. He took an active part in that campaign. He returned to Chattanooga in December, 1864, where he did guard duty

until the spring of 1865, when he started to rejoin his regiment, which in the meantime had marched with Sherman to the sea. He went by way of Washington and shipped at Alexandria for Wilmington, North Carolina. At the latter place he was taken sick, and was sent to the hospital at that place, from which he was transferred, about a month later, to Portsmouth Grove hospital, near Newport, Rhode Island, where he remained until the war closed, when he was sent to Madison and discharged.

He was married on November 1, 1866, to Miss Sarah Richardson, a daughter of Samuel Richardson. Her father now resides with her husband, where her mother died, on the 7th of April, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Leander Sherman have six children, three sons and three daughters; Charles E., Julia A., Hattie A., Fred B., Horace and Maud Anna F.

The Sherman brothers are numbered among the well-known and esteemed citizens of Juneau county, where they have lived so long. They were gallant soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union.

Charles H. Sherman is the present chairman of the Town Board of Plymouth, which position he has held for several terms.

WILLIAM R. HILL has been a resident of Wonewoc since September, 1854, and has been prominently connected with some of her leading industries. His father, Ludlow Hill, was a native of Connecticut, a descendant of colonial settlers who came to America from France. When he was a mere lad his father, Jedediah Hill, removed to the town of Ellisburg, New York; there he grew up to manhood in Jefferson county, and was married to Lydia Presley, who was born of German parents. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, and settled on a farm near Elgin, which is still known as the Hill farm. There the family lived until 1852, when they went to Beaver Island, Michigan. Mr. Hill had purchased considerable property at this point, but he decided to locate at Racine, Wisconsin, instead. In 1854 the family came to Juneau county and settled on a farm in Wonewoc township, moving soon after to the village, which had been just laid out. Here Mr. Hill erected a hotel, which he kept until advanced years necessitated his relinquishing the care. He died July 12, 1873, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. His wife survived him until May 12, 1880, in the eightieth year of her age. Mr. Hill was a man of great benevolence, ever ready to assist the needy and to give succor to the distressed. His religion was the Golden Rule. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. To him and his wife were born four sons and two daughters who grew to maturity; a son and daughter died in infancy. William R., Oren and Ludlow live in Wonewoc; Jedediah lives in Chicago; the surviving sister is the wife of John L. Rowin, a farmer of Wonewoc township; the deceased sister became the wife of Robert Alcott, of Niles, Michigan.

William R. Hill was born in Jefferson county, New York, January 24, 1835, but Wonewoc has been his home since 1851. He was educated in the high school at Racine, Prof. John McMann being his instructor. Mr. Hill taught for several years and was the second School Superintendent of the townships of Wonewoc and Plymouth, which he assisted in organizing.

He entered the army in March, 1865, a member of Company A, Fifty-second Wis

consin Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was honorably discharged after the war. Although he inherited a good constitution from his parents, which was made more robust by his early life of active exercise, his health was greatly broken by exposure in the service, and he has never recovered his former strength. He did his duty faithfully, casting no reflection upon the patriotic ancestors from which he is descended. His grandfather was in the war of the Revolution and also in the war of 1812, and his father also fought in the second war with the British. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of four children: William F., editor of the Wonewoc *Reporter;* Leslie O., Lydia and Mary Ellen; three children died in infancy.

Politically, Mr. Hill is identified with the Republican party. He is liberal in his religious views. He is a man of great integrity of character, and is worthy of the regard he enjoys.

FRED NIESCHULZ, one of the leading business men of Wonewoc, has been prominently identified with its social and commercial interests, and is worthy of mention in the annals of the county. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1848, and was there reared to the occupation of a farmer; his parents never left the fatherland, but lived and died in their own country. In 1869 he emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his brother William. They came directly to Wisconsin, and, after spending a few weeks in Reedsburg, they came to Juneau county. They first secured work by the month, and were employed in this way for a year; they then opened a farm in Woodlawn township, Sauk county, which they were improving in partnership. In 1876 William Nieschulz met with an accidental death. Three years later our subject removed to Wonewoc and engaged in business. He buys large quantities of grain and live-stock and has the agency for agricultural implements and farm machinery, and until quite recently, in connection with this establishment, he conducted a lumber yard. He and his brother William are the only members of the family who ever came to America, and he is the only surviving representative on this continent; he has a brother, Henry, still living in Germany.

Mr. Nieschulz has been twice married; his first wife died since coming to Wonewoc. He was afterward married to Mary Hankey. Four children were born of the first marriage, only three of whom are living: William Rudolph, a native of Woodlawn township, Sauk county, born in 1874; Alwenie, born in 1878, and Amanda, born in 1880. One son, Edward, is the result of the second union. Mr. Nieschulz is one of the energetic and progressive men of his county and is now serving his second term as president of the village. He is very popular in his office and has done some very efficient work. Believing that the best interests of the community demand that saloons and all other places of business shall be closed on Sunday, he literally enforces this regulation, and thereby commands the respect of all classes of citizens. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran and is a liberal supporter of the church, of which he is a Trustee. He is a man of rare force of character, and has a wide circle of friends in this county.

J. H. BLINSTON occupies a prominent position among the citizens of New Lyme township, where he has lived since 1878. He was born in Chicago, Illi-

nois, March 6, 1854, a son of Alfred and Mary (Spencer) Blinston, natives of England; the parents were reared in their own country, near Manchester, and there were married; soon after this event they emigrated to the United States and located at Chicago; the father was a tinsmith by trade, and he followed his vocation several years. In 1855 he removed with his family to Monroe county, Wisconsin, and settled in Little Falls township; there were seven children, six sons and a daughter, four of the sons and the daughter still survive (1892). The parents are honored residents of Little Falls township. J. H. grew to maturity on the farm his father owned in Little Falls township, being trained in all the details of agriculture and gaining an education in the common schools. April 7, 1878, he came to his present farm, which he purchased of Charles Blakesly, in part; he has added to it since that time and now has 320 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation. He raises grain and live-stock, managing the whole with so much intelligence as to gain the best results. He has a comfortable house and the barns and sheds are all in excellent repair.

Mr. Blinston was married March, 15, 1874, to Miss Addie Daws; her father, Robert A. Daws, was born in England May 29, 1830, and he was a son of Henry and Mary Daws; he was ten years of age when the family emigrated to America and located in New York State; they afterward removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and there he grew to manhood. He was a soldier in the late war and participated in many noted battles. He married Sarah Dodgson, in Waukesha county, and they had two children, Mrs. Addie M. Blinston and Mary, wife of H. L. Janes of Cataract. Mr. Daws has been Clerk of the township for thirteen years, and Justice of the Peace fourteen years. He is a member of G. A. Fisk Post, No. 235, G. A. R., and of the I. O. G. T.

Mr. and Mrs. Blinston are the parents of seven children: Edwin Howard, Irving, Bert Cullen, Clyde Allen and Rob Sherman, Walter, died at the age of two years, and Ella May at the age of six years. They have an adopted daughter, Maud. Our subject has always supported the issues of the Republican party; he has held several local offices, and has been found faithful to the trust accorded him. He possesses all those traits of character which go to make the loyal, public-spirited citizen,—those traits which tell of progress and advance to the whole community.

JAMES N. RICHARDSON, one of the most progressive agriculturists of Monroe county, has resided here since 1855, and is entitled to more than passing mention in this history of the early settlement of the country. He is a native of Cortland county, New York, born December 25, 1826, a son of John and Hannah (Fairbanks) Richardson; the father was a native of Vermont, and served in the war of 1812; the mother was born in the State of New York. Mr. Richardson spent his youth amid the scenes of his birth, attending the district schools. In 1855 he removed to the West, settling in Monroe county, and the same year the parents came to the county and here passed the remainder of their lives. There were two children in the family, Jane and James N., the subject of this biographical notice; the father died November 10, 1875, at the age of eighty-four years; the mother lived to be ninety-one years old; they were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he was a farmer

by occupation, and in politics adhered to the principles of the Republican party. James N. settled on a farm in Sparta township, which he improved; he was very successful in all branches of husbandry, and made money. In 1891 he moved upon his present farm, a fine tract of 180 acres, in a high state of cultivation; the improvements are all that can be desired, and the place is considered one of the best in the township.

Mr. Richardson was married in Cortland county, New York, August 26, 1847, to Miss Clarissa Webster, a native of New York and a daughter of Asel and Clarissa S. Webster, parents of eleven children; the father and mother are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have had born to them five children: Fred and Frank, twins, are successful artists at Sparta; Herbert is also an artist, and lives at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin; Lenora is at home; and the oldest son, Harlow S., is engaged in farming at Galesville, Wisconsin.

In all questions pertaining to the State, Mr. Richardson supports the Republican party. He is a man of integrity of character, possessing the confidence and respect of all who know him.

D. W. LOSH, one of the early settlers of Monroe county, is the subject of the following biographical sketch. He was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1835, a son of David and Mary (Stover) Losh; the father was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and a son of John Losh, of Dutch descent; the mother was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania. D. W. was a lad of eleven years when his father removed to Richland county, Ohio, with his family of three sons and three daughters; there were ultimately twelve in all, as some were born in Ohio. He died at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother lived to be sixty-five. Mr. Losh affiliated with the Democratic party, but was not an advocate of free trade; in his religious faith he was a Lutheran. Our subject grew to maturity in Richland county, Ohio, and was trained to the occupation of his father, that of milling; he gained a fairly good education in the district schools, and remained contentedly under the parental roof until he was twenty-two years of age. He then started to the great West, and reaching Wisconsin determined to settle in Monroe county, twelve miles north of Sparta; there he remained three years, going at the end of that time to Pawnee county, Nebraska, where he took up a Government claim; for three years he devoted his time and energies to the improvement of this land, and then sold it, coming back to Monroe county.

Before the close of the war, February 7, 1865, he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and was stationed for some time at Athens, Alabama. He was honorably discharged when hostilities ceased. Before the war he had purchased his present farm, a tract containing 184 acres; he also owns eighty acres in Leon township; the farm is one of the most desirable in the township; it lies three and a quarter miles from Sparta on a nice, level road; the buildings are comfortable and convenient, and the residence is tastefully finished and furnished; all the barns, sheds and cribs are in good repair, and an air of neatness and order prevails, which shows the ruling spirit to be a systematic and energetic worker.

Mr. Losh was married in Ohio, September 8, 1857, to Maria Oswald, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and a daugh-

ter of John and Mary (Myers) Oswald, also Pennsylvanians by birth. Two children were born of this union, De Witt M. and J. A. The mother died March 30, 1886. Mr. Losh's second marriage occurred June 1, 1887, when he was united to Miss Bessie White, a native of England and a daughter of William White, an old settler of Leon valley; he was born in Lincolnshire, and married Mrs. Elizabeth Miles, *nee* Tunlinson, and they had a family of three children: Bessie, Fanny, who died at the age of sixteen and a half years, and John, who died at the age of nineteen; the mother had two sons by her first marriage; the father died January 4, 1886, and the mother, March 8, 1870. Mr. White was an active worker in the Good Templars Society and for many years was an officer of the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Losh is a man of sterling worth, is progressive and liberal in his views, and a citizen worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

ALEXANDER TELFER, of the town of Plymouth, is one of the pioneers of Juneau county. He was born in Scotland in 1823. His father, George Telfer, emigrated to the United States when Alexander was six years old. The family settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, and went thence to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1846. The mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Bertwell, died in the State of New York in 1843. The father died in Jefferson county, in 1855. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, five sons and five daughters. The brothers and two of the sisters are living at this writing, in 1892. Three of the brothers and the two sisters are still residents of Jefferson county. The other two brothers are residents of Juneau county, of the same State.

In the order of their ages the surviving members of the family are: Mary, the eldest who was never married; Alexander, William, John, Margaret, Charles and George, are mentioned in order of birth. The three sisters who died after attaining maturity, were Janette, Ellen and Isabel.

Alexander Telfer was the first of the family who came West from the State of New York. In the summer of 1844 he went to McHenry county, Illinois, and about one and a half years later was joined by his brother, William. In those days fever and ague was prevalent on the frontier and Mr. Alexander Telfer became a victim of this disease and resolved to go elsewhere, and accordingly went to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where a family from New York, with whom he was acquainted, had located. He remained with this family until the following spring, having almost recovered from his sickness. In the meantime, his brother, whom he had left in Illinois, joined him, and combining their limited means, they purchased forty acres of wild land, and erected a log house on it. The father and the remainder of the family except the sister, Janette, who had married, joined the sons in Wisconsin. The brothers generously deeded to their father the land and home they had purchased in Jefferson county, and Alexander secured employment where he earned money with which to buy an ox team, which was used in improving the new farm.

In 1851 Alexander and his brother Charles came to Juneau county, where they purchased a claim about four miles south of Mauston, on which they erected a log house; this was in October. After the erection of

this house the brothers returned to the family home. In December of that year, 1851, Alexander married Miss Olive Neff, and the following January, Mr. and Mrs. Telfer removed to their new home in Juneau county. In traveling to and from the two farms the brothers had used the ox team which Alexander had bought, but when Alexander returned he left this team and with another removed his wife and their worldly goods to their new home. The distance was about 100 miles and the journey was attended with some interesting incidents. Their route required them to cross the Wisconsin river at the Dells, the bridge being eighty feet from the water below. In driving on this bridge, he had a most narrow escape. Only a log was used as a railing at the end of this bridge, and the darkness of night had already come on. In driving upon this bridge one wheel of the wagon passed outside of the log, and Mr. Telfer discovered his position just in time to save himself and team from destruction. The result was that the journey was left until morning, when the trouble was removed, and they proceeded on their way. On the farm near Manston Mr. and Mrs. Telfer lived nearly two years, when Mr. Telfer went to the town of Plymouth and entered the land on which he has ever since resided, which is on section 30.

Mrs. Telfer was born in Cortland county, New York, December 9, 1826. Her parents were Cornelius and Susan (Martin) Neff. The former was a native of the Mohawk valley, New York, and the mother of Vermont. In 1843 Mr. Neff emigrated with his family to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and three years later to Jefferson county. Later, in 1854, they came to Juneau county, where they lived with Mr. and Mrs. Telfer until death. The mother died in February, 1856, the father surviving her until 1876. They had only two children, Mrs. Telfer being the younger. Her brother, Martin Neff, went to California in 1849, where he died in 1855. Hence Mrs. Telfer is the only surviving member. Mr. and Mrs. Telfer have had three children, two sons and a daughter. Ellen, their only daughter, married Jerome Beard. She died in April, 1887, leaving two children, a son and a daughter, who, since the death of their mother have found a good home with their grandparents. The elder of the sons, George M., resides on a farm in the town of Plymouth. Archie A., the youngest of the family, was born in 1864, and is at the homestead with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Telfer are numbered among the earliest of the pioneers of Juneau county, having come to Wisconsin when it was a Territory, half a century ago. They are respected and esteemed citizens of Juneau county.

JOHN W. HANCOCK, agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Tomah was born in Columbus, Wisconsin, June 25, 1849, a son of Isaac B. and Sarah (Robins) Hancock, natives of Sackett's Harbor, New York, and both now deceased. The father was one of the first merchants of Fall River, Wisconsin, but later engaged in farming. The parents had nine children, viz.: Bradford, a Colonel in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment, organized a company at Waterloo, of which he was elected Captain, and died in Chicago April 15, 1887; Herman W., a farmer by occupation, died in 1886; Edward, who died from wounds received at South Mountain in 1863; Henry W., a fruit farmer of Green Cove Springs, Florida; Lyman, a farmer of Fall River;

John, our subject; Jennie, wife of Milo Ingalls, of Chicago; Hattie, wife of E. W. Dutcher, agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, at Minneapolis; Lucy, wife of L. W. Oakley, of Otsego, Columbia county.

When a small boy our subject removed with his parents to Fall River, where he remained until sixteen years of age, and then entered the telegraph office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad at Columbia, Wisconsin, where he remained from 1865 until the fall of 1866. Mr. Hancock was then engaged as night operator at the same place, and the following spring was transferred to Watertown, next to Salem, thence to Otsego, now known as Doyleston, and afterward to Brookfield Junction. After fourteen years he assumed the duties of operator, Postmaster and express agent, and in 1883 came to Tomah, where he has been placed in full charge as agent, having general supervision of the company's affairs, and can boast of twenty-five years' service for one company. Mr. Hancock has land interests in Pierce county, Wisconsin, and residence property in Tomah. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and socially, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Waukesha Lodge, No. 37; Tomah Chapter, No. 63; and has been a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, No. 6, of Tomah, since it was organized; and has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty years.

He was married July 29, 1881, to Mrs. Imogene Seymour, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Thomas and Ursula Tucker, of Brookfield Junction, Wisconsin. The father is one of the old railroad men of this county, but now resides on a farm at Brookfield. He assisted in the construction of the old line from Milwaukee to Waukesha. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker have had the following children: Eugene, who was killed while serving as conductor on the railroad; Talleyrand W., conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; Edward H., a conductor on the Chicago division of the same road; Imogene, wife of our subject; and Theresa, wife of John Pennycook, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Hancock has one child by her former marriage, Harvey H. Seymour, a conductor on the Valley division.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD, one of the representative farmers of his township, is a native of England and an adopted citizen of the United States. He was born in the great manufacturing city of Sheffield, August 25, 1831, a son of George and Mary (Brookes) Shepherd. The father was a manufacturer of cutlery in Sheffield for many years, but in 1854 emigrated with his family to America. He settled at Springfield, Illinois, and there was neighbor to Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln for a time. The educational advantages offered our subject were somewhat limited, but by diligent study he fitted himself for teaching, and followed the profession for a time. His sister, Anne Brookes Shepherd, was the first teacher of Sparta; she married H. H. Pettis, and they have one son, George H. Pettis, bookkeeper for O. L. Newton. The father died November 22, 1877, at the age of eighty-one years, and the mother passed out of this life October 11, 1885, aged eighty-seven.

William Shepherd had become well known among the ranks of educators in Monroe county, having taught eighteen terms. At last there was a call for men, so pressing that even the schoolroom must be deserted in

order to fill the broken lines. He enlisted September 13, 1863, in Company C, Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Richmond, Virginia.

George W. Shepherd, a brother of our subject, was born at Sheffield, England, June 25, 1837. He enlisted with his brother William on the same day, in the same company; they participated in the same battles, and were honorably discharged at the same time.

The marriage of Mr. Shepherd occurred in Monroe county, November 7, 1867, when he was united to Ann Elizabeth Southern, a native of Addison county, Vermont; in early life she was a gifted teacher. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Archie C. Our subject has been identified with local political movements, has been township Clerk for seven years, and in 1890 took the census. He is a member of the G. A. R., Lyon Post, No. 90. He is a man well informed upon the leading topics of the day, is a liberal supporter of moral and educational reforms, and is a citizen of whom Monroe county may be justly proud.

WILLIAM H. VAN KUREN has been a resident of Monroe county for more than twenty years, and is entitled to a record in this history. He is a native of Ontario county, New York, born April 26, 1843, a son of John and Eleanor (Haltus) Van Kuren; the father was born in Schoharie county, New York, a son of one of the first settlers in the Mohawk valley; the maternal grandfather, Henry Haltus, was a native of England. John Van Kuren was a farmer all his life, and in his political views was a Democrat; he died when our subject was a child of five years, leaving a widow, four sons and three daughters; the mother died in Steuben county, New York. William H. grew to maturity on a farm, attending the district schools in the winter season; he served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and followed that vocation for some time.

His life had been comparatively uneventful until the dark war cloud overspread this country; he was not slow to realize his duty, and April 15, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, Company G. He was first under fire at Yorktown; was in campaigns with Generals Grant and McClellan, and was in the fight around Richmond. He was wounded near Petersburg by a rebel sharpshooter, the ball entering the left leg just below the knee; he was in the hospital in Washington for some time, and was finally discharged on account of disability. He returned to Ontario county, New York, where he resided until 1868; then he removed to Steuben county, New York, and the following year came to Monroe county. He first settled at Ridgeville, where he remained three years; thence he moved to Adrian township, and afterward to Angelo township. His limb troubled him so seriously that in 1885, by the advice of a number of physicians, he had it amputated above the knee.

Mr. Van Kuren was married in Ontario county, New York, September 4, 1865, to Miss Maria Reynolds, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Byers) Reynolds; the father died when she was a young child. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kuren have adopted three children: Celestia May, who died at the age of thirteen years, was a child of unusual promise; Stephen J. was taken under their care at the age of fifteen months; he is now nineteen years of age; Jennie A. is a child of three years.

Mr. Van Kuren supports the general issues of the Republican party, but is an ardent prohibitionist. He is a member of J. W. Lynn Post, No. 30, G. A. R., of Sparta. Three of his brothers were also soldiers; one served in the Mexican war and was a member of the regular army for years. One lost his life at Gaines' Mill in 1862; the other was a member of the Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry.

SETH BARNES emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Monroe county in the spring of 1854. He is a native of the of the Green Mountain State, born at Waterbury, Washington county, November 1, 1821, a son of John and Mehitable (Bryant) Barnes, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts, respectively; the paternal grandfather, Thomas Barnes, was a native of New England. Seth was a lad of eleven years when his mother removed to Cattaraugus county, New York. He became accustomed to hard labor on a stony farm in New York State, and he also gained some experience in the lumber trade, being very strong and active, and capable of managing a yoke of oxen. The mother afterward came to Wisconsin and died in Eau Claire, at the age of ninety years. After coming to the State our subject lived for two years in Monroe county and then returned to New York, where he spent two and a-half years; in 1853 he came back to this county.

When the dark war-cloud spread like a pall over this land he offered his services to the country, enlisting in Company A, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, in November, 1861. His regiment was in camp at Janesville, but in March, 1862, went to St. Louis, Missouri; he saw some service in that State, and while at Troy, Kansas, he received an injury in his back, from which he never recovered. He was honorably discharged at Fort Leavenworth, after which he returned to his home.

Mr. Barnes owns a fine farm of 160 acres, on which he is living; he also owns eighty acres on section 20, a portion of which is under cultivation, the balance being in timber. The home farm is well improved, the residence being roomy and comfortable and the barns well arranged for the care of live-stock and the storing of grain.

At the age of twenty-four years Mr. Barnes was married to Sarah E. Horth, a native of Otsego county, New York, and a daughter of Erastus Horth. Five children were born of this union: George, Ella, Frank, Horace, a professor in a California college, and Newell. Mr. Barnes' second marriage was February 2, 1865, when he was united to Evaline Parks, a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Johnson) Parks, who were both born in New York. The result of this union was two children: Ethan and Anna.

In early days our subject was a Whig; he has been Assessor and Supervisor of his township and has been a member of the School Board. He belongs to Sparta Lodge, No. 60, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the order at Sparta in 1876. He is liberal in his religious views, is frank and cordial of manner, and one of the most popular agriculturists of the county.

JOHN J. DANIELS, a widely and favorably known citizen of Lisbon township, Juneau county, and an honored veteran of the late war, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 5, 1842. His parents were James and Diana (Lofthouse) Daniels, both natives

of Yorkshire, England, and both worthy people. In the spring of 1845, the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Cook county, Illinois, near Chicago. There the father purchased land, which he assiduously cultivated, making valuable improvements and accumulating a goodly competence. Ten of his thirteen children were born there, and attained to manhood and womanhood. The father continued to reside on the homestead until his death, in September, 1890, at the age of seventy-six years, greatly lamented by all who knew him, on account of his many sterling qualities of character. His noble wife still lives, and resides in Palatine, Cook county. Only six of the children are living in 1892, yet all but two of them attained mature years.

The subject of this sketch was the oldest son and the oldest but one of the children. He was but three years of age when his parents sought a new home in a new country, and grew to manhood on the old homestead in Illinois. He had not attained his majority when the country was shaken by civil strife, and the peaceful, happy years of boyhood and manhood were interrupted. He was drawn into the maelstrom of fratricide, enlisting August 4, 1862, in Company I, Eighty-eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and serving until the close of the war. He entered the army as a private, and his efficiency being recognized he was promoted to the position of Corporal, and later attained the rank of Sergeant. He participated in many of the most important battles of the war, including Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Lost Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Kenesaw Mountain. His regiment formed a part of the Twentieth, and later of the Fourth Corps. His division was commanded by General Sheridan, until he was transferred to the East by General Grant. Mr. Daniels was twice wounded: first at Mission Ridge, being disabled for duty for about a month, at which time he was at home on a furlough. Later, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, he receiving a gunshot wound in the left arm, near the shoulder, which confined him to the hospital for several weeks, and when able to travel he was furloughed for thirty days, reporting to his regiment at the expiration of this time, and his arm being too weak to do service he was given charge of the baggage of the regiment. When the regiment went to Huntsville, Alabama, he reported to the officer in command, and in March, 1865, he was detailed to accompany the ambulance train, where he served until the close of the war, being mustered out of service at Nashville, Tennessee, June 9, 1865.

He has never recovered from the wound in his arm, which was received at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and that member is now much smaller and weaker than the other arm; yet he has always been able, though at a disadvantage, to engage in manual labor, and by industry and good management has acquired a fair competence for himself and family, while his many excellent qualities of mind and heart have secured for him the esteem of his fellow men.

After the war, Mr. Daniels went to Chicago, where he secured work in carpentry, continuing to work in that city and vicinity for six years, when he resumed farming. In March, 1882, he removed to Juneau county, Wisconsin, his present home, where he has a fine farm of about 100 acres, excellently cultivated and valuably improved, being probably one of the best farms in the county.

In 1867, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss

Susan A. Watts, a native of Cook county, Illinois, and a daughter of James and Mary Ann Watts, natives of England; who emigrated from their native land to Cook county, where they lived until their death. Mrs. Daniels is one of four children, all of whom are living. Her only brother, George, resides in Illinois; two sisters, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. J. W. Marshall, reside in Lisbon township.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have an only daughter, Gertie, having lost their other two children, Elmer Ellsworth and Jessie, at the ages of five and seventeen respectively.

Mr. Daniels is a Republican in politics, and is a member of W. P. Mitchell Post, No. 61, Department of Wisconsin.

ISAAC P. BECKLER was born at Greenwood, Oxford county, Maine, June 12, 1830, a son of John C. and Abigail (Cole) Beckler, who were also natives of the Pine-tree State. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution; he was a native German, and was but four years of age when he was brought to America; the maternal grandfather was Daniel Cole. John C. Beckler and wife reared a family of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters; one of the sons was a soldier in the Civil war. The parents lived until death in Oxford county, Maine; the father died at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother at seventy-two; he was a blacksmith by trade, and in his political opinions adhered to the principles of the Democratic party; in his religious faith he was a Methodist. Isaac P. was early inured to the labor of farm life, and all his life has followed agriculture. In 1882 he removed to Wisconsin and located in Monroe county, where he purchased the old Austin farm; he and his son, H. C., now own 264 acres; the land is fertile and has been brought to a high state of cultivation; the place is supplied with many modern conveniences which diminish labor, and an air of thrift and prosperity prevades the entire farm. Mr. Beckler keeps a dairy of fifteen cows, thoroughbred registered Jerseys.

He was united in marriage, at the age of twenty-one years, to Sarah C. Frye, who was born at Albany, Oxford county, Maine, a daughter of James and Cynthia (Cummings) Frye, natives of Massachusetts and New Hampshire respectively. This union has resulted in the birth of six children: Cora E.; Sarah E.; Willie F.; Henry G.; Jacob E., a successful teacher, and Anna B., widow of Dr. A. J. Chamberlain, who died March 1, 1892, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving two children, Florence A. and Lutie Anna; Mrs. Chamberlain is a woman of much ability, and has been a successful teacher.

Mr. Beckler is a Republican in politics, and a strong advocate of prohibition. He is president of the Board of Supervisors, and takes an active interest in all questions of public importance. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the I. O. G. T. He and his wife and three children belong to the Congregational Church, and W. F. and Mrs. Chamberlain are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are a very worthy family and have a high social standing in the county.

PETER BELKY is an honored and intelligent citizen of Monroe county, having resided here since 1872. He is a native of Germany, born December 25, 1835, a son of Fred and Christina Belky; the parents were born, reared and married in the Father-

land, and there passed their last days. Peter Belky attended school until he was fourteen years old, receiving an excellent training in the elementary branches in his tongue. After leaving school he turned his attention to agriculture, as he owned seven acres of land; this he brought to a high state of cultivation, and although a very small area it was managed with such care as to produce a comfortable living.

In 1872 he disposed of this property in Germany, and set sail for America; upon his arrival here, he continued his journey to Monroe county, Wisconsin. For two years he lived on the Rob Hougue farm, removing from that place to section 18; there he improved a fine tract of land and erected good buildings; this place was also sold, after which he removed to his present home; here he has a comfortable residence, large and convenient barns and sheds, and all the improved farm machinery; the home farm contains eighty acres, and he has another tract of 100 acres, all of which is rich, productive land.

Mr. Belky has been twice married; at the age of twenty-seven years he was united to Miss Minnie Lick, and ten children were born to them, six of whom are living: Edi, Willie, Richard, Charles, Albert and Emma. Mrs. Belky died November 17, 1888; she was a woman of many virtues, faithfully performing all the duties of her position as a wife and mother until she was called to her last rest. Mr. Belky's second marriage occurred November 2, 1890, to Mrs. Celia Dresner, widow of Christian Dresner, a native of Germany; her husband died November 5, 1884; by her first marriage she had six children: Amelia, Augusta, Albert, Ida, Minnie and Willie.

Politically our subject is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but he is not an office-seeker. In his religious faith he adheres to the teachings of the Lutheran Church, as do also his wife and children. He is a man of good business ability, and is a loyal, industrious citizen, one whom Germany may be proud to have contributed to our Republic.

REV. JOSEPH J. MILLER is the pastor of the Catholic Church at Union Center, where he has been located since 1890. The first resident priest at this place was Rev. Father George Keller, who was born in Alsace in 1823, and received a thorough education in the French language. He emigrated to the United States in 1854, and was ordained priest at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the same year. He had charge of various congregations in that State until 1860, when he went to Duluth, Wisconsin, and in 1878 became a member of the La Crosse Diocese. About 1877 he came to Union Center. In 1884 he was succeeded by Father Herman, who remained about six years, and was followed by the present priest.

Father Miller was born in Bohemia, in 1866, and when two years of age his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where the father still resides; the mother is now deceased. The parents reared a family of twelve sons, eight of whom are still living. Joseph J. was the only one educated for the church, and a brother, Bernard, is a lawyer of Kansas City. Father Miller received his primary education in the common schools, and pursued his classical and theological course at St. Francis Seminary, and was ordained in La Crosse by Bishop Flasch August 10, 1890.

His congregation at Union Center consists of about thirty-five families, and he also attends mass at Wonewoc, where he has a fine church building and a congregation comprising forty-five families. At Greenwood he has a congregation of thirty families, and also attends the Bohemian congregation in Vernon county, which consists of about 125 families, and there he also has a fine church building. Father Miller possesses a fine literary as well as classical education. After finishing his course at St. Francis, his health having become somewhat affected, he did not at once enter the priesthood but became editor of the *Catholic Union*, of Chicago, and continued in the editorial charge of that paper about two years. He proved a success in this capacity, and the paper doubled its circulation during the two years in which he was editor.

ABRAM F. FAIRBANKS, one of the early pioneers of Wisconsin, having been a resident of this State since May, 1843, was born in Sharon, Montgomery county, New York, March 8, 1830, a son of John B. Fairbanks, a native of Massachusetts, and a member of an early pioneer family of that State. The mother of our subject, nee Hannah Grautier, was of Holland-Dutch ancestry. In May, 1843, the family emigrated to the then Territory of Wisconsin, settling at Burlington, Racine county, where the father died in 1872. The mother died at the home of a daughter in Walworth county in 1874. John B. Fairbanks was an upright and worthy citizen, and was possessed of two trades, being an excellent mason and a shoemaker, but after coming to this State he was principally engaged in farming. The parents reared a family of seven children, viz.: Joseph H., the oldest, went to California in 1853, where he remained until his death; Abram F. is the next in order of birth; Martha A. is the wife of George W. Webber, of Delavan, Wisconsin; Mariette is the wife of Larren Webber, a brother of the above; Samuel G. died at the age of nineteen years; John was a member of the First Wisconsin Infantry in the late war, served over three years, and now resides at Los Angeles, California; Rhoda M. is the widow of R. N. Thompson, who died in the army during the late war, and she now resides in Michigan.

Abram Fairbanks was but twelve years of age when he came with his parents to the Territory of Wisconsin, five years before it became a State. In December, 1857, he came to Monroe county, settling on a farm in section 19, Ridgeville township, which he had bought two years previously. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and from Madison went with his command to St. Louis, thence to Warrensburg, and later to Fort Leavenworth, where he remained until the close of the war. The march from Warrensburg to Fort Leavenworth was a very severe and protracted one, and from that exposure Mr. Fairbanks dates his declining health. He still resides where he settled in 1857, and his farm now contains 226 acres. They have a pleasant home, and are surrounded by the comforts of life, the result of economy and industry. In his political affiliations Mr. Fairbanks is a Republican, and he now holds the office of Justice of the Peace.

He was married, in the city of Racine, in the fall of 1856, to Miss Mary S. Pollar, a native of Canada, but who removed with her parents to Racine county when twelve years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks have five

children, viz.: Lillie Bell, wife of John Zeigler, of Wells, Monroe county; Otis R., engaged in railroading, and a resident of Barraboo, Wisconsin; Myrta, wife of Marion Loomis, of Walworth county; Grace and Laura. Mr. Fairbanks was a faithful soldier in the war for the Union, and is a worthy and respected citizen.

ALONZO MOSELEY, one of the pioneers of 1852, is entitled to a space in this history, and following is a brief sketch of his life. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, October 28, 1827, a son of Aaron Moseley, a native of Tompkins county, New York. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Moseley, a native of Windom county, Vermont, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Aaron Moseley married Eliza Moseley, who was his cousin. Alonzo, their son, was reared on a farm in Cattaraugus county, and during the winter season attended the common schools. Believing the opportunities of the West greatly superior to those of the East, even at that early day, he determined to go to the frontier. Accordingly, in 1852, he started to Wisconsin, coming by steamer to Detroit, thence by rail to Chicago, and from that city to Milwaukee by the lake; he was accompanied by O. P. McClure of Erie county, New York, who settled also in Monroe county. Mr. Moseley first located on the northwest corner of the courthouse square in the town of Sparta, and there resided two years. He was engaged in teaming on the road from Milwaukee to Sparta, the trip requiring seventeen days. When he turned his attention to agriculture, he settled on a farm one and a half miles north of Sparta, where he resided for twenty years. At the end of two decades he sold this place and removed to another point, driving his team the distance of 800 miles; he remained but six weeks, when he disposed of his newly acquired interests and returned to this county. He now owns a farm of 300 acres lying on Robinson creek, admirably adapted to the raising of live-stock.

Mr. Moseley was married March 26, 1850, to Miss Eunice Hunt, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, a daughter of John S. and Mercy (Foster) Hunt, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Moseley are the parents of six children: John H., a physician of Tomah, Wisconsin; Thomas, one of the largest producers of potatoes in Monroe county; Mrs. Flora Myers, a widow resident in Bismarck, Dakota; Ida, wife of N. M. Woodworth; Arthur G.; and Clara, wife of Thomas Kelly; Mrs. Kelly was a very competent teacher before her marriage.

Politically our subject affiliates with the Republican party, and is a stanch supporter of the prohibition movement. He has represented the people of his township as Assessor four terms, and has also been Justice of the Peace, and a member of the School Board. He is a man well informed upon the leading topics of the day, is thoroughly loyal to home interests, and a supporter of home enterprise.

NELSON D. SQUIRE a pioneer of Juneau county and a gallant soldier in the late war, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1824, a son of Warren Squire, a native of the same State. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was of English birth. Warren Squire married a Miss Fairchild, of Connecticut, and in 1835 he removed with

his family to Cayuga county, New York, and there he passed the remainder of his days; his wife survived him many years, and died in Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-eight. Nelson D. Squire is one of a family of six children, three sons and three daughters; he and two sisters are the only living members. In 1847 he came to Wisconsin, and in February of the following year he located in Columbia county, where he engaged in the blacksmith's trade, a vocation which he followed some time. At the breaking out of the Civil war he realized his duty as a citizen, and in December, 1863, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and served until the close of the war; he was mustered out at Richmond, Virginia, August 9, 1865. He joined his regiment at Newbern, North Carolina, and went thence to Yorktown, where he joined General Butler's force, taking part in the important events of that general's campaign. He passed the winter of 1864–'65 in camp at Chapin's farm, and entered Richmond April 3, 1865; he did patrol duty there four weeks, and went thence to Fredericksburg, where the regiment remained until the latter part of July; they went to Warrenton, and thence to Richmond, where he was honorably discharged. He then returned to Adams county, Wisconsin, where his family had remained during his absence.

In the fall of 1865 he embarked in the grocery business, which he conducted two years, coming to Adams county at the end of that time. His health was so broken that he could not follow his trade: so he engaged in the manufacture of hop presses at White Creek; this he continued about a year, and then he and his sons bought a farm and tilled the soil for three years, selling out at the end of that time.

Mr. Squire was married in 1847, to Miss Julia A. Perrigo, a native of the State of New York; she died in 1876, leaving three children: Milton L., Harriet A., wife of George Moore, and Charles H.; Milton L. died at Elroy, Wisconsin, aged thirty-four years; Charles H. was born in Plymouth township, Monroe county, Wisconsin, in 1857; he is a painter and paper-hanger by trade.

In 1879 Mr. Squire came to Juneau county for permanent residence. He is a member of Frank Prevey Post, No. 47, Elroy. He is a man who has done his share in the upbuilding of his county and State, who did his duty as a loyal citizen in the hour of the nation's peril, and is worthy of the highest respect and deepest gratitude.

ELIAS H. PARKER, one of the old settlers of Juneau county, Wisconsin, was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1828, a son of Sylvanus Parker, a native of Massachusetts; his paternal grandfather was a native of England, and after emigrating to America, located in Boston; he was a sea captain for many years, and passed the last years of his life in Massachusetts. Sylvanus Parker went to Pennsylvania when a young man, and there married Hannah Harford; then he removed to Genesee county, New York, and in 1834 came with his family to Allen county, Ohio; there he and his wife passed the rest of their days. They had a family of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, and five of whom are now (1892) living. Elias H. Parker was reared to the life of a farmer and grew to manhood on the old homestead in Ohio. June 23, 1852, he was married to Miss Louisa Daniels, a daugh-

ter of the Rev. J. H. Daniels, a native of Champaign county, Ohio; her paternal grandfather, James H. Daniels, was a native of Kentucky, but was a pioneer settler of Champaign county, Ohio. Rev. J. H. Daniels married Harriet Ann Lippincott, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1855 they removed to Wisconsin, and settled near Hillsboro, Vernon county; there he died June 3, 1876; his wife survived him until March 18, 1892. They had a family of thirteen children: John enlisted in the Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but died at Madison before leaving the State; the surviving members of the family are: Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Nancy Hawthorn, George, Washington, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Attilie Feight, Milton D., Mrs. Rachel Shreve, Elias L.

Mr. Parker came to Wisconsin in 1855, in company with his father-in-law's family, and located on a farm in Wonewoc township. This was Government land, and he occupied the same until the fall of 1887, when he removed to Wonewoc.

In March, 1860, he enlisted in Company I, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. His regiment was a part of the famous Iron Brigade. He participated in the engagement at Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and was in the fight for the possession of the Weldon railroad. He was taken after the battle of Five Forks, and was sent to a hospital in Philadelphia, where he remained until he was honorably discharged, May 15, 1865. His health was greatly injured, and he has never recovered his wonted vigor and strength.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker are the parents of six children: James H., a citizen of Union Center, Juneau county; Adeline, wife of George Feight, of Rice Lake, Wisconsin; Mrs. Emma Alcott, of Wonewoc; Milo P., also of Rice Lake; Marion S., editor and proprietor of the Elroy *Chronicle;* Myron C., at home. The parents have a pleasant residence in the village of Wonewoc, where they are in the enjoyment of many of the comforts of life. They are people of sterling traits of character, and are most worthy and respected citizens.

REV. JOHN ZIEBELL is the present pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Church at Wilton, and also of St. Matthew's Church in the town of Wellington, his residence being at the former place. The records of the church show that the first minister of this denomination who held religious services at Wilton was the Rev. A. F. Siegler, about 1876, and was then a resident of Ridgeville township. He organized the congregation at Wilton and also that in the town of Wellington as one society, and was succeeded by the first settled pastor, Rev. Bergholz, who resided at Clifton, and had charge of four congregations,—Wilton, Wellington, Clifton and Dorset Ridge. These were in charge of one pastor until 1889, when, having become too numerous for the labor of one minister, another was called. Rev. Bergholz was succeeded by Rev. Zlomke, who remained three years, and was followed by Rev. Bulke. Four years later came Rev. F. Steyer, who remained four and a half years, and was followed by the present pastor. The church building at Wilton was erected in the fall of 1888, during the pastorate of Rev. Steyer, as was also the church building in the town of Wellington.

Rev. John Ziebell was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, October 10, 1860, a son of Albert Ziebell. The latter came to

America in 1867 and made a location for his family in Milwaukee, they having followed him to this country the following year. The father now resides at Elroy, and the mother died in Milwaukee in 1887. They were the parents of five children, four sons and a daughter: Albert, the eldest, died in Germany, of cholera, at the age of fifteen years; Augusta is the wife of Rev. Fred Bredlow, now a resident of Elroy; Paul W. resides in Chicago; the subject of this sketch is the next in order of birth; and Traugott G. also resides in Chicago.

The subject of this sketch received his earliest education in the State school of Oderberg, province of Brandenburg, in Germany, and in a parochial school in Milwaukee, and at the age of thirteen years he entered the Martin Luther College at Buffalo, New York, where he remained as a student five years. Returning to Milwaukee, he taught a parochial school about four months, and then engaged in the study of Hebrew with a Lutheran minister residing near Milwaukee. The Chair of Theology in the college at Buffalo had become vacated by death, and for the reason of continuing his study of theology, our subject pursued the study. After remaining a pupil for a time under the Lutheran minister above mentioned, he went to Detroit, Michigan, and resumed the study of theology and philology, under the tutelage of a minister who had recently been appointed to the Chair of Theology in the college at Buffalo, but who had not yet assumed the duties of that position. Mr. Ziebell continued in Detroit until his tutor removed to Buffalo, when he went with him to that city and continued his studies. At the end of about six weeks, however, he decided to abandon the study of theology, and returned to Milwaukee, intending to pursue a thorough course in philology. However, he was induced by a Milwaukee clergyman to resume his theological studies, but, in order to first finish his philological studies, he entered the Watertown University, where he continued two years. He then entered the Milwaukee Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, where he graduated in a three years' course, and was immediately thereafter ordained and received a call to home missions. Mr. Ziebell was a traveling missionary for three years in upper Michigan and northern Wisconsin, with headquarters in Escanaba, Michigan, but, his health having failed from overwork, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Elroy, and thirteen months later assumed his present pastoral duties, locating at Wilton. In the second year of his student life in the seminary he was vicar of four congregations in Trempealeau and Buffalo counties, and later came to Ridgeville, Monroe county, where he was vicar of the same number of congregations. His church at Wilton has forty-two members, and that in the town of Wellington has fifty-six members.

Rev. Ziebell was married at Greenleaf, Brown county, Wisconsin, to Miss Ida Beerman, who was born in Pomerania, Germany, January 6, 1869. She came with her parents to this country in 1885. Our subject and wife have three children: John Paul, Martha and Albert C. R.

HENRY BIERBAUER, president of the New Lisbon Roller Mill Company, is one of the representative business men of the place. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1828; at the age of twenty-two years, he emigrated to the New World to seek his fortune. Landing in the city of

New York he worked at carriage-making for a period of two years; he was then occupied with various occupations until 1858, when he went to Oneida county, New York, and was employed with his brother Charles in the brewing business; the latter had come to the United States in 1848. In 1859 Mr. Bierbauer came to Portage, Wisconsin, but with prophetic eye seeing the future of New Lisbon, he decided to locate at this point. Forming a partnership with Peter Fauerbach, he purchased the brewery of Joseph Hausman, now a prominent brewer of Madison, Wisconsin, which he conducted three years; he then purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on the establishment alone. The building purchased of Mr. Hausman was an unpretentious structure, which was replaced by the present building in 1878; this is one of the best equipped breweries in the State, and has an annual capacity of 10,000 barrels. Mr. Bierbauer's residence, a handsome brick edifice, was erected in 1869.

The parents of our subject lived and died in Germany; they reared a family of nine children, six of the sons eventually coming to America; Charles died in New York State in 1886; Jacob, a miller by trade, resides at Mankato, Minnesota; William lives in the same place, a brewer by occupation; Henry is the next in order of birth; Louis, a brewer by trade, lives at Canajoharie, New York; Simon died at Niles, Michigan, in December, 1890.

Mr. Bierbauer was married in the State of New York, to Barbara Fauerbach, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; she came to America at the same time as her husband. They have a family of nine children: Peter, Louise, Lizzie, William, Carl, Emma, Matilda and Ida; the second-born, Louis, died at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. Bierbauer is one of the prosperous men of New Lisbon, and for many years has been closely identified with her commercial interests. He is a prominent Democrat, and has served the people of New Lisbon in various official positions for several years; was president of the village a number of times, and Mayor of the city in 1891, being elected in a Republican city instead of one of the most prominent members of that party.

WILLIAM B. RICE, an eminent pioneer of Juneau county and a highly respected citizen, has resided in this county for thirty-five years, his first appearance on its scene of action having taken place in August, 1857. He is a native of New York State, where he was born in the town of Homer, Cortland county, January 22, 1828. His parents were Grove and Triphena (Briggs) Rice, both natives of New York State. The Rice family were formerly of New England, but have long been a well known family of Cortland county, New York. When our subject was about eight years of age, his father emigrated with his family to Trumbull county, Ohio, locating in the town of Green, and later removed to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1840. A year later, his mother removed with her children to Olean, New York, where she also died. His parents had nine children, all excepting one, attaining maturity. William B. Rice, our subject, was the sixth of the family, and although in early life apparently possessing a much less firm constitution than the other members, yet has survived them all, being now the sole representative of that once large family. In early manhood, he was considerably engaged in carpenter work. Lumbering

was then an important business in portions of Western New York, and in this Mr. Rice was engaged for a number of years, running lumber down the Alleghany river. Upon the exhaustion of the lumber supply in Western New York, he emigrated to the West, his intended destination being the Wisconsin river. Starting westward from Cincinnati, Ohio, he arrived in Necedah, Juneau county, in July, 1857. On account of the intense heat of the season, it being midsummer, he postponed his contemplated enterprise, and in the meantime, in order to gain a knowledge of the country, he started for La Crosse, but stopped at New Lisbon, where he secured a lucrative position in a sawmill belonging to Amasa Wilson. This mill was one of the first ever erected on the Lemonweir. Here, Mr. Rice remained for twelve years, being afterward engaged in operating various mills at different places. His chief occupation has been for many years that of lumber manufacture, but he has recently retired from the more active duties of life to his pleasant home, built in 1866, where free from the cares of business, he enjoys the ease which he has so industriously earned.

He was married in New Lisbon, in 1861, to Miss Jane Shepherd, daughter of Daniel Shepherd, a well known pioneer of this State. She was a lady of culture and refinement, and much beloved by all who knew her. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters: Mina, wife of Roselle Curtis, residing at La Crosse, Wisconsin; Noble, who is a teacher at Puget Sound; Alta and Grace, living at home. One son died in childhood, and two in early manhood, William, aged twenty-one, and Fred, nineteen, both fine specimens of their race, intelligent, hardy, active and enterprising, affectionate sons and brothers, and obliging to their friends. In 1888, Mr. Rice had the misfortune to lose his wife, the solace of so many years of his life. She was a faithful wife, devoted mother and sympathetic friend, and left many to mourn her loss.

He has been connected with the growth and progress of New Lisbon since its earliest infancy, and has contributed materially to its welfare. In appreciation of his worth, his Republican constituents have elected him (1892) a member of the City Council, being Alderman of the First ward. He has always been a staunch Unionist and Republican, endorsing most thoroughly the principles of that party.

He is a typical intelligent, progressive American citizen, and as such enjoys the esteem of his fellow men.

JOSEPH CURTIS, a retired farmer of Lisbon township, Juneau county, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1818. His father, Joseph Curtis, was born at the same place, and married Hannah Bouchier, February 18, 1803. In 1831, the family, consisting of the father and five children, the mother having died some time previously, emigrated to America, locating on the present site of Chicago. Two children remained in England for the time being, but later came to this country. There were nine children: Samuel, the eldest, attained to manhood, and died in England before the family came to this country; Isabella also died in England, many years ago, leaving a family; Hannah, the eldest of those children who came to America, married her cousin, Matthew Curtis, and died many years ago. The others were Joseph and Robert, with their younger

sisters, Eleanor (afterward Mrs. Clark) and Eliza, who married Laban Skinner, both of whom are now dead. Some years afterward they were joined by their brother and sister from England,—Matthew L., and Mary, who married John Marshall, both now deceased. The family were among the earliest settlers in Chicago and vicinity. In 1832 they were obliged to leave their homes and take refuge in Fort Dearborn from the Indians, during the Sac war, where Joseph did guard duty with the men. The father of the family returned afterward to England, where he died.

The subject of his sketch continued to reside in Cook county, Illinois, where he had a valuable farm, with the necessary improvements, buildings, etc., all of which he had accumulated by persistent industry and economy, a part being earned by hunting deer and smaller game with which the prairies abounded at that time, and which were supplied to the hotels of that rapidly growing city. In 1865 he removed to Lisbon township, Juneau county.

On July 3, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Champney, whose maiden name was Dibb. She died July 11, 1882, leaving many friends to mourn her loss.

Mr. Curtis' present wife was Roxanna Brewster, a daughter of Deacon John Brewster, who was of Puritan stock, born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1807, and came to Illinois in 1838, married in 1839, and emigrated from Cook county, Illinois, to Juneau county with his family in 1853, and died in the spring of 1881. The mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Rhines, is still living at New Lisbon. Mr. Brewster was one of the pioneers of Juneau county, and obtained his farm from the Government, which he occupied and carefully cultivated, and on which he made many valuable improvements, but some time previous to his death he removed to New Lisbon, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster had six children, all of whom attained mature years. One son, the eldest of the family, died in the late war; Mrs. Curtis is the next in order of birth; Mary J. resides in New Lisbon; a brother, Judd, of Duluth, Minnesota, is the next; Henry W. is a professor in the Agricultural College at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Joseph Gibson, the next child, resides at New Lisbon with her husband and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have an only son, Joseph, who was born February 25, 1866.

Mr. Curtis resides at present within one and a half miles of New Lisbon, in a comfortable home, within call of his own relatives and old neighbors, and known to all for his unassuming manners, outspoken sentiments, and upright dealings.

His sister, Mrs. Clark, and two brothers, Matthew L. and Robert, the remainder of the family now living, reside in New Lisbon, while many of their descendants are living near.

JOHN HAMILTON MOSELEY, M. D., homœopathic physician and surgeon located at Tomah, Wisconsin, has been engaged in the practice of his profession at that place since August, 1885, succeeding Dr. W. O. Kenyon, a successful and popular physician of Appleton, Wisconsin. Dr. Moseley was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on May 28, 1851. His parents were Alonzo and Eunice (Hunt) Moseley, both natives of New York, the former born in the same county as his son, on October 28, 1827. His father's parents were natives of Vermont. The mother of our subject was

born in Machias, Cattaraugus county, New York, on September 25, 1831. In 1852, our subject's parents came West from Buffalo, New York, via the Great Lakes, Racine, Wisconsin, and thence across the country with teams to Monroe county, Wisconsin, at that time a part of La Crosse county.

They first settled on a rented farm in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, but in the succeeding year came to Sparta with their son, the subject of our sketch. Mr. Moseley was accompanied on his first trip West by Orange P. McClure, who died in Sauk county, a few years ago, these gentlemen making the trip from Racine to Monroe county on foot. The land selected by Mr. Moseley, Sr., for his home was State land, situated on what is known as the Black river road, about one and a half miles north of the city of Sparta. This is now one of the finest farms in Monroe county, and it was here that Mr. Moseley resided for about twenty years, at which time he disposed of his homestead, intending to remove to the South. On further consideration, however, he changed his mind, he and his wife still being worthy and respected residents of this county. All of their seven children, excepting our subject, were born in this county, six being living at the present time (1892); the next child, younger than the Doctor, is Daniel Thomas, born February 16, 1854, being at present a farmer of Lincoln township, this county, being mostly engaged in raising potatoes, in which branch of agriculture he excels; Emma, the next child in succession, was born on June 26, 1856, dying of diphtheria in January, 1864; Flora was born on December 17, 1858, and is the widow of F. A. Meyers, who succumbed to pneumonia which succeeded the grippe, dying at Bismarck, North Dakota, on March 26, 1891; he was assistant station agent and telegraph operator at that place; Ida May, wife of Martin Woodworth, was born on January 15, 1861; Arthur was born on September 17, 1864, and resides on the old homestead; Clara Eliza, youngest of the family, was born on June 8, 1868, and is the wife of Thomas Kelley.

Our subject, John Hamilton Moseley, M. D., was reared on the old homestead in this county, attending the district school at Beaver creek, and the high school in the village, now city, of Sparta, which latter school was then presided over as principals by Professors Magoffin and Jacob Bloomingdale. He went, in 1871, to St. Louis, to study medicine with Dr. E. E. Sargent, with whom he remained five years. He first practiced his profession of Olathe, the county seat of Johnson county, Kansas, locating there in May, 1876. On March 22, 1877, he was married to Miss Clara Clark, a graduate of the St. Louis Normal School and a teacher at that time in St. Louis, Missouri. Her parents were William and Sarah (Tharp) Clark, the former having been born at Johnstown, New York, on May 22, 1826. Her father was, for many years, employed by the Studebaker Manufacturing Company, at South Bend, Indiana, and was at that time the owner of the water power at Mishawaka, near South Bend. Her mother was born at Mishawaka, Indiana, where her parents were married in April, 1853. In 1854, her parents removed to Iowa, locating in the vicinity of Bloomfield, and later in the vicinity of Fairfield. In 1866, they took up their residence in St. Louis, residing there until their respective deaths, her father surviving her mother by several years. Mrs. Moseley and a brother, Allan Clark, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are the only survivors of a family of four children, two brothers being deceased.

viz.: Preston and Giles, who were aged respectively sixteen and nine years at the time of their deaths. Mrs. Moseley was born near Bloomfield, Iowa, September 19, 1854.

Dr. and Mrs. Moseley have had six children: Parker, born on June 26, 1878; Mabel, born August 13, 1880; Edith, born November 26, 1882; Jannie, born April 22, 1885, died of malignant scarlatina, on October 20, 1888; Nita, born October 13, 1887; and Cora, born on April 26, 1891.

On entering upon the study of medicine, Dr. Moseley selected the homeopathic system, and graduated in March, 1874, from the Homeopathic Medical College, of Missouri, located in St. Louis. After this, he spent some time in the hospitals of that city, graduating with high honors from the Missouri Medical College (old-school) at St. Louis, in March, 1876. His fine medical library contains well selected books of both systems of medicine. He is well versed in his profession, and enjoys a large practice, being a most worthy and esteemed citizen. He is a man of commanding presence, genial and sympathetic attributes, contributing much to his professional success. Rocked in the cradle of adversity himself, he can sympathize with the sick and suffering; and his practical knowledge of the value of money prompts him to many acts of generosity, appreciated and remembered by his patients and friends. Of high morality and integrity, he is deeply interested in the promotion of the moral and material growth of his community. From boyhood, he has been much interested in the cause of temperance, having been a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars since 1865. He was associated with ex-Governor John P. St. John in the early temperance agitation in Kansas, and took an active part in the adoption of the prohibitory amendment in that State in 1880. He was reared a Republican, but his strong temperance convictions and intense opposition to the liquor traffic have conduced to attract him to the Prohibition party, of which he has been a member since 1884. Temperate in all things, himself, he is ever interested in the advancement of temperance and morality.

HERMAN E. NEUMAN, one of the most reliable and progressive farmers of Wonewoc township, is a son of Peter Neuman, who was born in Germany in 1794. The latter did not emigrate to America until well advanced in life; he was twice married, four children being born of the first union. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Frederika Krenger, also a native of Germany. In August, 1859, Mr. Neuman emigrated to the United States with his family, and coming to Wisconsin he settled in the town of Waterloo, Jefferson county. Eight years afterward the family removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, and settled at Hillsborough; there the father died, in October, 1878. By his second marriage eight children were born: Ferdinand, the eldest, died at Hillsborough; Samuel L., the eldest surviving son, resides in Hillsborough; Lizzie is the wife of Martin Hanslick, Sauk county, Wisconsin; Minnie married I. T. Carr, and resides in Juneau county; Charles O. lives in Elroy; Tillie is the wife of Herman Steffin of Hillsborough; Herman E. is the next in order of birth; Edward resides in Wonewoc. Herman E. Neuman was born in Germany, February 26, 1858, and was an infant of eighteen months when his family crossed the sea to America.

Mr. Neuman was united in marriage January 11, 1881, to Miss Alice Thompson, a

daughter of C. G. Thomson, a pioneer of Juneau county. To them has been born one daughter, Pearl Ethel, the date of whose birth is April 26, 1887. Mr. Neuman has devoted his entire energy to the pursuit of agriculture, and has managed his business with much intelligence and consequent profit. He is highly respected by the community where he has lived a life of unquestioned honor and industry.

HENRY B. NORTON, one of the most prominent men of his locality, and a veteran soldier of the late war, now residing on section 21, Lisbon township, Juneau county, is also one of the earliest and most widely known and respected families of Monroe county. He was born in Oakfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, November 30, 1846, a son of Presley and Rachel Blodget; and while he was an infant, his father died. At the age of three years he was adopted by Martin Norton, who was a native of New York State, and emigrated with his father to Wisconsin in an early day, and located in Fond du Lac county, where the grandfather also settled, and lived until his death. The foster father of the subject of our sketch married Eliza Reynolds, and in the fall of 1853 removed with his family to Monroe county, settling in Clifton township, where he still resides. He has cultivated and improved his land until he is now one of the most prosperous farmers in that county. He and his worthy wife were the parents of five children, four daughters and one son, all now living (1892). Nancy, the first child, is the wife of Charles Newman of Eau Claire; Emma married Mr. Harvell of Chicago; Marion resides on the homestead; Clara is now Mrs. Mead, and lives in Lisbon; Frank, the only son and youngest child, is also on the homestead.

The subject of our notice was but seven years of age when his parents settled in Monroe county, this State, which was in 1853, the family being among the earliest pioneers of that county. They removed from their old home in Fond du Lac county to their new home with an ox team, and for some time had but one neighbor within a distance of four miles. Wandering tribes of Indians were frequently seen, and abundance of game, including bear and deer, were near at hand. Amid these primitive scenes and wild surroundings the oldest son spent his boyhood days, witnessing, as he grew to manhood, all the varied changes from solitude to civilization.

These happy, peaceful days were interrupted by the sanguinary conflict between brothers of the same land. Our subject was then too young to participate in this struggle, but soon after he had passed his seventeenth birthday, on March 26, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. When not actively engaged in open conflict in the field, he served in the trenches in front of Petersburg, until the end of the war. His first experience was in Virginia when, after the mine explosion at Petersburg, a portion of the Union troops made a desperate assault upon the Confederate lines, but were forced to retire, owing to the desperate resistance of the enemy and the lack of prompt assistance from the Federal forces. Seventeen men were lost out of his company in this engagement, including the brave captain, near whom Mr. Norton was standing, when the fatal bullet struck the noble leader. Mr. Norton also participated with his regiment in the battle of Weldon Railroad, in

August, 1864; and was in the battles of Pebble's Plantation and Hatcher's Run, and arrived at Beam's Station with his command, just in time to witness the close of that engagement. He was in the desperate conflict at Fort Mahone, in which his regiment lost eighty men in the final effort against Petersburg. He entered that city with his command on April 3, the morning after the evacuation, and he followed, with his regiment, the Confederate General Lee until the final surrender of that commander at Appomattox. Mr. Norton's regiment was mustered out of service at Madison, Wisconsin, August 11, 1865. While he was in many engagements, and was for many months almost constantly under the fire of the enemy, he yet escaped unharmed. His constitution, however, was much impaired by incidental exposure and hardships, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered.

Immediately after the war, he spent a couple of years on a claim in Minnesota, but he afterward sold this property and returned to Wisconsin. Here he located in the vicinity of his former home, to which his parents moved in 1853. In 1876, he located on his present beautiful farm of eighty-four acres, which he has industriously cultivated and greatly improved, having now one of the best farms in the county.

He was married, in 1872, to Amanda Lawrence, an estimable lady, a daughter of Bradley V. Lawrence, a well and favorably known resident of the State. She is also a sister of Mrs. O. B. Chester, and of Mrs. Emma Macumber, prominent residents of Lisbon township.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton have three children, two sons and one daughter: Grace L., Harry Lawrence, and Charles Parley.

Mr. Norton has served his constituents in several positions of honor and trust. In 1890, he took the census of his township, and at the present time, in 1892, is serving in the capacity of Assessor of his township, in both of which he has displayed superior ability and energy. He is an active and esteemed member of W. P. Mitchell Post, No. 61.

Thus, having followed him through a happy boyhood, and witnessed his assumption of disagreeable duties as a man, which he assumed under the guidance of the dictates of humanity and justice, we may safely leave him in the enjoyments of later life, surrounded by admiring friends, and in the bosom of a loving family, acquitted and commended by the tribunal of his own conscience.

WILLIAM LEVER, deceased, one of the most widely known and deeply honored of the pioneers of Juneau county, Wisconsin, was born in Liverpool, England, in May, 1812. He grew to manhood in his native city, receiving all the advantages that money and liberal educational facilities could procure for him. He was married at the age of nineteen, to a most estimable lady, who was born in Wigan, near Birmingham, England, February 11, 1810, but whose parents moved to Liverpool when she was fourteen years of age.

For a number of years William Lever was engaged as a wine merchant in his native city, in company with a Mr. Sidney Shirlock. In 1849, however, Mr. Lever emigrated with his family to America, his family then consisting of his wife and eight children, two sons and six daughters. They sailed from Liverpool to Quebec, and after a stormy passage of seven weeks, arrived at their destina-

tion. Here the family remained for several weeks, while Mr. Lever visited various points, with reference to securing a desirable location. The family finally removed from Quebec to Toronto, and afterward came West to Racine, Wisconsin, at which place they arrived in the spring of 1850, locating not far from Milwaukee, on what was then known as the plank road. The Cream City was then but a hamlet on the lake shore, and had not commenced to give promise of becoming the thriving center it has since attained.

In 1852 the family removed to Juneau county, making, at first, a temporary settlement, moving two years later to Lindina township, where they located on a farm of Government land. This property Mr. Lever industriously cultivated, pre-empting it as a homestead, where he and his family continued to reside until his death, although at the time of his decease he was at another place in Lindina township, which he had recently purchased, and on which his family now reside. His death occurred on January 12, 1881, in his sixty-ninth year, greatly lamented by all who knew him. His natural ability and liberal attainments eminently fitted him for any position in life, while his honorable dealings and uniform cordiality rendered him very popular wherever he chanced to be. To know him was to be his friend, and his death caused much sincere mourning.

The faithful wife and devoted mother, who for so many years had eliminated self entirely from domestic calculations, making everything subservient to the interests of her family, survived Mr. Lever eleven years, finally expiring at the same place, on February 21, 1892, surrounded by her family and friends. She was a lady of education and culture, eminently fitted to be a companion to a man of Mr. Lever's superior attainments. To her mental endowments were added a rich legacy of the treasures of the heart, which more than all else contributed to render her an object of the deepest respect and affection.

This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, eight of whom still survive, six now living on the farm where the parents died. The eldest of the family, named Alice, after her mother, is the wife of Alexander McKinnon, a prominent resident of Eau Claire; Mary is the wife of Thomas McGowan, a prosperous citizen of Kildare. Margaret is the next in order of birth, after whom comes Annie, then John, William, Winifred and Francis. Those children deceased were Elizabeth and Ellen, the former of whom was the eighth child and the latter the fourth in order of birth.

The Catholic Church had no more zealous worker than Mr. Lever, who possessed strong religious principles, and was earnest and devout in all that pertained to his religious duties. He probably did more than any other citizen of the county to promote the prosperity of the church. He erected the first church building in the county, which, although but a log building, answered every purpose in those early days. This was located near Lyndon, and its ruins are still in existence in the cemetery of the town of Seven Mile creek, to which place it was removed many years after its construction. He also built St. Mary's Church, in Lindina township, besides donating the land, two and a half acres, on which the church and cemetery are located. Although a strict Catholic himself, yet he was liberal to others, according them the same freedom of thought which he claimed for himself personally.

He was a widely known and representative citizen, of unimpeachable probity of character, highly enterprising, and deeply interested in

everything that tended to promote the welfare of his community. Liberally educated himself, he keenly realized the great value of mental culture, and ever threw the weight of his influence in the scale of educational interests. Four of his daughters have been successful teachers. Margaret and Winifred are well and favorably known among the educators of Juneau county, where they have been engaged in educational work for a number of years. They are highly educated and cultured, and reside with the majority of the family at their comfortable and attractive home in Lindina township. The two eldest daughters were also at one time teachers of merit and reputation.

It is said that charity covers a multitude of sins, but in Mr. Lever's case it served but to heighten and adorn his many other virtues. Like the Master, whom he so faithfully followed, he was always a friend of the poor, to whom he never refused assistance, if it was in his power to render a service; and his many deeds of helpfulness and kindness to those less fortunate than himself, are emblazoned in characters of fire on many an affectionate heart, who from surveying such earthly goodness are led to seek the source in heaven above.

RICHARD SMITH, attorney at law, New Lisbon, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Juneau county thirty-six years, and is therefore entitled to a space in this history of pioneers. He was born in the Empire State, at Hamburg, Erie county, October 22, 1818, a son of Richard Smith, Sr.; the father was a native of Rutland county, Vermont, and removed to western New York when a young man; there he married Elizabeth Mack, a member of one of the early representative families. He removed to the vicinity of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and there erected a sawmill, but subsequently returned to New York. He was accidentally killed at Sextonville, Richland county, Wisconsin, in 1855, being thrown from a wagon; he was at that time visiting his son Richard, and a brother. His wife survived him a number of years, her death occurring in Erie county, New York. Our subject is one of a family of ten children who grew to mature years, seven of whom survive: John is a resident of Fargo, North Dakota; Richard is the next in order of birth; Mrs. Elizabeth Gibbs lives in Waukesha county, Wisconsin; Walter is a citizen of San Diego, California; Henry lives in Texas; Ann is the wife of David Greggs of Erie county, New York; Hiram lives in Westfield, New York. Those deceased are: Selina, the wife of Dr. Simons of Chautauqua county, New York; Sophia, wife of Elijah Dewey and mother of Richard Dewey, of Kankakee, Illinois; and William who died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1891.

Richard Smith passed the earlier years of his life in New York and Pennsylvania. At Fredonia, New York, he began the study of law, under the direction of James Mullet, a well-known lawyer of that place. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and soon after this event removed to Joliet; he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Illinois. In the fall of 1846 he came to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and was engaged in the practice of his profession here for a period of ten years.

He was united in marriage, at Joliet, in the spring of 1846, to Miss Maria C. Moore, a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Moore. Three children have been born to them: Henry J. is engaged in the publishing busi-

ness, in Chicago; Lizzie is the wife of Henry L. Richardson, a minister of the Congregational Church; Millie married E. E. Fowler and lives in Chicago. Politically Mr. Smith affiliates with the Democratic party; he has served Juneau county as District Attorney, and for several years has been Justice of the Peace, discharging his duties in both offices with rare ability and true fidelity. Possessed of liberal and progressive views, he has been one of the prominent factors in the development of his county, and in his profession he ranks among the leading practitioners of the State.

JOHN PARKER, deceased, one of the most widely known and highly esteemed pioneers of Wilton, Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in England, and came to the United States with his family in 1851. He first settled at Lima Station, Rock county, this State, where he resided for five years on a farm which he had purchased. In 1856 he sold out there and moved to this county, where he bought 160 acres of Government land, which he cleared up and industriously cultivated, afterward improving it by the erection of a substantial farm house, good barns for his grain and stock, and other valuable accessories, all calculated to facilitate the handling and cultivating of agricultural products. These improvements very much enhanced the value of the property, and made it one of the most desirable farms in the county. Here the venerable and venerated father lived until 1886, when he died, aged seventy-five years, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. He was an intelligent, industrious and honest man, and of an extremely kindly disposition, which qualities gained for him the favorable regard of all who knew him. His good wife survived him until 1892, when she expired in the midst of her family and friends, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. She was a devoted wife and mother and a sincere friend to the unfortunate and distressed, and her death was greatly lamented. Both parents were devout members of the Methodist Church, and rendered valued assistance in the organization of the church at this place.

They reared three daughters and two sons: Robert still lives on the old homestead. He was drafted into the army in 1863, after having been rejected some two or three times when he had formerly volunteered. He served in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and, for a few months, was with the regular pioneer corps, and later with Sherman in his march to the sea, and was also engaged for a time in the hospital service. On his discharge he returned to the old homestead, where he has ever since resided. He never married, but has unselfishly devoted his energies to the care of his parents, who were in feeble health for many years. He has served as Town Officer, and is a member of the G. A. R., and also of the Knights of Pythias.

Ann, the second child, is the wife of Ephraim Root, a prosperous farmer of this county; they have two children.

Emily is the wife of William Goodman, a highly respected citizen of Tomah, Wisconsin.

Lucy resides at the old homestead, keeping house for her brothers, and is an intelligent and amiable lady, and greatly esteemed by all who know her. She is a valued member of the Methodist Church of Wilton, which she has assisted in many ways.

H. George also resides at the old homestead. He is an expert taxidermist, and has

many fine specimens of the birds and animals of this section. He is also a farrier and horse dentist, being considered one of the best in the county.

The father was a stanch Republican, as are all the sons, who take a deep interest in the welfare of their State and country.

Thus is briefly told the few most important events of the lives of one of the most highly respected and oldest families in this county, whose actions have always been guided by the highest principles and most commendable motives. Such men and women reflect credit on such a State, contributing stability and power to her councils, and forming a bulwark against all enemies of the commonwealth.

HON. JAMES TORMEY, the present representative of Monroe county in the State Legislature, to which position he was elected in 1890, was for many years one of the leading business men of the city of his present residence. He was born in the Emerald Isle, county Meath, March 13, 1830; was educated in his native land, and at the age of nineteen years accompanied his parents to America. The father, also named James Tormey, settled with his family in Vermont, and there he and his wife lived until death called them home, both being buried at Cambridge, New York. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, with the exception of one son, the eldest of the family, in Monroe county, Wisconsin.

In 1850 James Tormey, the subject of this sketch, came to Wisconsin and located at Big Bend, Waukesha county, where he had charge of a large mercantile business for ten years. At the end of this time he came to Tomah, having many years previously purchased a farm about five miles from that town, and here followed merchandising for many years, as above stated. As a business man he became very well known throughout the county, and naught was ever said derogatory to his business methods or to his honor. He has identified himself closely with the interests of his section, and has been an able representative of the same since his election to the State Legislature. He was a member of the Common Council of Tomah for several years, and served with ability on the County Board during the years 1878-79 and 1888-89. He received his nomination to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and received 207 more votes than James R. Lyons, the Republican nominee, and 1,005 more votes than Charles Lee, the Prohibition candidate. The election of Mr. Tormey was a decided compliment to the ability and integrity of that gentleman, for Mr. Lyons was a very popular citizen and a strong candidate. Mr. Tormey was married in Waukesha county December 13, 1865, but was left a widower May 4, 1887, with two children, a son and daughter, the latter the wife of Charles Johnson, of Tomah. The former, Albert J., is at West Superior, Wisconsin.

LEONARD JOHNSON, attorney and counselor at law, Elroy, Wisconsin, was born in Herkimer county, New York, November 30, 1822, a son of Charles and Margaret (Smith) Johnson. The father's ancestors were English, and the mother was descended from an old Dutch family that settled in New York. They had a family of five sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being the only living representative. He was reared to the life of a farmer,

but September 26, 1844, he enlisted in the United States army, becoming a member of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry. He continued in the service until February 17, 1848, when he was honorably discharged in the city of Mexico, having participated in many of the most noted battles of the struggle. He accompanied his regiment to Corpus Christi in 1845, and thence to the Rio Grande, where he assisted in the construction of Fort Brown. He took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. He was afterward in the siege of Vera Cruz and the fierce battles of Cerro Gordo and Molina del Rey, receiving three severe wounds in the latter engagement, on account of which he was confined in the hospital in Mexico until he was discharged. He was at this time Orderly to Colonel Mackintosh, the honor having been conferred in recognition of his gallant services in saving the life of the colonel at Resaca de la Palma; it is said that he was the only private soldier in the army who was made a brigade Orderly.

Returning to the State of New York, Mr. Johnson remained there until 1852, when he went to Ohio; two years later he came to Monroe county and located at Glendale; there he resided until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he raised a company called the Anderson Guards, which afterward became Company I of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied this regiment to the field as Captain, and remained in command for a year, when ill-health compelled him to resign, after which he returned to Monroe county. In the fall of 1870 he was elected Sheriff of the county, when he removed from Glendale to Sparta, residing there four years after his term of office expired. He then returned to Glendale and engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. Johnson met with a very heavy loss May 4, 1891, in the burning of his residence at Glendale. He and his wife were absent at the time of the fire and everything was destroyed, including many mementos and relics of the wars in which he had participated; among these was a Mexican general's coat, trimmed with silver buttons, which was highly prized. On account of the destruction of his home in Glendale Mr. Johnson determined to locate at Elroy, and carried this resolution into effect in August, 1891. He is busily engaged in the practice of law; he is a man of much ability, and is eminently qualified for the profession he has chosen. He is possessed of a genial disposition, is cordial of manner, is public-spirited and enterprising. He has seen much of the world, and has made an honorable record in two of the most noted wars in the history of this country.

He was bereft of his wife September 20, 1884. Her maiden name was Jane M. Driggs, to whom he was married in Herkimer county, New York, July 3, 1851. In 1862 he lost three children, who were attacked by that dread disease, diphtheria. Mr. Johnson's present wife was Mrs. Jennie Sparks, *nee* Austin.

JOAH CLARK, one of the most enterprising farmers of Fountain township, a pioneer settler of Juneau county, and an honored veteran of the late war, was born in New York State in 1829.

His father, Robert J. Clark, was a native of New Jersey, whence he removed to New York State, in which latter place he married Polly Young. Later he moved to Pennsylvania, from which State he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in 1850 in

Juneau county, on a farm adjoining the one now owned and occupied by his son. Here the devoted wife and mother died in 1861, leaving a bereaved family and many friends to mourn her loss. The father afterward went to Iowa, where he remained until his death. He was an industrious and honorable man, kind and considerate to all, and enjoyed the universal esteem of his fellow men. This worthy couple had seven children, four of whom, in 1892, are still living, three sons having died.

The subject of our sketch was a young man when his parents removed to Wisconsin, where he was afterward married to Caroline S. Velvick, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of William and Eliza Velvick. Her parents were natives of England, and emigrated thence to Pennsylvania, where the father died. The mother afterward moved to Wisconsin with her children, settling in Sauk county, where she died in 1861. Mrs. Clark was one of ten children, five sons and five daughters, only five of whom are living, in 1892, viz.: Charles, living in Nebraska; Solomon, residing in Fountain township; James, living in Indiana; Jane, the widow of Hiram Mason, and residing in Michigan, and Mrs. Clark, who is next in order of birth.

Noah Clark pursued the occupation of farming after his marriage, and by industry and economy was accumulating a competence when his prosperous and happy life was interrupted by the late civil conflict, in which he enlisted in 1864, joining Company D, Eighteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and serving until the close of the war. He was under General Sherman, and was a faithful and efficient soldier. He escaped the bullets of the enemy, but, like thousands of others, had his health permanently impaired by the incidental exposure and hardships of army service, which disability becomes more apparent as years go by, his consolation for such being a sense of duty done in the uplifting and enlightenment of suffering humanity.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, May, who, under their care, promises to repay her foster parents a thousand-fold by her affection and solicitude in their behalf. By continued industry he and his wife have secured a competence, have a pleasant home and are surrounded by all the comforts of life. Their intelligence and uniform kindness of disposition have gained for them the esteem of their neighbors and community.

WILLIAM BANS, one of the prominent farmers of Jefferson township, was born in Germany, in 1845: his father, Herman Bans, was one of the pioneers of this town, coming here from Germany in 1854. He bought eighty acres of land in section 1. He was not only one of the first to settle in the town, but was also one of the original organizers of the first church (the St. Mary's Catholic Church) established in the town. He still lives on the old homestead he established. He is an active gentleman of eighty-one years. He reared two sons: Christian and William; and one daughter, Mary, who was the wife of Peter Christian, of Vernon county: Mr. and Mrs Christian are both deceased,—Mrs. Christian in 1890, and Mr. Christian in 1891. They were devout Catholics. They left five children: Christian and William; both live on the old homestead, to which 160 acres has been added, making as good a farm as there

is in the town. Christian is unmarried; William married, in 1868, Miss Maggie Slotten, daughter of Hilger and Kate Slotten, of this town. Mr. Slotten is still living, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Mr. William Bans had ten children: Herman, who is in Dakota; Lizzie, Fredericka, Katie, Maggie, Agnes, Louis, Christian, William, and Mary, who are all at home and constituting a happy family.

Our subject mourns the loss of his beloved wife, who died April 22, 1891, aged forty-three years. She was a lady of rare Christian virtues, and died, as she had lived, a devout Catholic. The family are all members of the St. Mary's Catholic Church. They are one of the sturdy pioneer families of the town, who have done much to make the county what it is to-day. They now have a splendid farm of 240 acres, with a good two-story brick dwelling, and a large stone basement barn, and other outbuildings for stock, grain, tools, etc., and wind pumps. They keep about twenty-five head of shorthorn cattle, six horses, hogs, sheep, etc Everything about the farm shows thrift, good management, and plenty.

Politically Mr. Bans is a Democrat. For two years he was Supervisor of his township.

EDWIN EATON has been identified with the agricultural interests of Monroe county since 1865, and is numbered among the progressive farmers of his township. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 10, 1825, and is a son of Samuel and Alice (Hathaway) Eaton, who were also natives of Massachusetts. He spent his boyhood and youth surrounded by rural scenes, but he did not tarry on the farm; he had determined to master the shoemaker's trade, and this he did, following the vocation for a number of years. When the tide of emigration began flowing westward he was attracted by the reports of golden opportunities waiting here, and in May, 1855, he arrived in Wisconsin, locating in Columbia county; there he spent ten years engaged in farming. When he came to Monroe county he located on his farm in Adrian township, which he had entered as early as 1850; the tract consists of eighty acres and lies on section 2. Mr. Eaton at once began his improvements; he erected a frame residence and suitable buildings for the care of live-stock and grain. He has placed forty-five acres under cultivation, and has developed one of the neatest and most fertile farms in the township. He gives the subject of agriculture his most intelligent attention, and his labors have been adequately rewarded.

He was married in the State of Vermont to Lucia Comstock, a daughter of George and Theda (Graham) Comstock, an old New England family. Mrs. Eaton was born at Weymouth, Medina county, Ohio, in November, 1831. They are the parents of two children: Ella is deceased; Arthur resides at Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin, engaged in farming; he was married in Monroe county in 1878, to Addie Keller, a daughter of Tilson and Amanda Keller, and a native of Juneau county, Wisconsin; they have had born to them three children: Edwin T., Lucia I. and Myrtle A.

Mr. Eaton affiliates with the Republican party, and has held all of the township offices excepting that of Clerk; he has been Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, and out of the twenty-four years he has resided in the township he has been a member of the School Board twenty-one years; he was the first

Clerk of the district and was Treasurer fourteen years. He has taken an especial interest in the educational work of the county, and takes a just pride in the result of his labors. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the community.

SAMUEL W. SMITH, a widely and favorably known pioneer of Juneau county, Wisconsin, and an esteemed citizen of Lindina township, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1831.

His parents were Joseph and Eliza Smith, who, in 1842, together with three children, emigrated to America. Landing in New York, the family proceeded westward via the Hudson river to Albany; thence by the Erie canal to Buffalo, whence they proceeded by lake to Milwaukee. They arrived at the present metropolis of the Badger State on July 4, 1842, where they witnessed for the first time the celebration of the birth of the nation. Milwaukee was then but a hamlet, with perhaps as large an Indian population as white. The family located in Yorkshire township, Racine county, but soon after removed to Dodge county, in which latter place they remained for about two years. They then returned to Racine county, and settled in Caledonia township, where they remained until 1854, then moved to Manston. From 1884 until their death the parents made their home with their son, the subject of this sketch, where they were kindly cared for until they went to their reward. The father was a well educated and capable man, was an omnivorous reader, and well informed on the issues of his day. For many years he held the position of Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he displayed excellent judgment and exalted probity of character, rendering his decisions with impartiality and justice. He was politically an abolitionist in the days of slavery, believing most emphatically that men, without regard to color, were created free and equal. He was a good speaker and ready debater, and when opportunity offered and the case demanded it he always made his influence felt. Later in life he became a Republican. He and his worthy wife were Congregationalists in their religious views, and rendered valued assistance to their church. She was a woman of intelligence and amiability, practicing in her daily life the highest Christian virtues, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Her death occurred in April, 1885, while her husband survived her two years, dying in November, 1887. They were widely and sincerely lamented.

They were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters. The eldest of these is the subject of this sketch; Joseph, the second in order of birth, resides in Lindina township; Alfred is an esteemed resident of Oregon; Phillips was a member of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiment, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1863; Eliza is the wife of Edgar Fluno, a prosperous resident of Manston; Mary is the widow of B. O. Parmeter, and resides in Fairburn, South Dakota.

The subject of this notice came to Juneau county in 1855, where he located, by a land warrant, 160 acres of his present farm. This warrant he obtained from Corporal Presse, who had received it for services in the war of 1812. Mr. Smith purchased by his work a yoke of oxen, which he exchanged for the land warrant, paying a difference of $25 in money. After concluding the purchase, Mr.

Smith at once located on the land, which has been his home ever since. He has industriously cultivated it and has made valuable improvements on it, until it is now one o the finest farms in the county. To his original purchase he has added from time to time until he now owns 400 acres, 200 of which are included in the home farm, while the other 200 lies a mile distant from their home. He has erected a substantial farm residence, and large barns for his grain and stock, and the whole place breathes an air of thrift and honest content.

On April 7, 1865, Mr. Smith enlisted in Company K, Fiftieth Wisconsin Regiment, with which he served until June, 1866, their field of operations being in Missouri during the first part of their service, where they fought against the bushwhackers; later they were stationed at Fort Rice, in Dakota. Mr. Smith's health was much impaired by hardships and exposure experienced during his service, and he has never recovered his former health.

Mr. Smith was married in 1856, to Miss Jane E. Harrison, an estimable lady, and a native of Little Falls, New York. Her parents were John and Ann (Mattison) Harrison, who emigrated from England in 1835, settling in New York State, whence in 1847 they moved to Wisconsin Territory, locating in Racine county. Here her mother died in March, 1852, after which the father lived with Mr. and Mrs. Smith until his death in 1867. They were the parents of four sons and five daughters. The oldest, John Harrison, served in the Fifty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and now resides in Hillsborough, Vernon county; Isabel is the wife of Edward Palmer, of Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Smith is the next in order of birth; William P. enlisted in Company K, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam in 1862; Annie is the wife of Mateland Green, and resides in Kansas; Ellen E. is the wife of Ira H. Stewart, of Manston; James lives in Wonowoc, Wisconsin; Thomas resides in Manston; and the youngest is Sarah.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six children, five sons and one daughter: Herbert W., Harrison J., Alfred J., Albert G., Jennie E. and Sidney N., all of whom were born in Juneau county. Four sons are graduates of the public high schools, the eldest son having graduated at the high school in Elroy, and the others at the Manston high school.

Politically, Mr. Smith was a Republican until 1868, since which time he has advocated those issues which he deemed subservient of the best interests of his country. He emphatically believes in American principles and American institutions, and that on our public-school system are founded the hopes of the Republic. Like his father before him, he is positive in his convictions of the moral and political issues of the day, and displays great ability and fearlessness in his advocacy of them. As is natural, his personality makes a deep impression on his neighbors and acquaintances, to whose respect and esteem his noble qualities have appealed, and who retain for him the most exalted regard.

J. W. LEVERICH, a prosperous farmer, and one of the most widely and favorably known citizens of Monroe county, has been identified with this county's best interests since 1872. His native State is New York, where he was born, near Syracuse, in Onondaga county, August 15, 1857. His

parents were Edward and Harriet (Sylvester) Leverich, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively. They removed to Monroe county, Wisconsin, in 1872, where they purchased a farm of 135 acres of choice agricultural land. The father, however, was destined to reside on his new possessions for but a short time, as on February 19, 1874, he passed away, in his forty-eighth year, universally mourned as a kind-hearted, honorable and deserving man. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he rendered much valuable assistance. His widow resides with her son, J. W. Leverich. They had only two children: Martha, wife of S. Millard; and J. W., the subject of this sketch.

Our subject spent his youth in his native county, acquiring his education in the common and select schools of that locality. He was fourteen years of age when he came to the frontier with his parents. He had been thoroughly trained in all the details of agriculture, and was eminently competent to take charge of the farm upon his father's death, which he has managed so successfully that it is considered to be one of the most desirable in the township, the land being extremely fertile, the buildings good ones and in excellent repair, with a comfortable residence, well suited to the needs of the family, and large barns for the grain and stock, with other valuable improvements. A fine artesian well furnishes an abundant supply of the purest water, which is piped to the dwelling, milk house and stock-yards.

Mr. Leverich was married on January 15, 1880, to Eliza S. Blackman, of Newtown, Connecticut, a lady of superior education, force of character and refinement. She is a daughter of the Hon. Starr Blackman, deceased, who, together with his son, Charles J., and father, the Hon. James Blackman, served the people ably in the Legislature of Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. Leverich have three sons, —Edward S., Percy B. and James E.

Mr. Leverich has figured prominently in local politics, supporting the principles of the Republican party, and has been honored by his constituents with the office of chairman of the board of Supervisors, in which capacity he is now serving his fourth consecutive term, which in itself is sufficient commendation, as it is conceded that acts speak plainer than words.

Possessing superior ability, excellent judgment, of magnetic manner and cordial bearing, he is calculated to be a leader in his community, and enjoys the universal respect and esteem of his fellow men.

GARDINER BACON, one of the largest land owners in Monroe county and proprietor of the Bacon Mills, has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of the county for many years. He is a native of Washington county, New York, born in 1818, a son of Samuel Bacon, who was a son of Gardiner Bacon. The Bacons emigrated to New England in colonial days, and were among the pioneers of the Middle States; they were noted for their honesty and integrity, and were men of exceptional business ability. Gardiner Bacon was reared on a farm in the timber region; in early life he was taught principles of honor and habits of industry, and thus the foundation of a useful life was laid. He married his cousin, Relief Bacon, a most estimable woman, and a daughter of Ben Bacon of the State of New York. In 1844 he removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he established a good sawmill

business; later he went to Ridgeville, Monroe county, and there he gave his attention to farming. In 1860 he purchased the mill owned by Hugh Willson, enlarged and remodeled the same, put in modern machinery, and won a patronage extending over a wide territory. For the past thirty years he has been at the head of this establishment, has cut millions of feet of pine lumber, and has been an eye witness to the growth of the county. He has always been liberal with settlers, has given them long time, and has aided in every possible way those who have taken up homes in the West. He gives steady employment to ten men.

Mr. Bacon has two sons: Frank Benjamin is the proprietor of the Bacon Mills at Sparta; G. W. owns the Bacon Mills in New Lyme township; he was born in 1857, married Miss Martha Dickson, and is the father of two children. Mrs. Bacon, the mother of the two sons, died in 1857. The father afterward married Rebecca Bunnell, who died October 8, 1890. In addition to his milling interests, Mr. Bacon owns one of the finest farms in Little Falls township; it consists of 360 acres, well improved with good, substantial buildings; he also owns 600 acres in New Lyme township, and 500 acres in Lincoln township, and a tract in Jackson county, Wisconsin. In his political opinions he is a radical Republican; he is liberal in his religious views. He is possessed of a strong constitution, and is hale and hearty at the age of seventy-four years. No man in the county is more highly respected, and no man is more worthy than he.

JOHN McINTYRE, an honored pioneer of Juneau county, and a prosperous farmer of section 13, Lindina township, was born in bonnie Scotland. He removed, when but a small lad, with his parents to the north of Ireland. His father, Neal McIntyre, died when the subject of this sketch was about fifteen years of age, and had been an overseer and game-keeper for a very wealthy gentleman for many years. He and his worthy wife were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. Some years after the death of the father, the mother and children emigrated to America, locating in Philadelphia.

The subject of this notice was married in the city of Brotherly Love, on September 10, 1847, to Ellen McConnell, the Rev. Andrew Bower officiating. Mrs. McIntyre (nee McConnell) was of Scotch ancestry, although she was born in the north of Ireland. Her parents never came to this country, but resided in their native land until their death. Mrs. McIntyre came to this country with relatives, when she was eighteen years of age, and went directly to Philadelphia, where her marriage to our subject occurred about a year later.

About the year 1851, Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre came to Walworth county, Wisconsin, whence they removed in the following spring to Juneau county. The country in their vicinity was then new and undeveloped; Indians were numerous, and wild game abounded, and roamed the country at will. Mr. McIntyre obtained his farm of the Government, on which he and his wife have now resided for forty years. Here several of their children were born and all grew to manhood and womanhood. They have had five children, three sons and two daughters. John W., the eldest, was born in Philadelphia, and was but a small child when his parents moved to Juneau county. Before he attained the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Wisconsin

Volunteer Infantry, and fought with his regiment in General Grant's Petersburg Campaign, continuing in the service until the close of the war. Some time after the close of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the regular army, and died at Atlanta, Georgia, September 9, 1868, from the effects of a sunstroke, which was the result of a long and severe march during the heated term. He was a fine young man, being physically robust and athletic, while his mind was unusually acute and active. He was the idol of his parents, and the recipient of the universal esteem of his fellow soldiers, his career in the army having been a most gallant one. After his death, a beautiful poem was written by R. L. Ray, an officer of young McIntyre's regiment, in which was commemorated the many virtues of the young soldier, a copy of which is framed and carefully cherished by the bereaved parents.

Anna, the second child, is now the wife of Thomas Tate, of Reedsburg; Neal, the oldest surviving son, resides at home; Maggie is the wife of John Nelson, a prosperous resident of Summit township; Andrew, the youngest, lives near the old homestead.

The subject of this sketch was also a soldier in the late war, in which he enlisted soon after its outbreak, joining Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the famous Iron Brigade. At the terrible battle of Shiloh, he received a severe gunshot wound in the face, which resulted in his discharge a few months later. He was also wounded in the leg, but the wound in his face was a terrible one, from the effects of which he has never recovered. Besides this, he was otherwise severly injured, in the service, having sustained a severe breach, caused by a strain in lifting, and carries with him the evidence of a hard and dangerous service.

Politically, Mr. McIntyre is a Republican. He was reared a Presbyterian, in which religious body he still retains his membership. Mrs. McIntyre was reared according to the tenets of the Church of England, and still belongs to that church.

This worthy couple are among the most highly esteemed of the pioneers of this country. They have endured with fortitude all the deprivations of early settlement in a new country, and, by industry and economy, have accumulated a competence, and now own a pleasant and comfortable home. During their forty years of residence they have witnessed a complete transformation in the surrounding scene. The rude tents of the Indians have been replaced by numerous well built houses; and where woods and prairie reposed in unbroken solitude, inhabited by the birds and wild game of the vicinity, thriving villages now dot the country, around which are fields of grain, orchards abounding in fruit, and all the accompaniments of civilization. It is natural that the subject of this sketch and his wife should have made many acquaintances during their extended residence in the county, all of which retain for him and his faithful life-partner the deepest respect and affection.

JOSEPH T. SMITH, one of the best-known pioneers of Juneau county, and an esteemed resident of Lindina township, was born in England, January 10, 1833, and is a son of Joseph and Eliza Smith. A somewhat extended sketch of the family is given in the biography of Samel W. Smith, an elder brother of the subject of this notice.

Our subject was about nine years of age when his parents emigrated to America. His early education and training was received in the eastern part of Wisconsin, where he resided until 1857. He then located land in Summit township, on which he settled, but which he afterward sold, and returning to Racine he worked for a time at his trade as a mechanic, at which he was very skillful, and for which he had inherited a particular talent. Later, he removed to Juneau county, where, about a year later, he purchased his present farm, on which he and his family have since resided. This contains about 250 acres, and, when he bought it, was all wild land, but by industry and careful management it is now under a fine state of cultivation. Aside from the general products of the farm Mr. Smith devotes considerable attention to the cultivation of small fruits, of which he produces an abundance of the most excellent quality. He, however, spends most of his time in renovating his various buildings, leaving the management of the farm to his sons. Mr. Smith erected his present fine residence, and has put up other buildings on his place.

He was married in Racine county, to Martha M. Freeman, a highly esteemed lady, and a daughter of Judge Jared Freeman, an honored pioneer of that county, who was for years county Judge, and held other responsible official positions. Judge Freeman died about 1860, and his worthy wife has also been dead many years. Mrs. Smith is a native of Chautauqua county, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two surviving children, Ernest P. and Earl W., both of whom are still at home. They lost their four oldest children in early infancy, all of whom were boys.

This worthy couple owe their prosperity entirely to their own industry and economy, and richly deserve all the gifts which Dame Fortune has seen fit to bestow upon them. Hospitable and courteous, which are but the outward evidences of a kindly heart, they have gained the universal esteem of their fellow citizens.

ROBERT NORTHCOTT, an intelligent and progressive farmer, of Fountain township, is a representative of a large and widely known family of Juneau county.

His father was Richard Northcott, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1800. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Hannah Hanns Braund. In the spring of 1850, the family, consisting of the parents and eight children, four sons and four daughters, emigrated to the United States. Coming almost directly to Wisconsin, they remained for a year in Racine county, and in 1851 came to Juneau county, and settled on section 25, in Fountain township, where the father pre-empted his farm, on which he lived until his death in 1871, the mother surviving him about two years. Having been so closely associated for so many years, they seemed unable to live apart. They were a worthy couple, and enjoyed the esteem of a large number of friends. The father left his native land that his children might find better opportunities for material advancement, and he was happily spared to see his fondest hopes fulfilled. In his religious belief, he was an adherent of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. There was no such denomination in the neighborhood where he settled, and he was consequently separated from the church of his choice, but he always retained

the belief of his earlier years, as have also his descendants.

There are five brothers in the family, Robert, John, Richard, William C. and James L., and all but Richard reside near together, in Fountain township. There are three surviving sisters, Betsey Ann, living in Kentucky; Mary Jane, residing in Nebraska; and Charlotte, living in Plymouth township; another sister, Anna Hanna, is deceased.

The subject of this sketch was about twenty years of age when he came to Juneau county, and has witnessed many important changes taking place since his advent on the scene. Then everything was primitive and wild. Deer and other game browsed unmolested, and the Red men roamed the forests at will. Railroads in Wisconsin were then unknown, and the family moved with teams from their home in Racine to Juneau county.

In those peaceful surroundings, the subject of our sketch made his home with his parents until their demise, rendering them all the service of a dutiful and thoughtful son. He served in the army, enlisting in Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment, Wisconsin Voluntary Infantry, and has never recovered his previous health. He caught a severe cold in Madison, and the continued exposure and hardships of army life only added to his indisposition.

In 1876, after years of prosperity, Mr. Northcott visited his old home in England, renewing his acquaintance with relatives and friends.

He has a fine farm of 240 acres, 160 of which he entered as Government land. He is a representative farmer and stock-raiser of Juneau county.

Politically, he is a Republican, and although a native of England believes emphatically in the superiority of republican institutions, and is in every sense a loyal and patriotic American. Would that England would send us more such men to strengthen our institutions and help to guide our ship of State into the waters of a peaceful harbor!

J. M. SARGENT, of Lafayette township, is one of the prominent and well known citizens of Monroe county, who came here in 1855. He was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, January 25, 1832, a son of Daniel Sargent, a native of the same place, and son of Elias Sargent, a Revolutionary soldier. The name of our subject's mother, before marriage, was Charlotte Winslowe, and she was a daughter of Ben Winslowe, who also was a native of the Old Granite State. Daniel Sargent died in 1833, when his son, J. M., was a babe. The mother died at the age of seventy years.

Mr. Sargent was reared to farm life. In company with two brothers, he spent some time in building roads, taking contracts, and making some money. In 1855, he came West, locating in Monroe county, Wisconsin, coming by way of the lakes to Chicago, by rail to Dubuque, and thence, up the river, to La Crosse, and by stage to Portage, settling in Clifton township. In 1861, he moved into Juneau county, and two years afterward returned to Monroe county.

March 28, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and was in the battle before Petersburg, where he was wounded, for which he now receives a pension. He was honorably discharged as Corporal, June 2, 1865. In 1882, he purchased what was known as the Dinehart farm, one of the best farms in the township. It contains 120 acres. The house was built in 1887; it

is of modern style, 28 x 28 feet, and well finished. Barn and outbuildings are also ample and well arranged. Indeed, the premises give evidence of care and prosperity.

Mr. Sargent was married, at the age of twenty-four years, to Miss Josephine Harville, who was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, the daughter of Joseph K. Harville. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have had six children: Eugene, Fred, Frank and Eddy are living; Dora became the wife of John Webster, and died, leaving two daughters; and Nellie died at the age of three months. The mother of this family died March 13, 1887; she was a most estimable woman, a consistent Christian, and a faithful wife. Mr. Sargent's second marriage occurred May 7, 1888, when he was united to Miss Candace Spaulding, a daughter of Harrison Spaulding; the father was a native of Jefferson county, New York, and he married Eunice Heath, who was born in the same county; he died in December, 1849, but the mother still survives, a resident of New Lisbon, Juneau county, Wisconsin.

Our subject is a representative member of the A. O. U. W. He has accumulated a comfortable living among a people, who honor him as a loyal citizen.

THOMAS QUINN, a prosperous farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Wilton, Monroe county, Wisconsin, was born in county Motte, Ireland, in 1831. His parents were William and Betsie (Waters) Quinn, both of whom lived and died in the old country. They had two sons, the younger of whom is the subject of our sketch.

He came to the United States in 1848, at the age of seventeen years, bent, like so many others before and since his time, on seeking his fortune in the new country. For six years, he worked on a farm, in Chester county, New York. He then came to the West, working for six months at Dixon, Illinois, and then removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm until 1861. In that year he moved to Monroe county, where he settled on a piece of land he had previously purchased, which consisted of eighty acres, located in section 8, town of Wellington. This land he carefully cleared up and diligently cultivated, and improved by erecting a large and comfortable farm house on it, besides good barns for his grain and stock, and other farm buildings and improvements, making of it a very valuable place. He has since added forty more acres to his original purchase of eighty, making 120 acres in all, which is one of the most desirable farms in the country. From 1861 to 1864, he worked for a lumber company, getting out pine logs and running them down the Kickapoo river.

In 1865, he enlisted in the Fifty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served on the frontier until his regiment was mustered out of the army. His military record is an honorable one, he having been a brave and efficient soldier.

He was married in New York State, in 1853, to Miss Jane Quirk, a highly estimable lady. They had two children, a son and daughter. Elizabeth, the older, is the wife of James Barry, who is a prosperous farmer, and resides on the adjoining farm. They have six children, Thomas, Ettie Jane, Mary, Theresa, Joseph and Sylvester, all of whom are at home, and form a happy family. William, the younger of the two children, is working the old homestead. He is happily married to Miss Catharine Dougherty, an intelligent lady, and a daughter of Eugene and

Mary (Gehan) Daugherty, who are thrifty farmers of this township. They have four sons: Raymond Arthur, Bernard Thomas, William R., and one unnamed.

After thirty-six years of faithful devotion to her husband and children, Mrs. Thomas Quinn died, November 5, 1880, greatly lamented by all who knew her. She was a lady of rare Christian virtues and a devout member of the Catholic Church, to which all of the family belong.

The subject of our sketch is a member of the G. A. R., at Newark, Wisconsin.

Coming to this country without means, he has by honest and persistent effort accumulated a competence for himself and family, and by his honorable dealings and kindness of heart has gained the universal esteem of his fellow men.

PHILETUS HOARD has lived in Monroe county since his early childhood, and from early manhood has been prominently identified with the development of her resources. He was born in Boone county, Illinois, April 25, 1851, a son of Ziba Hoard, a prominent pioneer who came to the county in 1855; he was a native of Ohio, but was a descendant of Pennsylvanians of German lineage. Ziba Hoard was reared to the life of a farmer in the Buckeye State, and received his education in the primitive log schoolhouse of early days. He was married in Illinois, to Elizabeth Hill, a native of Ohio and a daughter of David Hill. As before stated he came to Monroe county in 1855, and was one of the first settlers; his nearest neighbors were three miles distant; the wolves howled dismally in the swamps, and the surroundings were of the crudest character. During the war he espoused the cause of the Union, and enlisted in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Captain Fisk commanding; he participated in the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, where he died August 23, 1862, at the age of thirty-five years—a sacrifice to his country. He left a widow and three children: Philetus and Philena, twins, and May, who died at the age of sixteen years; the widow is now living on the old farm. Mr. Hoard was a farmer all his life; politically, he adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He was a man of many sterling traits and was valued for his many merits.

Philetus Hoard was a lad of four years when his parents removed to Monroe county, and was left fatherless by the cruel hand of war at the age of eleven years. Realizing the responsibility that devolved upon him, he took a man's place upon the farm, and did his duty with the courage and heroism of a Spartan. He gained his education in the district school near his home. He now owns a farm of 120 acres, well improved; the land is rich and productive, and the buildings are neat and comfortable.

Mr. Hoard was married November 24, 1881, to Miss Matilda Hunter, a daughter of Hugh and Maria (Siddons) Hunter, natives of Ireland and England respectively; the mother died at Elgin, Illinois, and the father is a resident of Little Falls township. Mr. and Mrs. Hoard are the parents of two children: Lowell Ray, born August 16, 1882, and Irma May, born October 4, 1891. Mr. Hoard is a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party; he has represented the people of his township in various local offices, and has always given entire satisfaction. He is progressive in his views, and has won a place among the leading men of the county.