

J. A. Buck

Pioneer History of

MILWAUKEE

V. 3

UNDER THE CHARTER,

FROM 1847 TO 1853, INCLUSIVE.

VOLUME III.

BY JAMES S. BUCK.



MILWAUKEE
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TO THE MEMORY OF
SOLOMON JUNEAU,
MILWAUKEE'S FIRST PERMANENT WHITE SETTLER,
AND FIRST MAYOR,
IS THIS VOLUME MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY THE AUTHOR.

MILWAUKEE ! glory of the Lakes !
Thy march is onward, ever onward !

PREFACE TO VOL. III.

In coming before the public for the third time as a historian, the author desires to say, that when Vol. II was published, completing the "Pioneer portion" of the city's history, it was not in contemplation to carry it any further—as the adoption of the charter seemed to be a good point at which to stop. But as the next thirteen years subsequent to the charter have as much historic value (in some respects) as the "Pioneer portion," and, having been strongly urged thereto by the State Historical Society, as well as by many of his fellow citizens who have read the previous volumes, to go on, he has concluded to do so, and bring it down to the breaking out of the "Civil War" in 1861, which he is working with all his might to accomplish, well knowing his earthly life is rapidly drawing to a close, and that what he intends to do must be done quickly.

This continuation will be done in two volumes, covering seven years each, thus giving to the city a political, financial, statistical and biographical record, which he flatters himself, although far from being complete or perfect, will be of value, not only to the present generation, but also to the future historian who shall write the city's history fifty years hence, when all who were witnesses to, or who participated in the scenes herein described, shall have crossed the Styx—

And other men their places fill,
Other hands their lands shall till,
And they shall be forgotten.

All errors (and they will creep into any history) in Vol. I, so far as known, were corrected in Vol. II, and all in Vol. II, in the present

volume. But those in the present (and there are several) have as far as discovered been corrected further on, under the head of "a correction."

There will be several cuts of old buildings in this volume, some of which, although among the early ones, have not yet passed into oblivion, which, if of no particular value to the present generation, will be of some interest to those who shall dwell in Milwaukee fifty years hence, notably among which is a diagram of the east side of East Water Street, between Huron and Michigan Streets, as it appeared in 1835-'36-'37-'38. It will also contain several reminiscial sketches, and an appendix containing matter which the writer considers a complete refutation of the slanderous statements published in the so-called "History of Milwaukee," issued in 1881 by an association known as the "Western Historical Company, of Chicago," about the "home life of Solomon Juneau," as well as the pretended claim of "Jean Baptist Morandau," with which allegation he will close this Preface, with many thanks to all his Brother Pioneers who by advice, or information given, have aided and encouraged him in this laborious undertaking. But particularly are they due to Hon. Lyman C. Draper, secretary, and Daniel S. Durrie, librarian of State Historical Society, as well as to the librarian of the Milwaukee City Library, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, and Daily *Wisconsin*, for courtesies extended and documents furnished.

THE AUTHOR.

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ERRATA.

On page 87, thirteenth line from the top, for "that," read "has."

On page 128, sixth line from the top, for "Geo. Hough," read "George G. Houghton."

On page 146, (Bath House,) for "the," in first line, read "these."

On page 301, for "William H. Willmanns," read "William H. Williams."

On page 349, fourth line from the top, for "Edwin H. Bridgeman," read "Edwin Bridgeman."

On page 367, for "Chapter VII." read "Chapter VI."

On page 413, eleventh line from the top, for "foul expression," read "foul aspersion."

On page 416, third line from the bottom, for "their charter," read "the charter."

INTRODUCTION.

Whoever attempts to write a local history for the purpose of gain, will as a rule, not get rich. And if he write for fame, he will before reaching the entrance to the temple of that fickle goddess, be pretty sure to tread upon a thorn—in fact, he will find the pathway thereto thickly strewn with them. His work is sure to be criticised, by every one who feels aggrieved, or who may not find his name occupying a prominent place therein. By some he will be accused of unfairness, and by others of partiality, or of saying too much of this one and too little of others. And to write such a book and not make some enemies would seem to be almost impossible. Such, at all events, has been the author's experience ; but as an offset to this he has made the pleasing discovery, that from those who by their ability, integrity, correct lives and force of character have reached a high social, financial or moral plane in the community, no complaint ever comes—true merit never seeks the highest seat, it is no Pharisee—but from those whose record is best known to the Police Court, it often does. Consequently a historian in order to be just to all of whom he writes, must state things as he sees them from *his* stand-point, always taking care to be truthful. This the author of these volumes has endeavored to do, and if his delineations of character seem in some instances to be harsh, it should not be taken by the party mentioned as an insult, for it was not so intended, and he will bet nine dollars that he is right every time, and put the money up now.

The introduction of politics into the municipal affairs of any city is always the one great drawback to its prosperity, neither I think will it be claimed that Milwaukee has been exempt from its baleful

influence. And as the writer is well known to be no Democrat (although some of his warmest personal friends are members of that organization), as well as to be very outspoken, it is barely possible that in commenting upon what he considers the rascality of some of its leaders, and the injury the city has suffered at their hands (reference to which will be met with occasionally in the book), he may have said things not found in "Pilgrim's Progress" or Fox's "Book of Martyrs," for all of which if such should prove to be the case, he is perfectly willing to be forgiven. Could a more generous offer than that be expected of him? I think not. And as he goes back to first charter and comes down to the present, memory, whose eye never slumbers nor sleeps—asserts its kingdom, causing the well remembered forms of the long list of those who entered the political arena in 1846, who have filled a drunkard's grave, or who proving defaulters have become criminals, as well as all those whose feet in their efforts to obtain an inside seat, have slid in due time, and who in consequence thereof have passed down the political incline to that bourne (oblivion) from whence no politician has ever returned, pass like a panorama in review before him. It is sad, but it is true, that political gambling will ultimately bring a man to shame. Will it ever stop? I fear me never.

THE AUTHOR.

CHAPTER I.

1847.

Opening Address—Democratic Policy and its Effects—War on the Constitution—Meeting of January 30th, at the Council Room—L. P. Crary—S. P. Coon—Job Haskall—Ordinance Passed—Business Directory—Sketch of J. F. Birchard and of Edward Emery—R. W. Pierce—Graffenburg Pills—Bridges—Sketch of Hon. J. H. VanDyke—McGregor Female Seminary—August Greulich—Badger Supper—An Old Settler—David Bonham—Political—Noonan vs. King—The Earthquake—Steamers—April Election—Retirement of Solomon Juneau—Reliance Works of Decker & Saville—Sketch—New Board—Jonathan Taylor—Torch Light Procession—Report of School Commissioner—John B. Smith—Incidental—Council Proceedings—Tavern Inspectors—Leonard Kennedy, Sketch of—Report of Finance Committee—Brick Sidewalks—Painting a Painter—The Empire Mill—Assessments—Legislative—Fall Election—William Shew's Speech—Exports and Imports.

If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it;
A chiel's amang you taking notes,
And faith, he'll prent it.

Milwaukee in 1847 had, as stated in Vol. 2, attained the proud position of a municipality, and taken her position as such among her sister cities in the west. Up to this time her march to wealth and influence as a commercial emporium had been slow, but from this on it was to be much more rapid. Her unrivaled advantages were beginning to be appreciated by men of capital, and as a natural sequence, investments were made in real estate, that were destined to make millionaires of those who made them. And it is those who came at that time, as a rule, who are the most wealthy to-day. But as has been stated, with the close of 1846, her pioneer history had ended, and she had now settled down to the business of life in earnest. A new era had also dawned upon her politically; she had always been Democratic, the leaders of which party (among those to the "manor" born), had up to this time been able to keep the reins in their own hands, and the offices too, by continually warning the foreigners against having anything to do with the "awful" Whigs, who they assured them were the

exact counterparts of the "feudal lords and barons" of their own native land,* and who would reduce them to the same state of vassalage in this, their adopted country, as they had endured there, and even worse if they could. But the foreign element had now become too strong as well as politically too hungry to be kept in leading strings any longer. They had (to use a homely phrase) "raked the chestnuts out of the fire," for their self-appointed instructors long enough, and with the change of government from the old trustee to the aldermanic system, came a desire on the part of that element, for political honors as well as political spoils, that metaphorically speaking, made "Rome howl" for the next ten years, and the baleful effects of which are visible to-day in the broken health and blasted reputations of some yet living who were the leaders in the Democratic party in 1847. Theirs was a case of self destruction, for as it came to pass with the Hindoos when under Mohammed Ali, Nawab of Arcot, they called upon the English army to aid them in their intestine wars with the Nawabs of the Pretty Kingdoms† (into which like as was Ireland in ancient times—that sunny clime was then divided), so it came to pass with them. Their guests became their masters and have held the fort. Neither from that time to the present has any native born

*The evil consequences of the course pursued by the Democratic leaders towards the foreigners when they first came this country are felt throughout the land to-day. Perhaps they were not aware of the natural effects of such a course as they pursued, their object being to keep in power, which they saw they were in danger of losing if left to contend with the Whigs on equal terms, and took the dangerous course of removing all restrictions to naturalization, thereby giving the most ignorant peasant from Europe the same political rights immediately upon his landing on our soil, that it took a native twenty-one years to acquire. Was there ever in the history of any nation greater injustice done or greater folly committed than this!

†It was wholly by the intestine wars among the petty chiefs of the divided Ireland that the English first got a foothold there, and the same foolish policy gave them India. The Hindoos as well as the Irish saw their mistake, but only when it was everlastingly too late.

It has been said that when Surajah Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal, who took Calcutta from the English in 1756, and thrust his prisoners into the black hole, was in his turn defeated in 1757 by the English under Lord Clive and became convinced that the invaders had come to stay, offered as an illustration of what he would give them to vacate the country, to build a bridge across the Hoogly (there about three-fourths of a mile in width), the piers and abutments of which should be of gold mohors \$7.50 each, or rupees fifty cents each. And they to have it all; but they would not.

The writer who spent the winter of 1835 '36 in Calcutta has seen the place where this black hole stood, (at that time) occupied by the Custom House.

American citizen, unless he would out-herod Herod in catering to the wishes of his self invited masters, ever been able to get his name upon the Democratic slate, and never will. Politically they have cut their own throats.

The right to vote, hold office and sit upon the jury* was a new thing to our foreign born citizens, and they went in for both with a vim. Gay old times were those early municipal elections. when Albert Bade, G. M. Fitzgerald, John White, M. Schoeffler, Herman Schwarting, Francis Huebschmann, Ed. McGarry, Richard Murphy, Andrew McCormick, Daniel Kennedy, John Rosebeck, and perhaps a few others were the Democratic leaders among the foreign population, all of whom, with the exception of Rosebeck, McGarry and Schwarting, have crossed the "dark river" and are at rest. But this greed for office, which is in fact nothing but a disease, a kind of political ague, ran itself out, to a certain extent, after a few years; to be an alderman now is no great credit to any one, and financially, if the would-be alderman is honest. it is a curse. But so it is ever in a new country with a population as heterogeneous as was ours, and whose first political leaders were the demagogues, and in some instances the demijohns, from among those to the manor born, and who met the immigrants on their arrival upon our shores with a smile so child-like and bland, ready to instruct them in the art of self government. Consequently 1847 was politically a stormy year. The Mexican war for the extension of slavery was also in full blast,

*I think it will not be denied by any one who is at all familiar with our courts, that for years after the adoption of the charter our jury system was, to a great extent, a farce, as it often happened that many of them were not only ignorant of the language, but also ignorant of the law, and that consequently many ludicrous scenes were enacted in and about the old court house, that if related would not add much to the dignity of the Bench or the Bar, one of which, however, I will relate, viz : that of a case brought from Racine county in which to the writer's own knowledge, two of the panel at least were unable to tell which was the plaintiff or which was the defendant, and one of whom, a Mr. McCarthy, had not the remotest idea of the nature of the case he was supposed to be trying, and who backed into a corner of the jury room busily engaged in lighting his old dudeen (a clay pipe as black as ink), naively asked of the writer "what in the devil all this fuss was about, we'd been listening to the day." He was a nice jurymen, but then it was probably his turn.

The phrase "his turn," arose from an election held in the third ward many years ago, at which one of the citizens of that ward (yet living) was a candidate for the office of constable, and who when asked how he expected to get along with it (as he could neither read nor write) replied that he didn't care a d—n, it was his turn.

the music of the soul-stirring fife and drum being constantly heard in our streets as the brave volunteers were marched to the steamers which were to carry them to the land of the Montezumas, from whence more than half of them were destined never to return. The whole of which was well calculated to remind them of their own land of standing armies and military display. So that in place of finding in their newly adopted country a haven of rest, they found themselves upon their arrival in a country filled with turmoil and engaged in unholy war, into which many of them were induced to take a part and where they found a grave. Neither were they at all backwards in enrolling themselves under the flag of their adopted country to help the "slave power" crush out the last vestige of human liberty from the land, for the war was certainly brought about for that and for nothing else, not knowing in their ignorance what they did. But they know now, and in the late rebellion have, as well as the native born, had a baptism of blood that has washed them from all their former sins, and (with a few exceptions) clothed them with republicanism as with a garment.

But I digress. Another subject breeding contention at this time was the adoption or rejection of the new state constitution, formed the previous year at Madison, a thing of joy to the locofoco* wing of the Democratic party, but one that the majority of that party rejected with as much contempt as did the whigs, principally on account of the hard money clause and the want of a proper exemption clause, and from January to April, when it was to be voted upon, both sides were continually assailing each other in the papers, and holding meetings, some of which at least were not "love feasts," and in which the antics of the would-be leaders resembled those of the howling dervishes of Constantinople, more than of rational beings, as will be seen further on. But the April election settled all that at last by defeating the "blarsted thing," as the Englishman would say, after which peace again spread her white mantle over us for a season.†

*It was that wing of the Democratic party mainly who were in favor of the first constitution.

†The first constitutional convention assembled at Madison on the 5th day of October, 1846, and adjourned Dec. 16th, 1846, having framed a constitution that

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

There was a grand Democratic torch light procession on the 19th of January, for the purpose of giving the new constitution a boom, which was pretty severely commented upon by the *Sentinel*, in which it was intimated that like the Dutch before Fort Casimir (or Christiana), the leaders well knowing the fate that awaited their bantling, were only seeking for a safe spot to sit down upon. This brought the following reply from the *Courier*:

“The *Sentinel* and *Gazette* need not be anxious about our not finding a soft spot on which to sit down, for if our nether parts were as callous as is their head we could sit down upon a brick and never know it.—*Ed.*”

I will bet a hat that Noonan wrote that.

WAR IN THE CAMP.

There was in the *Sentinel* and *Gazette* of January 29th, a call signed by 120 of the leading Democrats, who were opposed to the new constitution, for a meeting to be held at the Common Council room, then located on Spring Street, on the 30th, for the purpose of taking measures to call a new convention, in case the present constitution should be rejected, the reading of which produced a terrible commotion in the locofoco camp, whose leaders saw, or thought they saw, in this call that their protege was in danger of being throttled, to prevent which they at once determined to get control of the meeting, and as the proceedings on account of this attempt were more on the “Kilkenny cat” order than of an orderly assemblage, I will give a short sketch of them, taken partly from the *Sentinel* and *Gazette* of February 2d, and partly from memory, and which were substantially as follows:

As stated the meeting was to be held in the Council room, in front of which at the hour appointed some 400 had assembled, but as the key was not forthcoming they could not get in without breaking the door, which was quickly done, and the fun commenced. Those friendly to the call placed the late Dr. Thomas J. Noyes in the

kee were Don A. J. Upham (who was president), Francis Huebschmann, Wallace W. Graham, Garrett Vliet, John Crawford, Asa Kinney, Garrett M. Fitzgerald, John Cooper, John H. Tweedy, James Magone, Horace Chase and Charles E. Brown.

chair, and for a short time there was music by the entire band; it was more like pandemonium let loose, than an orderly assemblage. This state of things lasted for at least fifteen minutes when the friends of the bantling called upon Judge Helfenstein (a Democrat from Pennsylvania) to take the chair, which after a free fight during which several were badly hurt, some knocked down and dragged out, and one—Dick Murphy (see annexed slip*)—cut with a knife, he succeeded in doing, order at length having been in some degree restored, James Holiday,† a Democrat who had signed the call (and a first-class citizen in every respect), offered a resolution which in substance rejected the new constitution, alleging that it was not a genuine Democratic document,‡ and calling upon the Legislature, then in session, to pass an act authorizing a new convention. This move brought the late D. A. J. Upham and Judge A. D. Smith, to their

* "THE CUT WITH A KNIFE."

For the Milwaukee Courier.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose to enlighten your readers a little in regard to Alderman Murphy's "cut with a knife," about which the valorous "little General" made such a grand flourish last week. The General saw, doubtless, twenty men in buckram and slayed them all, leading his gallant hosts off the field with only a wounded Alderman. And it was but fair that the General should be allowed to make the most of a *chivalrous* retreat. If he had given us a list of the killed as well as wounded, the public would have had a better idea of the fight, though the doughty Alderman might have figured less conspicuously, and the General's laurels been more equivocal but not less green.

The truth is this. When the people gathered about the door of the Council room, it was locked. They waited some time, till the number increased so rapidly that the General became alarmed and dispatched a portion of his body guard to reconnoitre. The Alderman was honored with the command of the expedition, and it must be admitted he accomplished a manœuvre which fully entitled him to the honorable mention made of him by his superior officer. *He found his way in at the back door.* To effect an entrance he broke in a pane of glass with his elbow, then reaching in his hand and seizing the bar that fastened the door, he gave it a violent jerk, in doing which his wrist came in contact with a point of glass adhering in the putty, which penetrated the skin and actually drew blood. One of his companions caught a pocket handkerchief, and with a presence of mind equal to the emergency, wrapped it around the wound. It is thought the Alderman will recover.

This is the veritable and circumstantial account of "*Alderman Murphy's cut with a knife.*"

"Let those jest at scars who never felt a wound."

Yours, etc.,

WEST POINT.

† Holliday & Brisbin. John Brisbin left shortly after. I think he came from Prairie du Chien.

‡ It was claimed by the locofocos that the first constitution was a simon-pure Democratic document, and for this reason alone, every Democrat was in duty bound to vote for it. But they didn't.

feet in support of the bantling they had both been nursing so carefully, and in doing which both gentlemen made use of language that would certainly have been declared out of order in any respectable prayer meeting. They were followed by Mr. Kilbourn who spoke against the adoption of the present constitution, in a clear, calm and dignified speech, after which Leonard P. Crary, who had signed the call, arose, and to the utter astonishment of every one present, came out "flat footed" for it, (Leonard always was a little queer,) closing his peroration with the following quotation, "that with all its faults, he loved it still." At this the audience fearing that Mr. Crary's wind would not hold out, called upon him in tones that would have melted the heart of a sign post, to "hold up! hold up! Crary, for God's sake hold up! don't bust yourself; let up a little," followed by cat calls; "hustle him out," and "sich," Crary finally let up, and was followed by S. Park Coon,* who was continually interrupted with cat calls, groans and yells, but he kept the floor until Uncle Job Haskell, a Tammany Democrat, thinking from the proceedings that he was in the Bowery and a free fight in progress, pulled off his coat and went in, but was instantly knocked out of time, after which the locos, having apparently (in nautical parlance) become "gallied"† at their own work, left and a new organization was effected with Richard Murphy as secretary, when Wallace W. Graham offered a resolution declaring it inexpedient to take any steps looking towards a new constitution until the people had passed upon the present one. To which Mr. Holliday offered an amendment denying in substance that the Democracy of Milwaukee, were in any way interested in the present one, and that a new convention *was* necessary, which was

* S. Park Coon was for many years one of our most prominent lawyers and politicians; he was the second attorney-general of Wisconsin. He was a leading Democrat. but like too many others who enter the political arena, he fell a victim to dissipation and became a beggar. He was supported by the charity of his brother lawyers for several years before his death, which occurred at the Passavant hospital October 12th, 1883. He was a genial, whole-souled fellow in his palmy days, and but for the fatal cup, would have, no doubt, been a man of influence to-day. But such is too often the result of a political life. It kills both body and soul. A sketch of S. P. Coon appeared in *Peck's Sun* of October 20th, 1883, which hits the nail on the head, but lengthily as well as not perhaps entirely appropriate for a full insertion here. But it was right to the point, and should be read by every young man in the country who wants to be a politician.

† Frightened.

unanimously adopted, after which they adjourned. This ended the farce got up by a few politicians for the sole purpose of forcing an instrument on the people, that the people did not want, and which they were determined, Whigs as well as Democrats (for the two parties were united upon that question), that they would not have. But the meeting was one of the richest, as well as the liveliest for a short time that I ever attended in Milwaukee, and nothing short of New York or Philadelphia could have beaten it. It was, however, the natural outcome of an organization where every third man wants an office and is bound to have it or know the reason why. They behave better now, however, occasionally.*

ORDINANCES.

The following are some of the Ordinances passed in 1846 and 1847 :

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Marshal to appoint deputies.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Milwaukee in Common Council assembled :

SECTION 1. That the marshal be, and is hereby authorized to appoint deputy marshals whenever he may deem it expedient so to do, and said deputy marshals shall take an oath of office, and give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of said office, to said marshal, who shall be responsible for all acts of any deputy by him so appointed; provided, however, that not more than one deputy shall hold office in any one Ward at one time.

SEC. 2. That all deputy marshals duly appointed, shall have power to do and perform all acts which by law the marshal may do in person.

Passed July 13th, 1846.

A. HENRY BIELFELD, Clerk.

J. B. SMITH, Acting Mayor.

* Politics have cost the government a mint of money. Neither will the drain upon the pockets of the tax-payer cease its flow until the curse called universal suffrage is driven from the land. Only think of it, giving a man who pays no taxes the same political rights and power as the one who does. Can anything be more absurd—make a man an alderman or a supervisor, (as has been done,) who does not own a dollar of taxable property in the Ward he misrepresents? It is no wonder that John White should claim that Americans were not competent to hold office, and that foreigners alone should hold office, for this universal suffrage is certainly equivalent to our saying, come over and run this government, for we the native born are not competent—besides we have no time. The writer has heard John White make that assertion in presence of several others, and he meant it too.

AN ORDINANCE to regulate the sale of wood and hay.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Milwaukee in Common Council assembled:

SECTION 1. That from and after the 20th day of July, A. D. 1846, the public square between Mason and Oneida Streets, and Market and Water Streets in the First Ward shall be a public stand for the sale of wood and hay, and no person shall be allowed to expose any wood or hay for sale on Water Street between Chicago and Mason Streets in the First and Third Wards, nor shall any team loaded with wood or hay be allowed to stand in said Water Street within said limits more than ten minutes at any one time.

SEC. 2. There shall be erected at the expense of the First Ward a set of hay scales upon said Market Square, and any person exposing hay for sale in the First Ward, shall, if required by the purchaser, sell such hay by the ton of 2,000 lbs., to be ascertained by weight upon said scales, the fees for weighing and furnishing a certificate shall be twenty-five cents per load to be paid by the seller.

SEC. 3. One or more suitable persons shall be appointed by the Common Council as public weighers, who shall before entering upon the duties of his office, file a bond with the city clerk, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office in the sum of five hundred dollars—he shall have charge of said hay scales, and attend to the weighing of hay and other commodities sold by weight; he shall keep a record of the weight of all articles weighed by him, the name of the seller or person applying to have the same weighed and the gross and net weight, and shall be allowed one-half the fees for weighing as compensation for his services, and the other half he shall at the end of each financial quarter pay to the treasurer of the city of Milwaukee for the use of the First Ward.

SEC. 4. Any person exposing wood for sale, shall sell such wood by the cord if so required by the purchaser, the quantity to be ascertained by one of the city measurers, the fee for measuring to be paid by the seller.

SEC. 5. There shall be appointed by the Common Council, one or more measurers of wood and bark in each Ward, whose duty it shall be to measure wood and bark, when called upon; and shall be allowed to receive six cents per load if measured by the load or six cents per cord if measured in the pile.

SEC. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay one dollar for each offense with costs of prosecution, to be recovered before the Police Court of the City of Milwaukee.

Passed July 13th. 1846.

A. HENRY BIELFIELD, Clerk.

J. B. SMITH, Acting Mayor.

This is the first ordinance regulating the sale of wood and hay of which there is any record, and applied to the then First Ward, now the First and Seventh. It was amended in 1852 and a weigh master appointed—Wm. H. Perry, (now at Superior City), who also measured wood. [This scale stood near the center of the Square,

or opposite what is now No. 454 East Water Street.] There was also one against nuisances, gaming and dogs running at large, all of which was naturally a dead letter, however, for years, and are so to much too great an extent, to-day. And one for a night watch. December 3d, 1846.

Sec. 39, of an Ordinance for the prevention and extinguishment of fires and to regulate a storage and vending for gunpowder :

“At any alarm of fire the bell shall be rung in a manner to indicate the ward in which it originates, viz :

If in the 1st ward, by two quick strokes and three quick strokes, with a short pause between alternately.

If in the 2d ward, by two quick strokes and a short pause.

If in the 3d ward, by three quick strokes and a short pause.

If in the 4th ward, by four quick strokes and a short pause.

If in the 5th ward, by five quick strokes and a short pause.

And if the ringer cannot determine in which ward the fire is, he shall ring a continual alarm.”

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 4th, 1847.

Resolved, That the 39th section of the Fire Ordinance be published in the daily *Sentinel* and *Courier* for one week—and that a premium of one dollar be paid to the person ringing the first bell in accordance with the rules; provided there is a fire at the time of the alarm.

A. HENRY BIELFELD, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE establishing a public stand in the third ward.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Milwaukee in Common Council assembled:

SEC. 1. That a public stand for the sale and disposal of wood, hay and other marketable articles be and the same is hereby established in the third ward, which shall consist of the following portions of Detroit street, namely: those between East Water street and the Milwaukee River, and between said East Water street and Main street.

Passed Feb. 8th, 1847.

A. HENRY BIELFIELD, Clerk.

J. B. SMITH, Acting Mayor.

And one for compelling the attendance of members.

AN ORDINANCE to compel the attendance of the members of the Common Council.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Milwaukee in Common Council assembled:

SEC. 1. That when any member of the common council shall absent himself from the sitting after he shall have been in attendance on the sitting without the leave of the common council, shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars.

SEC. 2. That when any member of the common council shall refuse to attend a meeting of the common council after a resolution shall have been passed by a majority of the members present requiring his attendance forthwith, such member shall be fined in the sum of twenty dollars.

Passed July 19th, 1847.

CHAS. C. SAVAGE, Clerk pro tem. JOHN B. SMITH, Acting Mayor.

The business Directory for 1847 was substantially the same as in 1846.

The forwarding houses were Dousman & Co., at their old stand; Miller & Cushman, at the Point, (checkered warehouse); McClure & Williams,—J. E. McClure & Thos. P. Williams,—at the Reed warehouse on Erie Street, Putnam & Co.,—O. S. & F. R. Putnam,—where the Marine Block now stands, (north-east corner of South Water and Ferry Streets); D. Newhall, at the old red warehouse on South Water Street; and A. Sweet, at the red warehouse foot of East Water Street.

POOL FORMED.

The storage and commission men formed a pool this year at the South Pier. The pool was composed of Alanson Sweet, Putnam & Co., Dousman & Co., McClure & Williams, and Miller & Cushman; Julius White, agent. It did not last long, however, as the competition was too strong,

The civil engineers were William Jervis, Geo. S. West, John and Jasper Vliet, Benj. H. Edgerton, Jas. McCall, Wm. S. Trowbridge, I. A. Lapham, and perhaps others.

The wholesale grocers were P. W. Badgely, 189 East Water Street, now 387*; Hiram W. Beebe, 397 East Water Street; Kimball &

*As stated in Vol. 2, page 84, in the new street numbering, it was the intention of the engineer in charge of the work, F. H. Blodgett, to add just 200 to the old numbering; *i. e.*, what was 78 then, would be 278 now, &c. This, however, will not always prove to be correct, for this reason: some of the stores under the old system, particularly upon the East Side, were only nine, others eleven to fourteen, and in one instance thirty feet front each, which would sometimes bring five numbers upon a sixty-foot lot. The new system adopted in 1864, gives three numbers of twenty feet each to a sixty-foot lot; consequently it moved some forward and some backward, and some, (the present bank building on the south-west corner of East Water and Michigan Sts., for instance,) retain their original numbers. The bank was originally 163, now 363. But the old J. S. Rockwell store is by this process set back two numbers. Under the old system it was 157 & 159; now it is 355 & 357. The number upon the south-west corner of East Water and Wisconsin Sts. is set back by the same process. It was originally 201, and is now 399, &c. This explanation is made for the use of those who have never investigated the matter, and would therefore not understand why

Hall,—Alba Kimball & Wm. H. Hall,—353 East Water Street; Richard Murphy, 310 East Water Street; the Pittsburg Store of J. R. McCune, 276 East Water Street.

Wholesale dry goods firms were Bradford Bros., 357 East Water Street; Sexton & Wing,—Lester Sexton and John Wing,—337 East Water Street.

Dealers in general merchandise were Henry Sayers, The People's Store, 192 West Water Street; Chas. Hall, City Cash Store, 325 East Water Street; Edward Warner, 371 East Water Street; F. A. Northrop, Birchard's block, on Spring Street; Empire Leather Store; Allis & Allen,—Edward P. Allis and William Allen,—334 East Water Street; Palmer & Lord, 13 Spring Street; John S. Pardee,* 345 East Water Street; J. N. Bonesteel, 385 East Water Street; Jacob Rapeljie, 190 West Water corner of Spring Street; Chas. G. Denny, grocer, 321 East Water Street; Henry Newhouse, clothier, 398 East Water Street; Wm. Pierce, dealer in boots and shoes, 336 East Water Street; H. L. Page, Old Pioneer Store, 393 East Water Street; Boyd & Gridley, 11 Spring Street. This was a very large store for those days. Wm. H. Byron, hardware, 351 East Water Street; Milwaukee Variety Store, Daggett & Richardson, 346 East Water Street; Wm. S. Wells, clothier, 372 East Water Street; Geisburg & Brosius, clothiers, 390 East Water Street; James Kneeland, general merchandise, 355 East Water Street; Joseph Cordes, provisions, 324 East Water Street; Francis G. Tibbets, hardware, 365 East Water Street; R. D. Jennings, general stock, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut Streets; Daniel W. Bayles, clocks, 379 East Water Street, quite a large stock for those times. Willmans & Boisselier, German, dry goods, 350 Third Street, (old number); John H. Silkman, hats and caps, 354

some of the old numbers are changed and others are not. With this explanation I shall give from this on, (as a rule), the present numbering; and when the old is given, shall give both.

Main St. will also be given when the present Broadway is meant, and Spring St. for Grand Avenue, as these streets were known by those names; the former up to April 10, 1870, and the latter to Dec. 12, 1876, at which dates they were changed by ordinance.

The present Prospect Avenue, originally the old Port Washington Road, was changed to Michigan Avenue May, 5, 1853, but the change did not obtain. (See City Ordinance Book.)

*In Vol. 2, page 241, this gentleman is down as James S. Pardee. This, I think, is an error, and should be John, although the writer has in his possession a document in which it is James' S. Pardee.

East Water Street ; Fred. Wardner, dry goods, 333 East Water Street, Roger's Block, large stock ; Henry W. Conant, hats and caps, 382 and 384 East Water Street ; Bradley & Metcalf, boots and shoes, 389 East Water Street ; Ludington & Co., old corner store, now 401 East Water Street ; Lyon Bros., a new firm, W. & A. M. Lyon, 399 East Water Street, Higby's old place ; Cicero Comstock, dry goods, large stock, 356 West Water Street ; M. D. Curren, dry goods, 331 East Water Street, large stock ; Shepard & Bonnell, hardware, 391 East Water Street ; Leonard J. Farwell, hardware, 335 East Water Street, Roger's Block ; Henry A. Hayden, dry goods, 363 East Water Street ; F. J. Blair, crockery, (sketched in Vol. 2), 398 East Water Street ; Peck & Baker,—Henry P. Peck and Thos. L. Baker,—dry goods, 338 East Water Street. This was a large store, it included carpets among its stock ; it was one of the first to do so. Mr. Peck was sketched in Vol. II, page 244 ; Mr. Baker will be further on. Fowler & Ely,*—Geo. J. Fowler and Ambrose Ely,—boots and shoes, 395 East Water Street ; McCormick & Hayburn,—Andrew McCormick and James C. Hayburn,—327 East Water Street ; Nathaniel S. Donaldson ; general stock and a large one, 377 East Water Street ; Benj. Throop, hats and caps, 386 East Water Street ; Steinhart & Adler, 392 East Water Street ; Philetus Yale clothing, 366 East Water Street ; Nazro & King,—Henry J. Nazro and Henry U. King,—hardware, 318 East Water Street ; David George, (German), hats and caps, 339 East Water Street ; John Furlong, grocer, 248 East Water Street ; Greulich & Haertel,—August Greulich and Herman Haertel,—grocers, 360 Third Street ; G. P. Hewett, hardware, 374 East Water Street ; [This retains the old number with the 200 added.] Holton & Goodall, dry goods, 177 West Water Street ; and no doubt many others, but these were the principal firms engaged in the dry goods, grocery, and hardware business in 1847. And although some of them, like Jennings, Peck & Baker, Boyd & Ledyard, Holton & Goodall, Ludington & Co., Jas. Kneeland, Fred. Wardner, and a few others kept a large stock, yet the whole of them put together would not be equal in value *or bulk* to T. A. Chapman's. But they filled the bill for that day just as satisfactorily as does his for the present time.

*Dissolved March, 22 Mr. Ely retaining the business.

Prominent among the druggists of 1847 was Wm. M. Cunningham, 347 (old No. 149) East Water Street, who came here from Waukesha, I think in 1846, and who became quite famous as a druggist. He was a man of great energy of character. In person, he was above the medium height, slightly built, had a thin face, (beardless), dark brown hair, and dark blue eyes. He was of a nervous temperament, walked quick and erect, and had a soft pleasant voice. Had a great love for books, was fond of music, cultivated a taste for the fine arts, and was of morals unimpeachable. Careful of what he said or did, he built up a large business and died from overwork at Lockport, N. Y., May



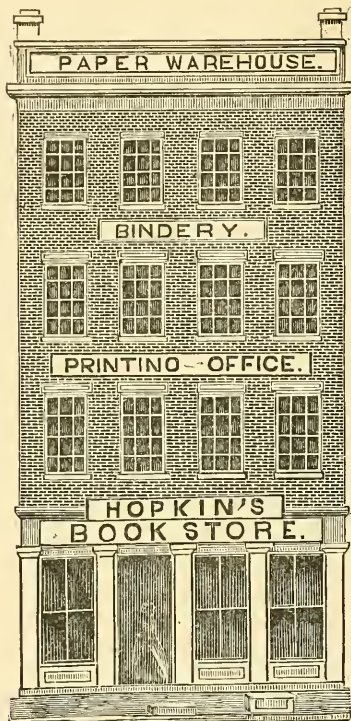
18, 1849. He was succeeded by Seth Johnson, Jr. The annexed is a cut of his store as it appeared when built, the late J. B. Martin granite block, (Vol. II, page 241). Mr. Cunningham married Anna Martin, the sister of the late Jas. B. Martin, by whom he had one child,—a daughter born shortly after his death, now the wife of Henry Niedecken of this city.

Another who was quite prominent as a wholesale and retail druggist in 1847 is Henry Fess, Jr., who came to Milwaukee from Pittsburg in April, 1846, and opened at what is now 405 East Water Street, from whence he removed, in 1851, to 377 East Water Street, Heidie's Block; and from there, in 1853, to 395 Martin's Block, where he did a large business. Mr. Fess, who is now at 436 Milwaukee Street, is one of our most respected citizens; and although like many others, he failed to get rich, has the consolation of knowing that he has the respect of his fellow citizens. He is of a very quiet temperament, is not aggressive; in fact, this is his great fault. He is no talker, greets every one cordially, if acquainted, and if he tells you a thing is so, you can depend upon its being true. I have known Mr. Fess intimately for many years, and hope the day is far distant when his pleasant face and lithe form shall be seen upon our streets no more.

Another firm who came first in 1845, was Bosworth & Sons,—Howard Bosworth and Fitch J. and Charles Bosworth,—from Buffalo, and opened a store at 194 West Water Street, just above Spring Street, (This firm will be more fully sketched further on.) And Allen W. Hatch, (afterwards Hatch & Patterson), who the reader will remember was fully sketched in Vol. II, as a partner of the Rockwells, F. Wardner and others, and who was in the dry goods business in 1847, at 397 East Water Street, were among the most prominent druggists. Mr. Hatch is still living although out of business.

Prominent among the book stores in 1847, besides S. L. Rood, and P. C. Hale, who was fully sketched in Vol. II, page 121, was Isaiah A. Hopkins, (Vol. II, page 269), then at 344 U. S. Block, and Henry Niedecken. Mr. Hopkins took the lead for several years in the book trade, more particularly school books. He also kept a bindery (see cut) and a circulating library. He was a tall, slim man, full of self-conceit and "blarney," knew everything, or at least thought he did, and was not a very pleasant man to get along with at all times. He was very nervous and excitable, and advertised very largely, some of his cuts being quite expensive. He left for Washington, D. C., many years ago, where he still resides.

Among the hotels were the United States Hotel, the Tremont House, the City Hotel, the Lake House, the American House, the Milwaukee House, Leland's Exchange, Spring Street, all kept by



the same landlords as in 1846. Also the Traveler's Home, T. O'Brien, 268 East Water Street; Eastern Hotel, foot of Huron Street, by J. L. Mitchell; Cottage Inn,* South Side, by Jesse M. Van Slyke; St. David's Hotel, (Welsh), 81 East Water Street, by John Jenkins, and perhaps a few others; but these were the principal ones.

Jewellers were Wm. Diesbrow, now at Mackinac, 346 East Water Street; Speer & Edwards,—Samuel M. Edwards and Isaac Speer,—108 Huron Street; Abner Kirby, northeast corner of Wisconsin and East Water Streets, (or Kirby and Nathaniel Kellogg); and Samuel M. Gardner, 378 (old No. 180) East Water Street, were the principal ones.

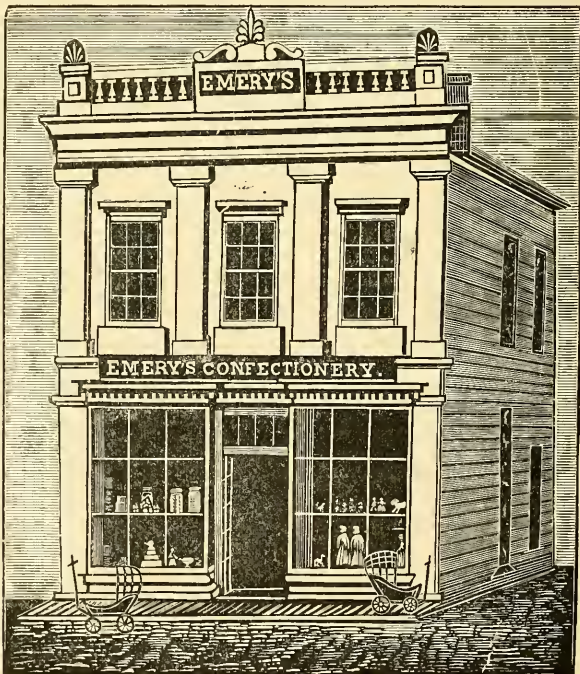
Prominent among the early cabinet makers and who is yet in bus-

*On page 246, Vol. 2, it was stated that this building stood on the south side of Clinton St., midway between Lake and South Water. This is an error. It stands at what is now Nos. 134 & 136 Clinton, next to the corner of Lake, and is used for purposes of merchandise.

ness was John F. Birchard, who came to Milwaukee from New York City, September 9, 1845. His first place of business was a small, two-story frame shop, erected on the south 20 feet of lot 1, block 71, Fourth Ward, now occupied by the "Birchard Block," on the southwest corner of Spring and West Water Streets, at what is now 179 West Water Street, built by the late Harvey Birchard. This building was subsequently removed to Hill Street, and converted into a dwelling, and a shop erected on the alley directly south of, and connected with what is now 107 Grand Avenue, then No. 21 Spring Street, which he occupied for a salesroom. Into this factory Mr. Birchard put a steam engine,—the first one ever used in Milwaukee for the manufacture of cabinet furniture. He also introduced some machinery, his own invention, for making ornamental work, the first ever used in the West. Here he remained until 1869, when he built the store Nos. 121 and 123 Wisconsin Street, into which he removed, and where he has remained until the present time. He subsequently built a factory upon Sixth Street, on the Menomonee Canal, where he manufactured for several years. This factory is yet standing at the south end of Sixth Street Bridge. Mr. Birchard is a practical and thorough-going mechanic, having been brought up to the business in one of the oldest establishments in New York City. He is also a practical draftsman and designer, and has built up a reputation for good work that no other firm in the West has ever excelled; neither is it any disparagement to the Messrs. Matthews Bros., or any other institution of the kind in Milwaukee to say that, although they may make equally good, they cannot make any better; and to be told that such a piece of furniture, (when offered for sale), is Birchard's make, is a guarantee to the purchaser that it will not come to pieces in six months.

In person, Mr. Birchard is of medium height, compactly built, is always cool and collected, is not much of a talker, and never exaggerates, or makes any statement that he cannot substantiate. His great mistake, if it can be called such, was in forgetting that the great West was rapidly filling up with a class of people *not wealthy*; and in not manufacturing an article of furniture that *as to cost* was within the reach of the masses. By neglecting to do this, he lost a large trade that his competitors have reaped the benefit of; and he is now too

far advanced in life to recover the ground lost. His last invention is a new style of writing desk, which he has had patented, and by the sale of which he will undoubtedly make money, as it is in many respects superior to any other in use. Mr. Birchard was for years an active member of the Old Volunteer Fire Department, and also of the "Odd Fellows" association; and, although others have distanced him in the race for wealth, yet he has the consolation of knowing that the work of his hands in the shape of cabinet ware will be found in the dwellings of the descendants of the early Milwaukeeans for a century to come.



EDWARD EMERY.

The annexed is a cut of this gentleman's confectionery store, as it appeared when first erected on Wisconsin Street. It stood at what is now 88.* His first place of business was at No. 15 (old No.); and,

*This building was purchased by Wm. Thwaites, who removed it to Jackson St. and converted it into a dwelling. It is known to-day as 639 Jackson St.

as he was quite a character in his day, I will give a short sketch of him. He was a man of wonderful industry and perseverance, always busy ; but, with him as with the hornet, it was not always easy to tell what he was busy about. His first great mistake was in starting off with his children on a concert tour. Ill luck seemed to follow him ever after. He had lost his prestige as a "caterer" for the public, which he never fully recovered, although he labored diligently so to do. It was gone. Mr. Emery was of a nervous temperament, had a sandy complexion, and blue eyes. He had a pleasing address, and apparently was always cheerful ; but this was all put on for appearance sake. His bad luck always clouded his mind.

His manner of advertising was somewhat peculiar, as the following which is a fair sample of all of them, (poetry included), will show. It is entitled "The Best Joke Yet is—That the reason that Emery can't sell cheap is because he doesn't keep open Sundays. But the people know better ; and Emery's Confectionery on Wisconsin Street will continue to dispense the good things in the way of candies, cakes, ice cream, jellies and molasses candy, as usual, 'two sticks for a cent'—a piece."* Mr. Emery was a sincere Christian and an uncompromising Republican and Temperance man. He died April 10, 1877, more from grief than from disease. One of his worst faults was a lack of dignity. Peace to his memory !

EMERY'S TOY STORE AGAIN.

We fling our banner to the breeze,
 Let the weather thaw or freeze,
 Should sugars or molasses rise,
 The sticks shall be no smaller size;
 And let the sugar stock decrease,
 We'll sell two sticks for a cent a-piece.
 Navigation is over ; see the ice ;
 And yet we ask no higher price.
Success, surely it can't be otherwise.
 Must crown the candy enterprise.

*It is related of him that, while selling candies and pies at the old depot, some inquisitive Yankee said to him, "Say don't you think it is rather small business for a man to be selling cakes and pies in this depot?" and got for an answer, "I don't know of anything smaller, unless it is meddling with other people's business." The Yankee vamosed.

Whoever visits Emery's store,
 If they have n't been there before,
 Cannot but remark, that they
 Must give it up, no more to say.
 When they see the nice mince pies,
 Then is when the purse-string flies.
 Remember Emery's shop; 'tis he
 That has the toys you ought to see.
 Christmas and New Year's coming along,
 He kinder hopes to see a throng,
 No larger stock, nor nicer goods,
 Have ever graced these Western woods.
 The toys, he thinks, can't fail to suit;
 And then you have these Rhymes to boot.
 Give us a call; a cent from each,
 A very nice amount will reach;
 And others might a sixpence spend;
 And here, we think, these Rhymes should end.
 To go to dollars, would only serve
 To harrow up the pocket nerve.
 But less will do us; we're very willing,
 If nothing more, to take a shilling.
 But all that Emery gets is easy spent,
 Some goes for goods, an item for rent,
 Finally, when the rest get through,
 The printer gets a scanty pittance too.

ROBERT W. PIERCE.

This gentleman came to Milwaukee from Charlemont, Mass., in 1844, and started a match factory, the first in the city, on Walnut Street, north-east corner of Seventh and Walnut, in the Sixth Ward, where he carried on the business until 1855, when a partnership was entered into with Samuel D. Luscombe for the manufacture of lumber, he still continuing the manufacture of matches until 1860, since which time he has dealt in lumber only, and in which both he and Mr. Luscombe have made a large amount of money, and are reckoned to-day among our solid business men.

Mr. Pierce is one of those quiet, shrewd Yankees who look ahead, and who always win. He is a very unassuming man, not nervous, or easily excited, as is his partner, but one of the kind who always look before they leap, and who always land upon their feet. He is

not an easy man to get acquainted with, as his bump of caution is extremely large; and if he takes a dislike to any one at first sight, the individual against whom it is taken will not be likely to get any nearer to him, as he will not change his first opinion, but will "fight shy," (as the saying is), of that man always. He is, at the same time, one of the kindest hearted men the writer ever knew, and a peacemaker always. It is almost impossible for any one to quarrel with him, if they wish to. He was never a politician in the full sense of the term, although he takes a deep interest in the welfare of his country; neither has he ever held but one office, viz.: that of Representative to the Legislature, from the Fourth Ward, in 1883, which he thinks will do him for the balance of his life,—no more of that for him. The writer has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Pierce for the last thirty years, and knows him well. He has a large vein of mirth, is always cheerful, is very social with acquaintances, has good conversational powers, is a great reader, and has a good knowledge of the business of the country, as well as of its political status. Such are some of the personal traits of Robert W. Pierce.

GRAFFENBURG PILLS.

1200011

These pills, which are a joy and comfort to man, were first offered to the citizens of Milwaukee by P. C. Hale. They were a great institution; and for several years no pills ever invented, not excepting Dr. A. J. Stadler's "blue pills," (two of which would make a man think a band of Sioux were holding a war dance in his bowels), gave our citizens so much happiness as did the "Graffenburg;" and to be the agent was a desideratum sought for by all the book and drug stores in town. Even a lawyer, in one instance, (F. Ripley, Jr.) acted as an agent for them. These pills would cure consumption, cholera, asthma, hang-nail, hay fever, "high-faluting," and even *lying*, if taken in season; but, if the habit was thoroughly seated, the victim was probably a "goner."* Oh, but they were the pills for a new country!

*The author has never known but one remedy for this disease, when once it got thoroughly fastened upon a man, and that was a charge of buck-shot in the head of the victim. That usually effected a cure. There is an instance on record, however, where that remedy would have failed, viz: that of a "marine" in the English navy who had died of delirium tremens, upon whom the habit was so thoroughly fastened that he undertook to tell a comrade who sat up with his corpse about stealing a musket out of Plymouth Barracks some twenty years previous, six hours after he was dead. His case was beyond the reach of buckshot.

SPRING STREET BRIDGE.

"Spring Street Bridge broke down Sunday evening, January 3, and the Common Council, out of sheer sympathy, broke down the next evening. They have both proved to be very expensive experiments; but, as they are both necessary evils, we hope to see them both in working order again in a few days."—*Milwaukee Sentinel*, Jan. 6th.

This has reference to the meeting of January 4th, at which the Council "played horse," and was what might properly be called an "off night." No one would serve as president *pro tem*. They had a gay old time throwing spit-balls and things at each other, and told some stories that they certainly never learned in a Sunday School.

JOHN H. VAN DYKE.

This gentleman, who ranks second to none in all the qualities which go to make a perfect man, came to Milwaukee from Detroit, Michigan, April 17, 1846, and in connection with Norman J. Emmons, who also came from Detroit, opened an office for the practice of law in a frame building, at what is now 398 East Water Street, under the title of Emmons & Van Dyke, where they remained until October, 1847, when they removed to the new brick building, erected the previous summer by Jas. Christie,* at what is now 360 East Water Street, (old No. 162) and now occupied by a part of Hon. Alex. Mitchell's bank building, where they remained until January, 1850, when they removed to the new building erected in 1849, by the late James B. Martin, upon the southwest corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, their office being directly over what is now 399 East Water Street, and where they remained until 1869, during which time they had reached the highest round in the ladder as a law firm—their business being worth some \$12,000 per annum—when Mr. Van Dyke was elected president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company as successor to Lester Sexton, deceased,† which office he filled

*Jas. Christie resided in Milwaukee only a short time, when he returned to England, and is at present residing just outside the city of London, in a magnificent villa. He was a nephew of Geo. Smith of pioneer fame, who besides being the founder of Mr. Mitchell's bank was also a heavy real estate owner in 1836, and up to 1869 and 1870.

†Mr. Sexton died March 15, 1869 having only held the presidency two months and a half as successor to S. S. Daggett.



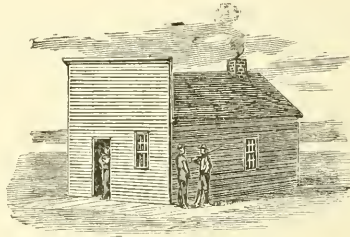
John A. Ward

with marked ability until 1874, when he retired, and returned to the practice of law. Few men in this city, among the profession, have ever attained the legal or social eminence that has the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Industrious to an unusual degree, never idle a moment, and with ability far above the average, good health and good habits, coupled to a perseverance that never lagged, he could not but succeed. His rules of practice were, first to satisfy himself that his client had a just cause, and then go in to win. And such was his sense of justice, that he would never undertake any case which had a bad look, for any consideration; his aim being *not* to practice law for the purpose of gain alone, but to help the one who *was wronged* to regain his just rights, a maxim which, if all the lawyers would adopt, there would be less litigation. In person Mr. Van Dyke partakes of the compact and wiry frame of the race from from which he sprung, the Hollanders of the Mohawk Valley. He is very methodical in all his business, never leaves for to-morrow what should be done to-day, thus keeping his business matters well in hand. He looks you square in the face when speaking, while at the same time he reads you like a book. His morals are unimpeachable, neither will he tolerate or associate with those whose are not. He is always dignified, while at the same time he is not unapproachable to any one. He has few intimate friends, and as far as the writer knows, *no enemies*. He has become very wealthy, and is in the practice of law more for the benefit of his two sons, who are just entering the profession, than for profit.

Mr. Van Dyke has always taken a deep interest in religion and morality. He is a prominent member of the Methodist church (old Spring Street), and has been upon its official board for years. He also drafted the first constitution for the Young Men's Association, (now the city library), and was the first president of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is yet a member. He has also for years acted as a director of the Female College on Milwaukee Street, and is always foremost in every good work. Such is John H. Van Dyke. His former partner, Mr. Emmons, also a first-class lawyer, and for many years a prominent one, particularly in the trial of marine cases, (for which this firm was noted), was finally compelled, on account of failing health, to go out of business, and is now a

resident of Detroit, the title of the present firm being Van Dyke & Van Dyke, John H., Geo. D. and William D. Van Dyke, their office being located in the same suite of rooms in the present new building as were formerly occupied by the firm of Emmons & Van Dyke in the old.*

The following cuts are fac similes of the different buildings which have been erected upon this corner.



The first is the office of the Hon. Albert Fowler, spoken of in Vol. I, page 20, as having been erected in 1834, and Vol. I, page 42 in a foot note,—as having been removed from the street (in which it chanced to have been erected) upon the opening of East Water Street in June, 1836, to that corner. It was, as can be seen, a small, one story frame, about 12 x 16 feet, and was not only used as an office, but was also used as a prison for a short time, for the safe keeping of Scott and Bennett, who murdered the Indian “Manitou,” in November, 1836. See Vol. I, page 80.

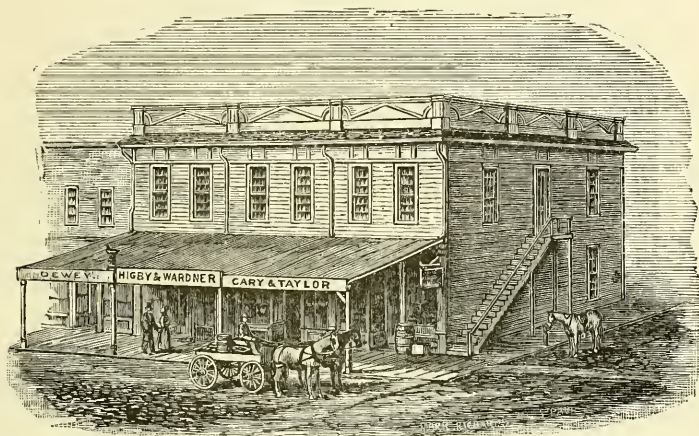
The second is the one erected in 1840, by Chas. C. Dewey, see Vol. II, page 202, where one tenement, 395† present numbering, is shown in the cut, representing that portion of East Water Street between Wisconsin and Michigan Streets as it appeared in 1843.

The second cut shows the whole building, best known in those days

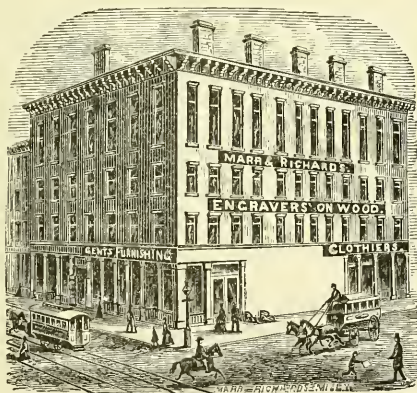
*The Martin building was pulled down in 1881 and the present magnificent structure erected upon its site by Max Mack, of New York city, who, as stated in vol. 2, page 204, had purchased the property of Mr. Martin several years previous for \$50,000, and who has expended \$130,000 in the erection of the present one. It is his monument. This building is occupied by a branch of the well known firm of Browning, King & Co., “Golden Eagle Clothing Store,” on a ten years lease, at \$10,000 per year. Russell T. Goodrich, agent.

†It was here that F. Wardner’s powder came so near getting on fire, and Joseph Ward was struck by lightning. (Vol. 2, page 88.)

as the *Sentinel* building, the upper story of which (or at least a portion of it was used for the publication of that paper for several years.*



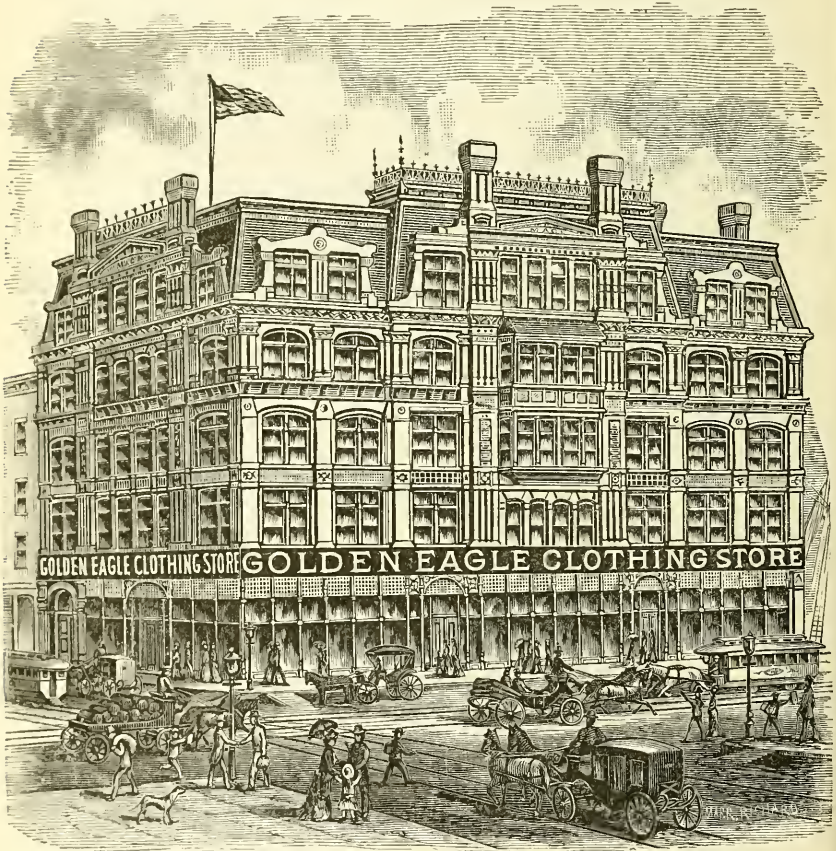
It had a front of 46 feet on East Water Street and a depth of about 60.



The third is the Jas. B. Martin block erected in 1849, with a front of 60 feet on East Water Street and a depth of 80—see Vol. II, page 264—and which at the time of its erection, was the finest building in the city. It was a vastly greater improvement upon its predecessor than its successor was upon it; neither was it expected that

*This building was removed to the south side of Huron street between East Water street and Broadway just east of the alley, where it was burned in 1857.

its superior would be found in the city for the next twenty years. It has had a wonderful history. It was worn out, however, and pulled down in 1881, and the present magnificent structure (No. 4) erected upon its site.



ENGRAVING.

There is also one more well known firm, now occupants of the Mack building, who were also occupants of the Martin building, viz: Messrs. Marr & Richards, John Marr, and Geo. L. Richards, engravers in wood and metal. Mr. Marr, who is a native of Germany, came to Milwaukee in 1855, and in 1857 went into partner-

ship with P. L. Mossin, under the title of Mossin & Marr, their place of business being at what is now 86 Wisconsin Street, (old No. 14) which partnership continued until 1865, when it was dissolved and Mr. Marr remained alone until 1876, when a new partnership was formed with Mr. Richards, under the title of Marr & Richards, their place of business being in the Martin building until its demolition in 1881, when they removed to the Iron block, No. 398 East Water Street, where they remained until the completion of the present building, when they returned to the same quarters in the new building formerly occupied in the old, except that their rooms in the old were in the third story, while the present ones are located in the fourth.

This firm are at the head of the profession in Milwaukee, and are doing an immense business and making money rapidly. They understand their business thoroughly, and their work never fails to please.

Mr. Marr, the senior partner, is a natural engraver, and as a designer, Mr. Richards, who is an American, (and the managing partner) has no superior in the West. He has good executive abilities and under his supervision, the work of their twenty-five employees goes on with a regularity not always obtained in an institution of this kind. He has an eagle eye and nothing escapes his observation, whether in his shop or on the street. And the house, under his supervision, has become very popular. Mr. Marr, although approaching the autumn of life, is always to be found at his post, and when a piece of work has left his hands, it is safe to say that it is finished. He is above the average height, has a large, bony frame, a large head, a high forehead, very wide, large deep-set blue eyes, sandy complexion and sandy hair, inclined to stand erect, he is a very quiet and undemonstrative, very reticent, never puts himself forward, and is a useful citizen. Mr. Richards, who is below the medium size has a dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, a face oval and beardless, is aggressive, and would succeed where many others would fail; the "key-note" for which is, "that he has faith in himself, and his vocabulary (like that of a sailor), contains no such word as can't. The writer has watched Mr. Richards closely for several years, and will bet money that the best planned confidence game in vogue, would

have a poor chance for success if tried on him, as he is always on his guard. He is now just in his prime, has a brilliant future before him. And with Mr. Marr as "aide-de-camp," the house cannot fail to become one of the most popular in the profession in the west.

FEMALE SEMINARY OPENED,

South east corner of Jackson and Oneida Streets, January 18, 1847, Henry M. Lowe, A. M., John P. McGregor, A. M., principals; Miss Eunice Jones, assistant. Terms of instructions per quarter as follows:

For classical studies.....	\$7 00
Higher English.....	6 00
Junior ".....	5 00
Primary ".....	4 00
French and Italian (extra).....	4 00
German.....	2 00
Music.....	10 00
Drawing, (35 lessons).....	5 00

H. M. LOWE,
J. P. MCGREGOR.

Milwaukee, January 18, 1847.

Their successors were Miss Eliza Jones and Miss Eliza Hollister.

This building after its abandonment as a school, was used by the Sisters of Charity, in connection with St. John's Cathedral, as a Hospital for a short time, after which it was purchased by Michael Page, who removed it to the south west corner of Jefferson and Detroit Streets, where it was fitted up as a hotel for John Olmstead,* who occupied it for a short time, when it was sold to John Jennings, now in Texas, who occupied it as the Jennings House until 1862, I think, when it was burned. Such was the end of this pioneer school building.

"*Sic Transit.*"

BIOGRAPHICAL.

AUGUST GREULICH.

This gentleman was born in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, August 5, 1813, came to America in 1834, was first at Detroit, Michigan, came to Milwaukee in 1840, being among the earliest of his countrymen to pitch their tents in the future commercial emporium of Wis-

*Died at the Cold Spring House, by poison as some thought.

consin. He was first a butcher in connection with Philip Meincer, at Uncle Geo. Knapp's building, on Third Street above Chestnut. See volume II, page 84. He soon, however, got into politics, and was among the first of his countrymen to be honored with a seat in the legislature, he being a member of the first session held under the constitution, was elected again in 1856 from the Second Ward, was Senator in 1857 and 1858. In 1860 he sold *The See-Bote* (a German paper started in 1856, of which he had up to that time been the editor and proprietor), to P. V. Deuster, and purchased the liquor store of Jacob Finkler, and went into the wholesale liquor business. Mr. Greulich has also been elected alderman from the Second Ward for several terms, the last one being in 1869. He has also served for several years upon the County Board, all of which positions he has filled with credit to himself, as well as satisfaction to the community.

He is a man of large frame, has broad shoulders a large head, a clear blue eye, has good business as well as executive abilities, is not nervous or easily excited, is a safe man to counsel with, and taken altogether has been a very useful citizen. He is always dignified and courteous, has a pleasant word for every one, and is well liked by both Germans and Americans. He is now well down the western slope of life's journey, being 69 years old, but is very active. In religious faith he is a Catholic, and has always been an influential one; in politics a Democrat of the Jackson school. Such is August Greulich, one of Milwaukee's German representative men, and honored citizen.

BADGER SUPPER.

Eighth January Supper—Anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

The Badger Society will partake of a Supper, to which all are invited, on the evening of the 8th of January, inst., at the South Ward Exchange.

Horace Headley, Robert Allen, Nelson Soggs, S. H. Martin, James Magone, Amos Loomis, N. B. Brooks, J. M. Delany, Capt. J. Sherwood, Capt. E. Sax, James M. Smith, Joseph McHose, *Committee of Arrangements*.

The following is the programme for the one held by the Washington Guards, on the same occasion:

Anniversary Ball of the Washington Guards. At Military Hall.

The Washington Guards beg leave to direct the attention of the public to their

Ball which will take place on the 8th of January next. Nothing shall be spared to make this affair one of the most pleasant and brilliant of the season. Therefore, all military men and men of military spirit, and the dancing public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

All military men are particularly requested to appear in uniform.

Tickets \$2.00, to be had at the principal hotels and of the Acting Managers.

Ball to commence at 7 o'clock.

Carriages will be ready from 6 till 9 o'clock.

ACTING MANAGERS.

Capt. D. George, Ord. Serg't Liebhaber, Vol'tr Eilebracht, Lieut. D. Upman, Serg't Wedemeyer, Vol'tr. Harttret, Jr.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Lieut. Geisburg, Vol'tr Scholner.

HONORARY MANAGERS.

Gen. R. King, Gen. Wolcott, Col. Rowland, Capt. McManman, Gen. Graves, Gen. Hubbell, Capt. W. Brown, Capt. Moseley, John S. Fillmore.

Capt. G. Moffert, Lieut. G. Broseus, Lieut. H. Lucas—Milwaukee Riflemen. Lieut. J. N. Bonsteel, Lieut. J. Kneeland, Qr. Mstr. Lynde—City Artillerists.

DANCING RULE.

PART I.

- 1—Waltz.
- 2—Cotilion.
- 3—Gallopade.
- 4—Cotilion.
- 5—Scotch Waltz.
- 6—Spanish Waltz.
- 7—Waltz.
- 8—Cotilion.

PART II.

- 1—Polonaise.
- 2—Waltz.
- 3—Cotilion,
- 4—Gallopade.
- 5—Spanish Waltz.
- 6—Cotilion.
- 7—Waltz.
- 8—Cotilion.

Author appointed school commissioner for the Fifth Ward, January 7, 1847.

AN OLD SETTLER.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of January 13th has the following:

We saw few days since, at the house of an old friend in this city, a box stove, the plates of which are $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness. Capt. C. has had it for 38 years, and his father-in-law, 40 years, and he got it second-hand.

This was a pretty big story, but that there was such a stove brought here by Capt. Robert K. Caswell, is true. There may be (and probably is) some mistake as to its age.

There were two stoves of a similar kind in the old United States

Court Room in Martin's Block, made in Buffalo, that weighed 700 each, the plates of which were $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. And that, like Captain Caswell's, would take in wood three feet in length. The Captain's stove was probably about 40 years old when he brought it to Milwaukee.

NEW GROCERY.

A new grocery was opened this year at the old checkered store, 411 East Water Street (present number) by Erastus Hathaway, reference to which was made in volume II, page 122, in foot note.

January 22d, great fire in Huron Street, some ten buildings burnt.

THE MILWAUKEE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the *Sentinel* of February 1, 1847, we find the following: The first report of this company (mention of the organization of which was given in Vol. II, page 246,) is as follows:

The first policy was issued to Elisha Eldred, April 1, 1846, from whence to July 4, 1847, the whole number issued was 377. The total insurance was \$251,534. Premiums received, \$22,826. Expenses, \$827,68. Losses, 335.00. Office 185 (now 383) East Water.

GEO. E. H. DAY, Sec.

February 8th, the Washington Guards went to Racine to attend the execution of David Bonham, but as a reprieve had preceded them, it did not come off.

This man, David Bonham, was arrested for the murder of Henry Keene, in the town of New Lisbon, Waukesha county, (then a part of Milwaukee county) in June, 1845. The murder grew out of a dispute concerning a mill site. Both were English. Bonham was a large, rough looking man, and he was rough. He was tried at Racine on a change of venue, before Judge A. G. Miller, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, but was reprieved by Governor Henry Dodge, as some thought, through Masonic influence, and his sentence changed to imprisonment for life. He was subsequently pardoned. It is a truth, however, that while confined in our jail under the administration of Sheriff John White, he was permitted to act as turnkey. He afterwards went to Anderson County, Missouri, which he represented in the State Senate in 1866. He also served in the Rebellion. He was also once a candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor of

Missouri, but failed to get the nomination. He died in 1870. There was much dissatisfaction among a certain class, about his acting as turnkey, but he did so for quite a while. And it certainly was a little out of order. But our politicians were noted for some wonderful achievements in the way of reform in those days, and this was one of them.

The following statement of the proceedings had in the case, furnished by the governor's private secretary, is given here as official:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
MADISON, Wis., Aug. 8th, 1883. }

Gas. S. Buck, Esq., Milwaukee, Wis.:

SIR:—In reply to yours of the 7th inst., relative to one David Bonham, I have to say that from the records of this office it appears that David Bonham was sentenced to be executed December 11th, 1846.

November 30th, 1846, Governor Dodge reprieved Bonham until Wednesday, February 3d, 1847.

January 23d, 1847, Governor Dodge issued death warrant, execution to take place Wednesday, February 3d, 1847.

February 1, 1847, Governor Dodge issued warrant reprieving Bonham until March 3d, 1847, and commanding execution to be done on said day.

February 27th, 1847, sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

March 19th, 1851. Unconditional pardon granted by governor Dewey.

Yours very respectfully,

L. J. RUSK, *Private Secretary.*

The *Courier*, which had been water-logged politically, gets on its feet again, whereupon Mr. W. H. Sullivan blows his horn.

Hear, hear!*

Evening *Courier*, January 22d, 1847:

THE DAILY COURIER is again afloat. Having furnished her with an entirely new rig, aloof and aloft, and found her with every necessary for a long voyage, she spreads her sails to a prosperous breeze, with the brightest prospects of a successful cruise. Her officers have had long years of experience in navigating the troubled waters of politics, and with the well-defined chart of Democracy as their guide, and integrity of purpose their compass, they will steer clear of the currents that set towards the whirlpool of monopoly, or the banks that have wrecked the early prosperity of every new State that has preceded our own lovely Wisconsin in admission to the family group of United Republics.

The *Evening Courier* sails on a peaceful mission, under the broad pennant of

*Mr. Sullivan had a great dread of banks, and was very anxious that the first constitution should be adopted, as it contained an anti-bank clause.

“equal rights and free toleration;” and with all who sail her course she will be ever ready to gam, as well as to exchange courtesies with those who answer her hail. For the enemies of her flag, she carries “two rows of teeth,” and will never knock under while there is a shot in the locker.

But, to drop the nautical figure. The publication of the *Daily Courier* is resumed under the most favorable auspices,—with new material, free from debt, and three hundred advance-paying subscribers. We have never seen the Democracy of Milwaukee so well united, nor so firmly devoted to the interests of the party,—those great interests which involve the dearest rights of man. We have the pledge of Democrats, the old and the young, that they will lend a helping hand to produce that harmony and action the want of which has robbed us as a party of half our victory at every election that has heretofore taken place in the county. We have no leader but the people to follow; knowing no cliques, and having at heart a desire only for the triumph of the Democratic party, the success of republican principles, and the happiness, prosperity, and glory of our noble young State.

An interesting and important crisis in the affairs of the people of this Territory is at hand. The organization of a new State is of momentous importance. The pecuniary prospects and moral condition of the people will depend in a great degree upon the stand we take at starting. We have had in our day and generation, the example of some half a dozen States that have preceded us in admission into the Union.

Pecuniary and moral bankruptcy has marked the early history of each, without exception, down to the last few years. Is Wisconsin to be an exception to this unfortunate rule? If we profit by their example, we say yes. We know the rock on which they wrecked their prosperity and we need only the will to avoid it. Banks and banking is the known cause of their misfortunes, and our Constitution is wisely framed to avoid this danger. If we are true to our permanent interests we will adopt it, and Wisconsin will present the proud example of a State growing rich upon its own resources and the industry of its inhabitants. Adopt it, and universal education, universal suffrage, universal liberty of conscience will diffuse blessings upon our people, the most exalted that can be bestowed upon man. This being our firm belief, we shall earnestly commend it to the favorable consideration of the people.

As a newspaper, we shall as far as we are able, make the *Evening Courier* equal to any of our contemporaries. With this brief introductory, we fling our flag to the breeze, trusting to the true-hearted Democracy to keep it there flying. Remember that however good our cause may be, it requires self-sacrifice and patriotism to sustain it against the efforts of selfishness and demagoguism. We shall shrink from no responsibility ourselves, and trustingly rely upon the people to back us.

POLITICAL.

The following is a copy of the proceedings had at a meeting of those democrats friendly to the first constitution, at the old court-house, on the 18th of February, 1847.

GRAND RALLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION.—THE MULTITUDE IN MOTION.

On Saturday evening pursuant to a call which was posted during the forenoon of that day, the Democracy of Milwaukee.—the laborers, the producers—the hard-fisted and true-hearted sons of humanity, rallied in their strength, to testify their approbation of the Constitution that has been framed for the State of Wisconsin—a Constitution which carries out in letter and spirit, those great principles of equal rights which all politicians profess to believe in. The voters assembled in their several wards and marched to the Milwaukee House, led by their several ward marshals, as follows: Those of the first ward by Col. Upmann; second ward, R. N. Messenger; third ward, by M. Walsh; fourth ward by John E. Cameron; fifth ward, by R. Allen. They were then formed in procession by Gen. A. W. Starke, and marched to the Court House, led by the fine German Band, and accompanied by torches.

On arriving at the Court House, that spacious building was immediately filled—literally packed full—Court-room, hall, stairways and vestibule, and still a large crowd were entirely unable to obtain a shelter from the cutting north-east wind, which was blowing almost a hurricane, and were consequently obliged to retire. The meeting was called to order by Wm. P. Lynde, Esq., Hon. John P. Helfenstein was chosen Chairman by acclamation, and R. N. Messenger and J. G. Barr, appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman opened the meeting with a few pertinent remarks, when A. D. Smith moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: A. D. Smith, L. Hubbell, J. A. Brown, M. Walsh and M. Schaeffler.

A. D. Smith, being loudly called for, arose and addressed the multitude in his usual felicitous and eloquent manner. His remarks elicited frequent and enthusiastic cheers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks I. P. Walker was enthusiastically called for, who in a powerful argumentative speech showed the superiority of the Constitution now presented to the people of Wisconsin over any other one that had ever been framed. He briefly traced the progressive spirit of civil liberty from the days of barbarism, through the dimly lighted pathway of feudal slavery, to the broad light of constitutional law; and showed the struggles that it had encountered in all ages through the selfishness of the interested few who have ever attempted, and generally too successfully, to live upon the earnings of the masses. He showed that the same spirit of selfishness was at work to defeat this Constitution, which had taken another advance step in human rights. Mr. Walker closed with a most thrilling appeal to the laboring multitude—the friends of

humanity—the philanthropist and the patriot, to rally in its defence. His speech was received with the most rapturous applause.

The committee on resolutions reported through their chairman, Gen. Hubbell, the following resolutions, which were received with every demonstration of approval and enthusiasm :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the adoption of the Constitution framed by the recent Convention at Madison, will secure the essential rights and promote the best interests of the people of Wisconsin ; while it is the only means of effecting a speedy termination of their present Territorial vassalage.

That entertaining these views, we intend to vote for it—to work for it—and to recommend it to our friends throughout the Territory, with all earnestness and energy, until its final triumph, on the first Tuesday of April next.

Resolved, That we hail the great leading features of the proposed Constitution, as presenting the surest, soundest and broadest platform of Civil and Religious Liberty ever yet laid before the world, and we deem their preservation inestimably more precious than the correction of a few alleged defects, which time and trial may yet improve, or which the people can alter, amend or eradicate, in their own time and way.

Resolved, That while we accord to every independent elector, the right to think and act for himself; and while we freely admit that objections exist in different minds, against different portions of the Constitution, we cannot regard those differences as forming any sufficient ground for opposing the whole instrument, or for subjecting the people to the danger, the delay, and the expense of a new trial, for the doubtful chance of a better instrument.

Resolved, That Milwaukee County is essentially and unchangeably devoted to the great principles embodied in the present Constitution; and, notwithstanding the interested clamors of a few, in one party, and the reviving hopes of a slender majority in the other, we entertain the fullest confidence that the sober sense and sound patriotism of the masses, will give to that instrument a clear and decided majority at the coming election in this county.

Resolved, That in view of the invaluable rights and interests involved in the adoption or rejection of the proposed Constitution, we invoke to the subject, the candid, cool and enlightened consideration of men of all parties; we ask them to examine the ground on which they stand, and to determine for themselves whether the result of a rejection of this instrument, will not be disastrous to the public peace, fruitful in strife and division, prolific of debt and taxation, and possibly the first step toward a form of government, hostile to the best interests of the sovereign people.

Resolved, That the occasion calls for the best energies of the friends of popular government ; that we call upon them to be up and doing ; that we invoke upon their efforts a spirit of harmony, concession and honorable union ; that we pledge ourselves to one another and to the people of the territory, to act upon these principles, and to give to the Constitution our hearty, united and untiring support, until the ballot-boxes shall tell the final result.

The chairman followed the reading of the resolutions with a short and brilliant speech, pointing out the great leading features of the Constitution—which, over and above all minor defects and objections, should command for it the prompt and unyielding support of the masses, and crown it with triumphant success.

William P. Lynde, being unanimously called for, came forward and in his happiest style answered to the call. His remarks upon the bank article of the Constitution were most lucid and convincing. He showed that the circulating medium the currency of Wisconsin, was all derived from two sources: emigration and the surplus products of the soil. That emigrants generally brought gold and silver, and our products would bring the same currency if demanded; that the market of the world, into which our bread-stuffs are taken, is governed by a specie standard, and any cheaper currency only defrauds the producer to the full amount of the difference in value between gold and silver and depreciated bank issues. Anything like a fair report of Mr. Lynde's speech cannot be given in the limits of this article.

After he had closed a general call was made for Mr. Coon, when the meeting was informed that Mr. Coon had left on account of sickness in his family. Mr. William K. Wilson was then called for, but it was ascertained that he had also left, not being able to get into the house. The crowd then called for Mr. Matheison, who rose and made a brief speech in favor of the Constitution as it is, and appealed particularly to the adopted citizens to come forward to its support. Hearty cheering followed his remarks, when a motion was made to adjourn. Previous to putting this motion, three cheers for the Constitution were called for and given with a hearty good will and power that nearly raised the roof of the building.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN P. HEIFENSTEIN, *Chairman.*

R. N. MESSENGER, }
JOHN G. BARR, } *Secretaries.*

After the adjournment, the procession was again formed and marched to the *Courier* office, where three hearty cheers were given for the Constitution and its defenders, when the crowd dispersed in the best spirit, and in the highest degree satisfied with the result of this demonstration of the sovereign people in behalf of their Constitution.

There was also a call in the *Sentinel* of March 2d, for an anti-constitutional meeting to be held at the Court House, on the 4th, signed by over 800 names, at which meeting, Solomon Juneau was president, and Geo. Abert, Moses Kneeland, John Furlong and S. H. Martin, were vice-presidents.

This was a spirited meeting, and brought a cold chill upon the friends of that iniquitous instrument yclept The Constitution. This meeting was addressed by Byron Kilbourn, Marshall M. Strong, of Racine, and several others.

The *Courier* of March 10, in commenting upon this meeting, has the following :

The meeting of the anti-Constitutionalists at the Court House last evening was large and respectable, consisting, we should think, of almost 1,000 persons. It was composed of at least one-half Whigs, and of the balance, at least one half were known to be in favor of the Constitution, who, understanding that the great guns were to be out, were attracted there by curiosity to hear what could be said against the People's Constitution,—the most liberal under heaven. Many of the balance had not made up their minds in relation to it ; but we are confident, after this exhibition, that they will go for it.

Mr. Kilbourn first addressed the meeting. He entertained the assembly some thirty or forty minutes with general comments on the Constitution, and a somewhat vague statement of his own views respecting the instrument. At the close of his address he introduced the Hon. M. M. Strong, of Racine.

Mr. S. mounted the table and was greeted by a thrice repeated cheer, that was particularly vociferous in the different quarters where the Whigs were most numerous.

He began by intimating that he was going to make an *argument* and nothing else ; and it must be allowed that he has improved some since he delivered his somewhat elaborate speech in the Council Chamber. There his *arguments* were conveyed to the Hon. Assembly through the medium of "Roosters" and "Old Women." Here he enlightened the united forces of the "Democratic Whigs" and "Whig Democrats" by extracting *arguments* from a "Sambo," an "Old Indian," and "rotten eggs." The gentleman's effort may be fairly set down as a "good Whig speech," for the Whigs applauded every sentiment to the echo, and with an enthusiasm that strongly contrasted with the tame, disciplined assent of the greater portion of their allies and the silence of the numerous lookers-on.

An awfully prosy manifesto and a long string of resolutions were next read by Mr. Holliday.

There was now a general call for H. N. Wells. Mr. Kilbourn informed the meeting that Mr. W. had gone home, having exhausted himself speaking out of doors.

Mr. Holliday was next called, and he jumped on the table with alacrity. He said he was hoarse and exhausted, (facts sufficiently apparent,) but he had some voice left, and he *would* expend it, and he did, and no mistake. "I have no more to say," cried the gentleman, when he was *almost* done ; "Oh ! thank God," said a quiet looker-on at our elbow, with a hearty and natural gusto. Mr. H. closed by pledging himself, and calling on everybody to oppose the "nefarious Constitution."

The assembly outside was addressed by H. N. Wells, Mr. Brisbin, Mr. Holliday, and the *appointed* Judiciary of the 4th Ward. The gentlemen were all eloquent ; but the speech of the functionary of the "saucy Fourth" was a most

moving effort. Its effect upon the audience was like unto that of the bright sun beams upon the snow in our streets.

When we consider the strenuous efforts that were made to collect a crowd, and contemplate the crowd that was collected, we congratulate the friends of the Constitution that all is safe.

A four-horse sleigh with lights and a band of music traversed almost every street in the city ; and, the weather being mild and pleasant, there was nothing to prevent boys and idlers from congregating at the scene of operations.

It was *the* effort of the campaign. The Hon. M. M. Strong and Hon. H. N. Wells are strong men,—strong in eloquence and argument,—but both appeared like the strong men of old, shorn of their strength. Weak indeed must that cause be to which eloquence like theirs could not give at least an apparent strength. They have said all that can be said against the Constitution, and paid the highest compliment to that instrument by denouncing the feebleness of individual opposition and individual abilities when opposed to the mighty torrent of popular will and the steady light of popular intelligence and popular patriotism.

CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFRAGE.

Many lies are going about on this subject. The *Sentinel and Gazette* started the lie a few days since, which we contradicted and explained on the same day. The fact is, that the provisions of the Constitution are too broad on this subject to suit the federal Whigs. Six months residence, and a declaration of intention, entitles every inhabitant of the territory to vote on the Constitution, and for every officer elected under it. Look at the Ninth Section of Article Nineteen. “ All persons having such qualifications, at the time last aforesaid, (the first Tuesday in April next), shall be entitled to vote for or against this Constitution, and for all officers to be elected under it.” Friends of the Constitution, here is your guaranty under the new Constitution. Read and explain it ; and put an end to the falsehoods of Whigs and their associate opposers and helpers.

Red hot !

As the time for the April election drew nigh, however, party spirit became rampant, and bad blood was engendered between the different political parties. The discussion of the merits and demerits of the new Constitution, during the past winter aiding in increasing it not a little. And, in order to give the reader an illustration of how the fires of political discord raged, I will insert the following, taken from the *Courier* of March 10, written in reply to an article in the *Sentinel and Gazette*, (in answer to a charge previously made by the *Courier*), accusing some of the Democrats of being “ renegades and Turks.” The *Sentinel's* article made Mr. Wm. H. Sullivan, who was then editor of the *Courier*, just a little bit mad, and he went for Gen.

King. It is proper to say that Mr. Sullivan's reply was like all the arguments usually resorted to in cases of this kind when all other means of defense are played out. It is the last shot fired; and only then when the one who fires it has backed into his hole and is about to drag the hole in after him. This delectable epistle reads thusly :

When men for whom the country has been at great expense to make something of (meaning General King, who was a West Point graduate) descend to petty abuse, personal invective and "grog-shop ribaldry, they show too clearly that the dog has returned to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire." The editor of the *Sentinel and Gazette*, has sunk altogether beneath the notice of the *Courier*, and we leave him to the full enjoyment of the position he has taken. The framers of the Constitution will give him a *carte blanche* to abuse them, to his heart's content, but as for ourself, we are determined by all honorable means to advance the interests of the State, by working for the constitution, and leave the editor of the *Sentinel* to his dirty work.

This "dirty work," it would appear, was their defense of Richard Murphy and Richard Hackett, both prominent Democrats, who had joined the "Native American" Party,* from the vile abuse heaped upon them by that delectable sheet, the *Courier*; for that, as well as their opposition to the new Constitution, and their opinions concerning the naturalization of foreigners. The article published in the *Courier* read as follows :

Some of the most pestiferous of the "Native American" Party, are those who were born in foreign lands, and who have never been infused with the spirit of our institutions. In our own city, two men, who have aspired, and sometimes assumed to be Irish leaders, are known to be of this stripe. And even within the last few days, one of them (meaning Richard Murphy) who keeps a store on East Water street, has declared as his objection to the new Constitution, that it allows foreigners to vote before they have been naturalized.

The *Courier*, having made the charge, was called upon for the proof, which brought Mr. Sullivan to the front again on the 17th with the following :

The *Sentinel* has called for the proof of the charges made in yesterday's *Courier*, which they call a base and dastardly attack. We will give them. The bluster-

* It is a fact beyond all dispute, that a Democrat who bolts the ticket is forever after looked upon by the leaders as a "renegade," and unworthy of any confidence. To be a good Democrat, is like being a good Catholic. The right of private judgment must not be exercised. VOTE THE TICKET and ask no questions, is what the leaders want.

ing of the little "Bantam General" about stabbing in the dark, and daring us to name the individuals is really ludicrous. We are not in the habit of publishing statements which we cannot sustain, and never, like the General, publish a slander and afterwards make an apology to avert the consequences. But here are the documents :

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, }
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, } ss.

JOSEPH R. TREAT, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith : that on the 8th or 9th of March, 1747, he heard Richard Murphy, of Milwaukee, declare that Irishmen had no right to vote in less than five years, as they were a lot of ignorant "dogans," and did not know what they wanted themselves.

JOSEPH R. TREAT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1847.

H. G. ABBEY, *Notary Public*.

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN, }
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, } ss.

EDWARD CONNOR, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith : that he heard Richard Murphy, Alderman of the city of Milwaukee, say that the suffrage question was a mere humbug, and that no foreigner ought to be allowed to vote until he had resided in the country five years.

EDWARD CONNOR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1847.

H. G. ABBEY, *Notary Public*.

Same oath was made in the case of Richard Hackett, who had already denied it in-toto in the *Courier* of the 12th, giving Mr. Treat the lie direct.

From this it appears that these two gentlemen, Murphy and Hackett, both prominent as Irishmen as well as Democrats, were not only not in favor of the Constitution, but were candid enough to admit that to allow any foreigner, ignorant or learned, to vote before he had become somewhat acquainted with our form of government, was not only wrong in principle, but unjust to the native born, and perhaps did make the statement (or something like it,) sworn to above ; although denied as seen by Mr. Hackett. Hence the ire of the *Courier*.

It is a great pity, however, that there were not more of their way of thinking to-day. The country would be vastly better off if there were.*

* A greater outrage was never perpetrated upon any nation than was the insertion of this "universal suffrage" clause at the time of the adoption of the Con-

In "*The Courier*" of the 20th is the following spicy article from the pen of Wm. H. Sullivan on the course of Gen. King in sending missionaries up to Washington County to defeat the Constitution, in which, after asking Gen. King if he was the Whig party, and quoting all the slang phrases then in use, including "calithumpians,"* when speaking of the Native American party, who believe in Americans ruling America, and not naturalized foreigners, and comparing the course of that paper with that of the Barnegat pirates, who hung out false lights, he returns to the article of the 10th,† and his reply, upon which he comments, is as follows :

"Our shot through the center yesterday morning hit that illustrious couple, the little general and the postmaster, (meaning Noonan,) in a tender spot. They limp terribly to-day ; but they ought to have made their stories agree. *The Courier* had made the statement that the article about Murphy & Hackett was written by Noonan before coming before the public.‡ The general, with his usual bluster, denies everything, and says Mr. Noonan has never written a line for the *Sentinel*. Mr. Noonan, however, in a private note to us this morning, owns up to writing the communication for the *Sentinel*, just to accommodate a personal friend. We are sorry that persons understanding each other as well as they do should differ so widely. Of course, they both knew the facts."—Ed.

It is hard to tell who lied in this matter, but the probabilities are that Noonan did, as he was at that time the head center of the "*loco-*

stitution, particularly in Wisconsin, upon the right of the native born Americans, each of whom must have lived in the country twenty-one years before they could vote. But here was a class of emigrants, just landed upon our shores, with no more perception of the duties of a citizen under a free government than a horse had, who could not tell who or what they were voting for, placed upon an equal footing with the native born. Can a government commit a greater folly than this? If they can I fail to see it, and all our troubles of a political nature in the infancy of our State had their birth in this unjust law. The ballot should be based upon education and property. All praise then to Messrs. Murphy and Hackett, for their determination to be just before they were generous.

* This was John Gale's party; and, as stated in a foot-note in Vol. I, page 141, has a larger membership to-day than any other in the country, and always will have.

† Mr. Sullivan had written an article on the 10th entitled "A Shot in the Center," in which he charges that Mr. Noonan (only think of it) was the author of the one in the *Sentinel* defending Messrs. Murphy and Hackett, insinuating that Gen. King could not write such an article for want of ability,—pretty "cheeky!"

‡ Although the *Courier* was the only party in sight, yet it was believed that the article in question was written by Noonan, as it certainly bore his ear-marks.

foco” wing of the Democratic party, and hated Gen. King politically, as the devil does holy water. It was at this time also that Noonan was accused of threatening to throw all his influence upon the “whig” side, whereupon Mr. Sullivan got off the following:

A BAD EGG.—The new associate editor of the *Sentinel and Gazette*, Josiah A. Noonan, shows his tracks too conspicuously for concealment. His threat to throw all his influence into the whig scale will come like a thunderclap in a clear sky upon the poor, stricken Democrats of the city and territory. But will he persist in this dreadful determination?

What! set the party by the ears,
 And drench the continent in tears?
 That were poor fun;
 Then, Noonan, honest, mighty chief,
 Pray let your anger now be brief—
 Hold up your gun!

We will close this discussion with the following, taken from *The Courier* of the 22d:

MORE AID.—We discover in *The Sentinel* of this morning, another bad egg from the Post Office nest, and some new animals introduced into the political menagerie. Some old, exploded falsehoods, proven to be such upon the testimony of James Kneeland and Mr. Kimball, of a strictly personal character, are dug up and paraded before the public to draw of attention from the important issues now before the people. We can't stop, at this stage of the battle, to notice this little, dirty missile, as it has no bearing upon the question in hand; but if Gen. King, or Noonan are determined to throw mud, we will turn out one of our devils who, to accommodate them, will go into the gutter with them and spatter to their heart's content.*

That was pretty good,—the idea of Noonan's turning whig was, as they say in our day, “too awfully awful for anything.” Sooner, says Mr. Sullivan, than such a thing should be,

'I were better far
 That nature veil her face and groan in anguish,—
 Sooner would all the Whigs prefer to in state's prison languish.

I believe they would.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

There has probably never lived in Milwaukee a man of Josiah A.

* If anybody could beat Mr. Sullivan “throwing mud,” it certainly was not Gen. King, as any one who has the files of the *Courier* for 1847 can testify. Mr. Sullivan was no saint.

Noonan's ability who could set more men by the ears than could he, or who took so much delight in doing it. And it is not to be disputed that he did it. He was possessed of a magnetism that enabled him to use men for his own purposes, even against their will, and did so use them whenever he chose so to do. A Democrat dyed in the wool, he would nevertheless work against his own party whenever he could see a chance, by so doing, to make more out of them than of his own; or for any purpose, just as the whim seized him; and politically was as untrustworthy as is financially a Chicago savings bank. He seemed to delight in war with all who refused in any way to follow his dictation; and like Huebschmann, after an unusually stormy political career, crossed the "dark river," and is at rest. But, while life remains, no old settler will ever forget that a giant, intellectually, went out from among them when Josiah A. Noonan passed away.

THE EARTHQUAKE

Was the heading of an article giving an account of the great mass meeting of the friends of the Constitution at the Court House, March 15, at which Geo. H. Walker, E. G. Ryan, W. K. Wilson, and others, blew their "gas horns." Wm. K. Wilson was a bad egg, and cost the state a large amount of money by impeaching Judge Hubbell. He came among us as a "free soiler," turned Democrat, and in all future actions verified the old adage, that of all grades the worst is a renegade. His case like that of Huebschmann, was one of good material badly put together. He could pull down but could not build up again. And, after a stormy life, he too passed away. He was an Englishman.

Mr. Wilson was not the only one, however, who became a renegade in those days. There are three more in Milwaukee, native born, who played the same game, and to whom the Democrats would not give an office a second time on any terms; and certainly the Republicans, whom they betrayed, would not. These three men have now no political home, and are feeding on husks to-day.

It was at this meeting that Mr. Ryan, who then lived at Racine, made the threat that he would not visit the city again until the Constitution was adopted. But he did, all the same. There was also a

meeting held by the Germans at the Military Hall, at which Messrs. Hærtel, Liebhaber, Hasse, Gruenhagen and Huebschmann were speakers.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Voice of Milwaukee! 1,500 Freemen in Council!

DON'T YOU HEAR THE PEOPLE COMING?

THE meeting of the "friends of the Constitution," in this city, on Saturday night, was the most splendid affair of the season. We had told the Anties to do their best at their gathering on the 4th, and we would double upon them; and gloriously was the pledge redeemed. In the afternoon, a beautiful hickory pole was erected on the common in front of the Court House, with the Constitution nailed to its top, and the glorious stars and stripes unfurled to the breeze beneath it. The loud cannon proclaimed to heaven, and the hills echoed back the determination of a host of freemen to sustain the charter of their rights, and defend that flag of their country as long as an enemy to either was left in the field.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the streets were filled with the outpouring multitude, with torches and music, all pressing towards the Court House Square, where two immense bonfires were lighted, completely illuminating the square and surrounding neighborhood. Having gathered in front of the Court House, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Upham; and, on his motion, Col. George H. Walker was called to the chair. The chairman returned his thanks to the meeting in a few enthusiastic remarks, and introduced Hon. E. G. Ryan, of Racine. The tremendous cheering which went up from two acres of human faces when this gentleman came forward, showed the hearty manner in which the hard-working masses cherish the noble defenders of their rights.

Mr. Ryan spoke for about two hours in an argumentative and eloquent manner which we never heard excelled. Although a piercing northwest wind swept over the crowd, chilling them to the bone, not a man left the ground, or seemed to feel the effect of the element—so absorbed were their faculties by the power of the speaker. It would be impossible for us to give anything like a synopsis of his speech, as we took no notes; and his arguments were of that terse and comprehensive style, that they could not well be condensed.

When the speaker closed, the Constitution Glee Club sang "The New Badger State," with great effect.

William K. Wilson, being loudly called for, mounted the stand, and in an eloquent and manly appeal to his brother workingmen advocated the Constitution as the best ever presented for the suffrage of the masses. (Mr. Wilson is an enlightened and independent mechanic,—one of those bold, free *men*, who dare to speak and act when duty calls, and as duty requires.) He called their attention to the struggle that has for ages been going on between labor and wealth, the means that has been used to monopolize in the hands of the *few* the production of the labor of the many. In time past, the multitude were governed by fear and super-

stitution, and their ignorance and cowardice doomed them to a life of misery and toil. But now the non-producers or aristocracy are obliged to adopt new measures for monopolizing. Finesse now accomplishes what force was wont to do. The people are now robbed by special privileges and legislative monopolies, by shavers, brokers and bankers. These aristocratic pretensions have grown up and been fostered by the people on the ground of expediency. And thus have the true nobility, the laboring men, been cheated of their rights, while ambitious demagogues have ruled them.

Now is the time to show that workmen are worthy of the high destiny which the theory of our government claims for them—to teach these petty aristocrats that democratic principles carried out, distribute the blessings of government to all, as free as the dews of heaven—that the people are themselves the sovereign or kingly power—the rulers of rulers—and that free suffrage in their hands is not a weapon in the hands of a blind man, but a lever of moral force to be applied to the progress of mankind.

After Mr. Wilson closed, the Glee Club sang "Clear the way for the Constitution."

THE NEW JAIL,

For which Messrs. Chas. H. Moore, Lindsey Ward, and Morgan L. Burdick were the superintendents, was built this year by Wm. Sivyer.* Here is the call for bids.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until the 25th day of March next, at 11 a. m., for building the Jail and Jailer's House, in this city, in accordance with the plan and specifications adopted by the Board of Supervisors for Milwaukee County, at their last session. The plan and specifications can be seen at any time upon application to Lindsey Ward, to whom all proposals will be delivered or addressed. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of accepting only such proposals as shall seem to them advantageous to the county.

CHARLES H. MOORE, }
LINDSEY WARD, } SUPERINTEND-
MORGAN L. BURDICK, } ENTS.

Milwaukee, Feb. 22.

STEAMBOATS

The steamboats from the lower lakes for 1847 were :

Saratoga, Capt. C. C. Stannard ; St. Louis, Capt. F. Wheeler ; Baltic, Capt. A. T. Kingman ; Niagara, Capt. Levi Allen ; Louisiana, Capt. Thomas Richards ; James Madison, Capt. J. McFadyen ; Wisconsin, Capt. James C. Gibson ; Empire, Capt. Henry Randall ; Oregon, Capt. L. H. Cotton ; Hendrick Hudson, Capt. D. Howe ;

* See Vol. 2, page 54.

Illinois, Capt. C. Blake; A. D. Patchin, Capt. H. Whitaker; Nile, Capt. A. Allen.

Ice left the river April 2d, and the first boat from below was the Louisiana, April 29.

The April election this year on the 6th, was carried on with all the rancor and bitterness that such a matter as the adoption or rejection of a new Constitution was likely to engender.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION APRIL 3, AGAINST THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

This procession was a grand affair, the line extending from the foot of East Water Street to the Milwaukee House, where a bonfire was kindled and speeches made, "Gov. N. Tallmadge," being among the prominent speakers.

This turnout was a new firebrand, and the Democrats in favor of the Constitution—prominent among whom were Col. Walker, and J. R. Treat, made an attempt to break it up, by making a rush for some of the torches, when opposite Treat's wagon shop, where Marshall & Illsley's Bank now stands. They got the torches (*i. e.*) they got them over the head. They were both instantly knocked down, and compelled to make an ignominious retreat by crawling under an old wagon, on their hands and knees, during which they got half a dozen kicks from Geo. G. Dousman and Giles A. Waite, which made them show the "hoith of activity." It was not a very dignified position for a man like Col. Walker to occupy, or Treat either for that matter, as on account of their immense weight their movements while "playing horse," were not very graceful, and no doubt they were both of them heartily ashamed of it afterwards. Treat was one of the old "line Democrats" and never split a ticket.

The *Courier* in commenting upon Tallmadge's speech has the following couplet:

Here's Tallmadge the turn-stile, just spreading his sail
To catch the first breeze of the popular gale,
He's been hard up for Jackson and hard down for Clay,
And steady for nothing but official pay.

This was too true of Tallmadge; he was a demagogue anyway. The following is the official vote:

MILWAUKEE COUNTY OFFICIAL.—The following is the official result of the election in this county. Through some unaccountable omission on the part of the Inspectors, no returns were received from the town of Granville. We have therefore placed in the table the vote, as reported of that town. The majority against the Constitution was, it will be seen, 303 and against Equal Suffrage 416.

	CONSTITUTION.		EQUAL SUFFRAGE.	
	YES.	NO.	YES.	NO.
Milwaukee City.				
First Ward.....	322	378	172	248
Second Ward.....	406	275	75	115
Third Ward.....	253	375	78	182
Fourth Ward.....	122	184	62	56
Fifth Ward.....	44	225	61	35
Total City.....	1148	1437	458	636
Town of Milwaukee.....	18	24	7	18
Granville.....	116	101		
Oak Creek.....	66	74	9	40
Lake.....	97	124	26	130
Greenfield.....	178	135	28	72
Wauwatosa.....	97	133	84	44
Franklin.....	75	69	4	92
Total City and County.....	1794	2099	616	1032

Aggregate vote, 3891.

	1st WARD.	2d WARD.	3d WARD.	4th WARD.	5th WARD.	TOTAL.
FOR MAYOR.						
Horatio N. Wells.....	278	161	272	124	134	974
Geo. H. Walker.....	223	174	142	55	37	621
FOR MARSHAL.						
W. H. Palmer.....	248	163	199	104	115	829
Samuel Robinson.....	236	169	219	75	53	752
FOR ATTORNEY.						
J. L. Doran.....	205	164	264	113	98	754
James S. Brown.....	280	170	162	69	67	748
FOR TREASURER.						
Edmund Sanderson.....	282	165	281	116	147	991
Charles S. Hurley.....	213	170	149	67	24	622

WARD OFFICERS.

The following are the officers elected in the several Wards:

FIRST WARD.—*Aldermen*.—James B. Martin, Nelson Ludington and Victor Schulte. -

Assessors.—James Johnson, Eliphalet Cramer and Cyrus D. Davis.

Constable.—R. C. Jacks.

SECOND WARD.—*Aldermen*.—Joseph Walter, Owen Van Dyke and R. N. Messenger.

Assessors.—Henry Neiderman, Thomas McLean and Egbert Mosely.

Street Inspector.—Joachim Gruenhagen,

Constable.—J. H. Suppus.

- THIRD WARD.—*Aldermen*.—B. H. Edgerton, John Furlong and R. G. Owens.
Assessors.—William Brown, jr., Wm. M. Cunningham and A. McCormick.
Street Inspector.—J. Coffee.
Constable.—Patrick Guerin.
- FOURTH WARD.—*Aldermen*.—James H. Rogers, Ira E. Goodall and Henry Sayres.
Assessors.—Priam B. Hill, Caleb Harrison and Ezra Dewey.
Constable.—John Mitchell.
- FIFTH WARD.—*Aldermen*.—L. W. Weeks, Wm. A. Hawkins and G. A. Waite.
Assessors.—Horace Headly, J. C. Smith and F. Niekirk.
Constable.—R. H. Bryant.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The following are the proceedings had at the session of the Council held April 14th, when the new Board were sworn in:

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the outgoing Mayor Solomon Juneau, addressed the Board as follows :

GENTLEMEN,—Before I vacate the chair, I wish to make a few remarks to your honorable body.

When I first set foot on this soil some thirty years ago, I little thought that during my age and generation, I should behold such a sight as now presents itself. Then the “Red man” was supreme monarch of the place on which our delightful city now stands. The plains and the rivers of Wisconsin belonged to him, and were subject to his will and control.

But now the scene is changed.

The “war whoop” of the Indian has given way to the mild counsels of civilized and intelligent men. The wigwam is supplanted by massive and ornamental structures. The place of the bark canoe, which was then the only craft that floated upon the waters of the noble river* that meanders through the heart of your city, has been filled by the hundreds of vessels, propelled by both steam and wind, which now annually visit our shores and enter our harbor, laden with the commerce of the east, and which bears away the surplus produce of Wisconsin.

Here we behold a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, with her beautiful streets and walks, her fair gardens, her splendid buildings, and her intelligent and enterprising population, where eleven years ago the soil was unbroken.

I have been a resident of your city from the first commencement, to the present day, and I trust, gentlemen, that you will do me the justice to believe that its interests, growth and prosperity have ever been and still are my dearest desire. That it may continue to increase in size and population is my sincere wish, that we may have the laws and the same well administered, will be my constant prayer,

* He ought to see it to-day.

when I shall have retired from the honorable and responsible situation, to which the partiality of my fellow citizens have elevated me.

In yielding up the trust reposed in me, I cannot but feel a proud satisfaction that it is to pass into the hands of a gentleman whose ability, integrity, high standing and long tried virtues among his fellow citizens fairly entitles him to the confidence they have reposed in him. Allow me then to tender to you, and through you to my fellow citizens, my sincere acknowledgements for the support, kindness and indulgence which I have received at your and their hands.

I was conscious at the outset, that my experience had not been such as to qualify me for the discharge of the duties of the office I now hold, either in a measure satisfactory to the public or myself, but notwithstanding you have received little aid from me, I am satisfied that the public interests have not suffered from want of an able and faithful representative in the Common Council. And for the prudent, judicious and economical administration of the offices of our infant city the people are indebted to your wisdom and intelligence. I regret that other associations have allowed me to preside so seldom over your deliberations, not that I could have hoped to aid or benefit you, or those you have so ably and faithfully represented, but because I fear that my absence may have been construed into an indifference to the interests of our city. Again offering you and particularly the gentleman who has with so much ability presided over your deliberations during my absence* my grateful acknowledgment, and my best wishes for your individual health and happiness, I cheerfully give up the chair I now occupy to the gentleman whom the people have chosen to succeed me.

SOLOMON JUNEAU.

Milwaukee, April 14th, 1847.

On motion of Mr. Kilbourn, the address was ordered to be entered upon the journal, and published in the city papers, after which the oath of office was administered to Mayor Wells by Mr. Juneau.†

The following resolution offered by Mr. Kilbourn, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be extended to the Hon. Solomon Juneau, Mayor, and Hon. John B. Smith, Acting Mayor, for the dignified, able and impartial manner in which they have respectively discharged the arduous and responsible duties devolving on them during the past year.

To which Mr. Smith replied as follows :

GENTLEMEN.—For the approbation of the manner in which the duties of the chair have been performed while occupied by myself so flatteringly expressed in the resolution you have just passed, I tender you my most grateful thanks. My

* The late John B. Smith, Acting Mayor.

† Mayor Solomon Juneau's inaugural (which should have appeared in Vol. II, but was overlooked) did not differ materially from those delivered on similar occasions, except for its brevity. It was short and right to the point. It can be found in Wheeler's Chronicles, pages 182, 183 and 184.

success, in the performance of these duties, has been mainly owing to your kindness and forbearance, the remembrance of which will be ever greatly cherished. We are about to separate, to meet no more in our present capacity, but often I trust, as friends. May we always meet in harmony. May no passing cloud ever cast its shadow over our friendship. And when called upon to close our mortal career, may we be able to look back upon the path we have traveled, and the course we have pursued without remorse or regret.

Gentlemen, accept for yourselves individually, my best wishes, that you may enjoy a long life of usefulness and happiness.

The aldermen elect then came forward and took the oath of office. After which the Board adjourned until the 15th, when the following appointments were made by the mayor:

Committee on Finance—Edgerton, Ludington and Weeks.

Judiciary—Messenger, Goodall and Martin.

Schools.—Martin, Van Dyke and Sayers.

Alms House.—Ludington, Furlong and Hawkins.

Police—Owens, Messenger and Waite.

Fire Department.—Schulte, Edgerton and Walter.

Bridges.—Rogers, Schulte, Furlong, Hawkins and Van Dyke.

Printing.—Weeks, Sayers and Rogers.

License.—Goodall, Owens and Waite.

The Board then proceeded to ballot for city clerk with the following result:

	1st,	2d.	3d.
A. H. Bielfeld,.....	6	6	6
Samuel Wells,.....	6	7	9
Amos Tuffs,.....	1		
C. C. Savage,.....	1		
Robert L. Ream,.....	1		

Samuel Wells having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected Joseph Shaunier was then elected Harbor Master.

Alderman Messenger then moved that a special election be held in the several wards, April 27th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., to decide upon the acceptance or rejection of the act authorizing the loan of \$15,000, for the erection of public school buildings, which on motion of Alderman L. W. Weeks, was laid over until the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Messenger the board then proceeded to the appointment of school commissioners for the several wards with the following result :

1st Ward.—James. Johnson.

2d Ward.—August Grenlich.

3d Ward.—Edward McGarry.

4th Ward.—Sidney L. Rood.

5th Ward.—C. M. Shumway.

SUPERVISORS.*

1st Ward.—Jas. B. Martin.

2d Ward.—R. N. Messenger.

3d Ward.—B. H. Edgerton.

4th Ward.—Jas. H. Rogers.

5th Ward.—Wm. A. Hawkins.

SURVEYORS.

1st and 5th Wards.—Wm. Jervis.

2d and 4th Wards.—I. A. Lapham.

3d Ward.—Jas. McCall.

The bonds of Edmund Sanderson, as city treasurer, and William H. Palmer, as marshal, were then presented and accepted.

A resolution was also offered by Alderman I. E. Goodall, to expend \$100, on Spring St. and Walker's Point Bridges, when Alderman S. H. Martin moved to amend by including Oneida and Chestnut St. Bridges. (Lost.) The mayor giving the casting vote in the negative.

The petition for the appointment of William Welch, as watchman for the first ward, was laid on the table. And one for M. D. Webster, for the second ward, was referred to the local committee of that ward.

After which the board adjourned.

SAMUEL WELLS, City Clerk.

CORRECTION.

In volume II, page 252, is a list of the first officers elected under the city charter, in which by some oversight the following city officers were omitted, viz.; Chas. E. Tuttle, Police Justice, Thos. H. Fanning, City Marshal, and James Holliday, City Attorney.

WARD OFFICERS.

Justices of Peace.—1st Ward—Jas. B. Cross.

2d Ward—Tertellius D. Butler.

3d Ward—Alex. Matthieson.

4th Ward—Chas. E. Tuttle, (also acting as Police Justice).

5th Ward.—Sidney S. Childs.

Street Inspectors.—1st Ward—Jas. H. Smith.

2d Ward—Joachim F. Gruenhagen.

3d Ward—John Ryan.

4th Ward—Michael Keene.

5th Ward—August Harmeyer.

Constables.—1st Ward—Joseph Liebhaber and Wm. Youlin.

2d Ward—David Knab.

3d Ward—Patrick Guerin,

* This office was filled at that time by the Common Council from their own body same as now.

4th Ward—John Mitchell.

5th Ward—Joseph Headley and Randall H. Bryant.

Captain of the Watch.—Henry Bates.

Hay and Wood Inspector.—Mathias Stien.

The following report upon the work done on Spring St., is given here as a part of the political history of the city, and for reference if ever wanted.

It made quite a commotion at the time, as I well remember.

Jonathan Taylor was a prominent politician and contractor in the Fourth Ward for several years, where he made lots of money as well as a large amount of trouble. He was a sharp one and perfectly unscrupulous. He built the frame dwelling known at No. 149 Second St., which was his residence. He went from here to New York City, where in connection with Chas. Trainor, another old-time Milwaukee contractor, he made a large amount of money in putting down the block pavement of which they were the first there, as well as here. The following is the statement referred to above.*

B

MILWAUKEE, March 30, 1847.

I hereby certify, that the following amount of city orders have been issued to Jonathan Taylor, in payment of Spring Street contract.

Fourth Ward Side Walk Orders	\$3,162 00
Fourth Ward General Orders.....	461 55
	\$3,623 55

A. HENRY BIELFELD, Clerk.

A

MESSRS. KILBOURN AND RAPELJIE:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit a statement of quantities of work done by J. Taylor, on Spring Street, and side walks, agreeably to your letter of March 23d, 1847:

1st. Amount of earth excavated on side walks in front of lots not enjoined	6,960 yards.
2d. Amount of earth excavated on side walks in front of lots enjoined	1,155 "
3d. Amount of filling on side walks in front of lots not enjoined..	5,291 "
4th. Amount of filling on side walks in front of lots enjoined	2,118 "

* The writer has just heard, December, 1883, of the death of Jonathan Taylor, in California, in poverty. Such is life—to-day a king, politically and financially—to-morrow, a beggar, at least it is too often so with a politician.

5th. Amount of earth excavated in Spring St. on first hill.....	5,554 yards
6th. Amount of earth excavated in Spring St. on second hill.	5 041 “
7th. Amount of filling on Spring St	2,979 “
8th. Amount of excavation on cross streets and alleys.....	1,852 “
9th. Amount of filling on cross streets and alleys.....	618 “

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM JERVIS, Engineer.

Milwaukee, March 27th, 1847.

REPORT.

The undersigned Arbitrators, appointed by mutual agreement or arbitration bond, signed by Jonathan Taylor on the one part, and the city of Milwaukee by their local committee of the Fourth Ward, and signed on behalf of said Ward Committee by George E. Blodgett and Moses Kneeland, dated March 18th, 1847, on the other part, having examined the matters referred to them touching a certain contract entered into between said Taylor and Committee of said Ward, on the 22d day of August, 1846, whereby said Taylor agreed to perform certain work on Spring Street and the side walks thereof, and on certain cross streets and alleys; and having been first “duly sworn faithfully and fairly to hear and examine the matters in controversy between the parties aforesaid, and to make a just award according to law and evidence, to the best of our understanding,” do find and publish the following AWARD:

1st. In regard to damages sustained by said Taylor “by reason of the interruption of said work and the delay of payment therefor,” the undersigned are of the opinion that the interruption of the work was caused by certain injunctions issued by the District Court of Milwaukee County at the suit of parties other than said Fourth Ward, and therefore that said interruption was not caused by the act of said Fourth Ward—that the subject in controversy between said third parties and said Ward is still pending before said court—and that under the existing state of the case, while the subject is undetermined by the Court—the undersigned cannot determine against whom, or what parties any damage would lie, which may have been sustained by said Taylor, in consequence of the interruption of his work. They therefore have not gone into inquiry as to the amount of said damage, but have left that subject to be disposed of agreeably to law, not deeming it proper to express any opinion which might in any way interfere with the rightful legal remedies of all the parties concerned, when the matter shall have been so disposed by the Court as to determine what may be their respective rights.

2d. “In respect to the actual amount of work done by him on said Spring Street, and the amount due and unpaid to him therefor.” The undersigned called on the engineer who had been in charge of the work, for a statement of the amount of work done, which he furnished and is hereto appended marked A.

And they also obtained from the Clerk of the Board of Common Council, a statement of payments made to said Taylor, on said contract, which is also here-

with submitted, marked B; which have furnished data for the following statement, and from which the following conclusions have been drawn;

STATEMENT AS PER ESTIMATE OF ENGINEER (A.)

Side walk excavations.....	6,960 yards not enjoined.	
do do	1,155 do. previous to injunction.	
Total.....	8,115 do. contract price 25½c.	
	per yard.....	\$2069 32
Side walk filling	5,291 do. not enjoined.	
do do	2,118 do. previous to injunction.	
Total.....	7,409 do. contract price 25½c.	
	per yard.....	\$1,889 29
Amount		\$3,958 61
Cross streets and alleys excavation.....	1,852 yards at 25½c. per yard	472 26
Excavation in Spring Street.....	10,595 do.	
Filling side walk in do. as above	7,409 do.	
Excess of excavation over filling.....	3,186 do.	
At 25½c.....		\$812 43—\$1,284 69
Total.....		\$5,243 30

STATEMENT FROM CLERK'S CERTIFICATE (B).

Amount paid in side walk orders.....	\$3,162 00	
do do 4th Ward general orders.....	461 55	\$3,623 55
Due on contract.....		\$1,619 75
By a verbal statement made by the engineer, it is ascertained that there should be a deduction made from his estimate on cross streets and alleys of 275 yards, which at the above price 25½c. is.....		\$70 12
		\$1,549 63
From the foregoing it appears there was payable under the contract, in general orders.....	\$1,284 69—\$70 12—\$1,214 57	
Of which there has been paid.....	661 55	
Remaining unpaid.....		\$553 02
It also appears there was payable in side walk orders....	3,958 61	
Of which there has been paid.....	3,162 00	
Remaining unpaid.....		796 61
		\$1,549 63

3d. In regard to "any and all sums which may be found due and awarded to said Taylor, shall be paid to said Taylor on or before the first day of April next, in such city orders as said Arbitrators shall designate in their award." The under-

signed, knowing the present embarrassment of the 4th ward growing out of the suits which have been instituted against it in chancery, believe that the whole amount found due said Taylor cannot be paid in full by said Ward at the present time, and believing that no injustice will be done to said Taylor by deferring the payment with interest of a part of said amount to a future day; and believing it demanded by public policy to authorize, (so far as the power to do so has been reposed in us by the parties,) a part of said payment to be made at a future day, do award that the said sum of *fifteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents*, be paid, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from and after the first day of January, 1847, by orders drawn payable by the Fourth Ward; one-third of said amount to be payable on demand or within the year 1847, one-third in the year 1848, and one-third in the year 1849.

And we do further find and award that said parties shall pay in equal proportions, or moiety, the expense of this arbitration, including the survey made by the Engineer, and statement by him of the work done by said Taylor.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this thirtieth day of March, 1847.

BYRON KILBOURN, [L. s.]

JACOB RAPELJIE, [L. s.]

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The following is given as a sample of the meetings of the School Board in 1847:

Thursday, November 18, 1847,

Present—Messrs. Shoemaker, Randall, Greulich, Potter, King, Rood, Abbey, Shumway and Buck.

Absent—Messrs. Johnson, Lapham, Selby, Hussey, Stowe and Putnam.

The President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chair stated that the special business of the meeting was the consideration of the report of the Committee on text books.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the Board proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. Rood, in behalf of the Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following text books be used in the public schools of this city, to the exclusion of all others:

The Eclectic Reader, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The Eclectic Speller.

Town's Analysis.

Davies' Arithmetic, large and small.

Bullion's Grammar, " "

Wilson's History of the U. S., large and small.

Mitchell's Geography " " "

Do. Outline Maps.

Winchester's Writing Books, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted.

An account of A. W. Sanborn, for glass set in 5th Ward School, \$1.80 was allowed.

And then the Board adjourned till the first Thursday in December.

H. G. ABBEY, Secretary.

THE RELIANCE WORKS.

This pioneer foundry and "Burr mill-stone" factory, (a fine cut of which is to be seen in the City Directory of 1856,) was located on the east side of West Water St., at its intersection with Second St. It was founded in 1847, by Chas. S. Decker* and Jas. Saville, of Dayton, Ohio. This was the only establishment of the kind, in 1847, west of Buffalo, N. Y., where a complete outfit for a grist, or saw mill could be procured.† They did a large business until 1857, when the panic brought them, as well as their congeners, "The Eagle," "The Globe," "The Wisconsin" and "The Menomonee Locomotive Works," and the "Bay State Iron Works" to grief. And, in 1862, Messrs. Decker & Saville, as well as the "Bay State," were succeeded by E. P. Allis & Co., who also absorbed a large portion of the machinery and patterns of all the within mentioned establishments.

Mr. Saville, who came in 1846, was the clerk for Messrs. Turton & Sercombe, of the Eagle Foundry for the first year, and until the founding of the Reliance Works, of which he was the real head in 1847, and the managing partner up to 1862, when, as stated, it succumbed to the pressure of the money market, and E. P. Allis became his successor. And it was the labor of Mr. Saville that gave to the present works the foundation for all its present prosperity. He "shook the bush," and his successors "caught the bird." Such too often is the case. Mr. Saville was for many years one of our prominent and influential citizens. He was a very genial and companionable man, and one who would never make enemies. His greatest fault was in not pushing things at the proper moment. He was also a prominent member of the Spring St. M. E. Church, and a first-class man. He

* Mr. Decker never lived here. He was the capitalist of the concern, at its organization. He died at Dayton in 1863.

† Milwaukee had the honor, through this house, of manufacturing the first complete entire set of grist mill machinery, of any other city in the West, and in them also had the first successful stove foundry there was west of Buffalo or Albany, N. Y.

is now the manager of the Duluth Iron Company's Works at Duluth, Minn. He built the double brick building, No. 136-8 Third St., where he lived for many years. The writer remembers Mr. Saville as one of his long life friends, and often sees him in memory as he appeared in his palmy days in Milwaukee. And that his last years may be prosperous and pleasant, is certainly the wish of the writer.

HENRY SILER.

This gentleman, whose well remembered face and form often comes to mind, when thinking of the "olden time," came also from Dayton, Ohio, in 1847, as the superintendent of the Burr "milling" stone department of the Reliance Works, in which department he was an expert. He was a large, broad shouldered and very muscular man, had a large face, dark hair, and a voice very low in tone and very soft. He was no talker but a worker. He was well known all over the state for his skill as a milling stone manufacturer. He was a sincere Christian, and one of the kind who lived up to what he professed. He was one of the official Board in the Spring Street M. E. Church for many years. He died in the harness, so to speak, from overwork, November 11th, 1868. I remember him well. His wife and two daughters survive him. There were comparatively few outside his immediate circle who knew the worth to the community of such a man as was Henry Siler. He was too unassuming to get into public notice, but his loss was felt keenly by those who knew him best, among whom was the writer. Peace to his memory.

SCHOOL REPORT.

The following report of our Public Schools (the first ever made) is given here as a document of great historical interest. It was copied from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of April 26th, 1847, and is entitled: FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS, and addressed to the Common Council, and reads as follows :

The act passed by the Territorial Legislature during the session of 1846, and in pursuance of which the general control and supervision of the Public Schools of Milwaukee, was committed to the Board of School Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council, makes it the duty of said Board to submit to your Honorable body, an annual report, embracing the acts and proceedings of the Board, as well as an account of the number and condition of all the Public Schools kept

in the city, during the year, the time they have severally been taught, the number of children taught in said schools respectively, and the number between the years of 5 and 16 residing in the city, on the first day of January last past, the amount of school money raised or received during the year, distinguishing the amount raised by taxes, from the amount by rate bills, together with such other information as they may deem useful, or the Common Council require at their hands.

In the discharge of the duty thus imposed upon them, the Board of School Commissioners respectfully submit the following report:

The Board was organized under appointment of the Common Council on the 14th day of April, 1846, by the election of Rufus King as President, and Henry G. Abbey, as Secretary, and proceeded without delay to inquire into the condition of the then Public Schools of the city, and as to the means at the disposal of the Board for continuing them and of establishing others.

There was no money for school purposes, at the command of the Board, nor could any be realized until the assessment and collection of the annual city taxes, in December or January following. But it was felt that the children of our city should not be left too long without the means and opportunity of common school instruction, if any plan could be devised, to anticipate the collection of the school tax. Under the ordinance of the Common Council relative to the finances and accounts of the city, authority was given to the President and Secretary of the Board of School Commissioners to draw orders on the school fund, for the payment of teachers' wages, and other school expenses; and availing themselves of this resource, the Board determined to open Public Schools in the several Wards, as soon as suitable teachers and rooms could be procured.

Accordingly schools were opened on the first day of June, in the Fourth Ward, under N. Searles, and in the Fifth Ward, under Willis W. Yale; on the 8th day of June, in the Second Ward, under the charge of David Van Derin, and in the Third Ward, under the charge of Sidney S. Childs; and on the 29th of June, in the First Ward, under the charge of Morgan L. Skinner.

These schools continued in successful operation throughout the months of June, July and August, and after a vacation of a four weeks, were reopened on the 5th of October, that in the Fifth Ward, under the charge of H. R. Wilcox, in place of Mr. Yale, who had left the city. In order moreover to accommodate the increasing demand for school facilities in the Third Ward, Mr. Thomas Keogh was employed to teach a second school in that Ward, commencing on the 5th of Oct. There were then six Public Schools in operation under the charge of the Board, and these were continued during the entire winter, with the exception of ten days vacation, at the close of December, and up to the third instant. As it was found that these schools were still insufficient to accommodate all the children who applied for admission, it was deemed advisable, early in February, to open two primary schools, one in the Second Ward under the charge of Miss Belinda C. Hutchinson, and one in the Fifth Ward, under the charge of Miss Ann Loomis, for one quarter each and at an average expense, of \$75,00.

All the schools have been well filled during their respective terms, as the accompanying statement of the average and aggregate attendance in each for the last two months will suffice to show.

The teachers generally have acquitted themselves faithfully of their trust, and though the Board have not yet accomplished all they hoped to effect, it is believed that the several schools have been steadily improving and that the school money raised by the city has been well expended.

The following table of the number of the public schools in our city in charge of the Board; the time each has been taught and the number of children in attendance on each, presents a summary of the operations of the Board, for the year ending March 31, 1867.

WARD.	TEACHERS' NAMES.	TIME TAUGHT IN MONTHS.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AGGREGATE ATTENDANCE.
1st	M. L. Skinner	9	86	108
2d	D. Van Deerin	9	61	92
3d No 1	S. S. Childs	9	94	130
3d No 2	Thomas Keogh.....	6	77	103
4th	N. Searles	9½	82	121
5th.	H. R. Wilcox.....	9	55	75
2 Prim.	Miss. B. E. Hutchinson.....	2	42	62
5 Prim.	Miss Ann Loomis	2	54	62
Total.....			545	753

It should be noticed that in January, H. R. Wilcox, was transferred to the Fourth Ward school and Nelson Searles to the Fifth, and this arrangement is still in force. With a view to ascertain the number of children, between the ages of five and sixteen, residing in the city on the first of January last past, the Board of Commissioners directed a census to be taken and with the following results:

First Ward.....	588
Second Ward.....	627
Third Ward.....	376
Fourth Ward	250
Fifth Ward.....	285
Total.....	2128

The aggregate attendance at the public schools during the months of February and March, when they were all in operation, was 753. There were also in operation during the same period in different parts of the city, fourteen select schools and academies, with an aggregate attendance of 437 pupils. This is the whole number of children (2,128) between the ages of five and sixteen, residing in our city, on the first of January last. It appears that 1,190 were in attendance upon the public or select schools—a flattering contrast with the condition of things in January, 1846, when out of 1,800 children, residing in the city, less than 600 were in attendance upon the public and private schools.

The whole amount of money at the disposal of the Board of Commissioners during the year was \$2,708.03; this was all realized from an assessment made by the Common Council of one-fifth of one per cent. of the taxable property of the city. The Board are empowered under the law to issue rate bills, but as the sum raised by general tax, was sufficient to carry on all the schools, it was not deemed advisable to resort to rate bills as a means of raising a revenue.

It was the desire of the Board to make the public schools, as far as possible, free schools, to throw open the doors to all, without money and without price, to shut out all distinction and to place on the same footing and to treat with strict equality the children of our city, no matter what the condition, creed or circumstance of their parents.

The following abstract shows, the amount of money expended, up to the close of the school year, the objects of such expenditure and the balance remaining on hand:

TEACHERS' WAGES.		
1st Ward (one school)		\$290 25
2d " "		282 32
3d " (two schools)		487 00
4th " (one school).....		382 33
5th " "		284 75
Primary schools in the 2d and 5th Wards		50 00
Allowance to assistant in Mr. Childs' school.....		
		\$1,776 65
		8 00
		<u>\$1,784 65</u>

ROOM RENT.		
Rent of room in 3d Ward.....		\$80 00
" " 2d "		6 66
" " 5th "		16 66
" " 1st "		15 00
		<u>\$118 32</u>

The compensation paid to Mr. Keogh, in the Third Ward, and to Mr. Searles, in the Fourth Ward, includes rent for rooms furnished by these teachers. All the teachers found their own fuel.

SUNDRIES.		
Paid for text books, maps and furniture		\$147 56
For repairs of school rooms		15 80
Contingent expenses, including Secretary's salary \$100....		139 69
		<u>\$304 05</u>
Total expenditure.....		\$2,207 00

RECAPITULATION.		
Amount realized for school purposes from school tax		\$2,703 00
Amount expended during the year ending March 31, 1847		2,307 00
Cash on hand April 1st.....		501 03
		<u>\$2,708 03</u>

In closing this their first annual report, the Board of School Commissioners desire to submit one or two remarks relating to the difficulties they have encountered in the discharge of their duties during the year and upon the means of obviating, or overcoming them in the future. The first is the difficulty of introducing and maintaining a uniformity of text books in the several schools. The advantage to both teachers and scholars of such a uniformity, seems too obvious to need remark, yet a strong prejudice exists, in the minds of many parents for or against particular text books, and though the Board at an early day selected and established a list of books to be used in the several schools, yet a good deal of opposition has been encountered in the attempt to carry this reasonable regulation into effect.

The concurrence and co-operation of parents are essential to give full effect to this arrangement. And when as the Board believe every consideration points to the propriety, and advantage of uniform text books, the concurrence of parents ought not to be withheld.

Another matter which calls for a passing remark is the too great indifference manifested by parents, and our citizens generally, to the conduct and condition of the Public Schools. It is extremely desirable that not only parents who have children in these schools, but other citizens shall occasionally visit them. Their presence gives encouragement to the teacher, and operates as a healthful stimulus upon the pupils, nor can it be doubted that the increased interest which our citizens would thus come to feel in the well being of our Public Schools, would prompt increased efforts to enlarge, improve and amply sustain them.

But the chief difficulty of all during the past year has been the absolute want of suitable school rooms. We have good teachers, and a multitude of scholars, but no school rooms. Were it in the power of the commissioners to open as many schools as the wants of the city require, instead of 750 children now attending the Public Schools, it is not unreasonable to suppose that from 1,000 to 1,200 would be seeking admission within their walls.

There is but one good school building in the city* under the control of the Board, and that is in the Fifth Ward.† The school house in the Second Ward, is small, illy constructed and badly arranged, in the other Wards there are no Public School buildings of any sort, and the Commissioners have been compelled to rent such rooms as they could find for school purposes. This has imposed upon the Board the necessity of taking up with very indifferent rooms, of insufficient dimensions and wholly unsuitably arranged, and in one or two instances at high rents.

The attention of the Commissioners was early directed to some plan for remedying or rather supplying this very serious want. After frequent consultation it was decided to apply to the Legislature for an act authorizing the Common Coun-

* This was true.

† The one mentioned in Vol. II, Page 310.

cil to borrow a sum of money, on the credit of the city, for a term of ten years, the proceeds of the loan to be applied to the purchase of suitable sites, and the erection of large and suitable school rooms. The Common Council united in the application, and the Territorial Legislature at its last session granted requisite authority, with a proviso, that the law should first be submitted to and approved by the voters of our city, at a special election to be held for that purpose. It remains for the Common Council to designate the day on which this election shall be held.

The sum proposed to be borrowed, is \$15,000 dollars, an amount sufficient, it is thought, to build five school houses with accommodations for 1,200 children. In view of the absolute destitution of school houses in our city, and the impossibility of maintaining good schools without having suitable buildings, the Board of Commissioners think it unnecessary to multiply arguments in support of the proposed loan, remembering the intelligent public is just, and liberal enterprise which has thus far honorably distinguished Milwaukee, we cannot doubt that the law authorizing the loan recommended by the Board, sanctioned by the late Common Council and passed by the Legislature, will be approved and ratified by the People.

By order of the BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,
RUFUS KING, Pres.
H. G. ABBEY,* Sec.

Milwaukee, April 15th, 1847.

NEW STORE.

I. Van Vechten, dry goods, 342 United States Block. This was a brother of Peter Van Vechten, he remained but a short time, and returned east, where he died. He brought a large stock of goods. I remember him well.

April 21st, was the first warm spring day in 1847.

JOHN B. SMITH'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE SHOOHQONHOCK.—The tallest, the broadest, the widest and the best in the market. The subscriber new offers at his lumber yard on Erie Street, a few rods from the general Reed Ware House, the best stock of lumber ever brought to this market.

\$50,000 will be paid to any one that can beat us. Please to remember that there is but one

JOHN B. SMITH.

John B. Smith, who came to Milwaukee in 1845, was no ordinary man. He had a large amount of push, and a fair amount of executive ability. He had a strong will, and would not play "second fiddle"

* Henry G. Abbey, came from Cleveland, Ohio, to Milwaukee; he returned there in 1848, where he still resides. He was by profession a lawyer. I remember him well.

as the phrase goes, to any one if he could avoid it, and was always climbing for an inside seat. He was the president of the Horicon Rail Road, and one of the unfortunates financially in that disastrous enterprise, from which he never fully recovered. He was one of the aldermen in 1847, and as has already been seen, acting mayor. He was also a staunch Son of Temperance, in which cause he took a deep interest, but his determination to do as he pleased regardless of consequences, finally brought social ruin, as well as financial, and he who ought to have been one of Milwaukee's most respected and honored citizens, died in apparent obscurity. His was, like Huebschmann's, a case of good material badly put together, and after a stormy life, he like him, passed away. "Spiritualism" helped beat him.

He came to this state from Maine.

DIDN'T GET HIM.

Information is wanted as the whereabouts of D. G. Ramsey. Whoever will send this "nice young man" back to pay his tailor's bill, will be liberally rewarded.

PHILETUS YALE.

Mr. Yale who is yet with us, was a first-class tailor, and as his advertisement stated "*hell on fits,*" which this Mr. Ramsey undoubtedly knew, and laid for him.

The election held May 20th, to vote upon the loan of \$15,000 for school purposes resulted as follows:

	FOR.	AGAINST.
1st Ward.....	160	20
2d Ward.....	115	15
4th Ward.....	28	24
5th Ward.....	21	29
Total.....	324	88

Majority for 236.

No poll held in the 3d Ward.

There was also a public meeting held on the 20th for the purpose of electing delegates to the River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, to be held July 4th, Hans Crocker, Pres., A. Finch, jr., and Rufus King, Sec's. The proceedings at this convention were published in 1882, in book form by Fergus & Co., of Chicago,

This year brought us Jacob Schneck, from Germany, who built

the brick building at the intersection of Third and West Water Sts., known as Schneck's Block, pulled down in 1881, to make room for the present block. Mr. Schneck has retired from active business, in which he has been succeeded by his two sons, John and Frederick, both of whom have been somewhat famous as dealers in new and second hand furniture.

McCracken's tobacco factory burnt May 4th, together with B. Bagnall's grocery, and Blanchard & Newhall's cabinet ware-room.

NEW CROCKERY HOUSE.

Geo. C. Hathaway and Chas. H. Hurd. Mr. Hathaway left long ago. Mr. Hurd was a great sportsman and fisherman, a genial, companionable man, but not very ambitious. He died some ten years ago. I remember Charley well.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings at this meeting are given as an illustration of the most of them.

Council met according to adjournment. His Honor the Mayor in the chair.

Present.—Aldermen Ludington, Martin, Schulte, Messenger, Van Dyke, Holton, Edgerton, Goodall, Rogers and Sayers.

Absent.—Furlong, Owens, Hawkins, Weeks and Waite.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The order for the construction of side walks was taken up and referred to a special committee.

The petition of Geo. D. Dousman, and others, for an appropriation as salary for the late mayor (Solomon Juneau,) for 1846, and of John L. Doran and others, for the appointment of a superintendent to the Alms House. Of P. C. Hale and others to vacate a street in the First Ward. Of Richard Murphy, to appoint J. W. Grieb, as sealer of weights and measures. Of A. Gove and others to appoint Michael Walsh, as watchman, were all indefinitely postponed.

After which the Council adjourned.

This meeting was a very fair sample of more than half of the whole year.

END OF THE WEEKLY COURIER.

The last number of the weekly *Courier* was issued June 2, 1847. The daily took its place, edited by Cramer & Curtis.

THE WEATHER.

In speaking of the weather the *Sentinel* of June 2d, has the following :

In all directions the papers speak of the extraordinary cold weather this spring, which so far is conceded to be the coldest as well as the latest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Fires were needed every day in May. We hope however to have it warm soon.—Ed.

I think the spring was very backward. As I recollect it, the trees (particularly the oaks) were not in leaf before June.

TAVERN INSPECTORS.

The following named persons were appointed Tavern Inspectors. They were the first, (and as far as I know) the last ever appointed.

First Ward, William Youlin; Second Ward, M. A. Calkins; Third Ward, Hugh Duffee;* Fourth Ward, Chas. C. Savage; Fifth Ward, Chapman Yates.

Hubbell's Floating Dock, the first in the city, was built this year.

LEONARD KENNEDY.

Among those who came here this year was Leonard Kennedy, from Connecticut, I believe, and as he was quite prominent (*i. e.*) he made a large amount of noise for several years, I will sketch him a little. He was by occupation a manufacturer of carpenter's tools, which he carried on for several years in the city but did not make a success of it, and finally gave it up and went to keeping boarders.

Mr. Kennedy belonged to that large class of men who always have more time to attend to other people's affairs, than of their own, or as a sailor would express it, "he was like a green hand at sea, in everybody's mess, and nobody's watch." He had got the impression somehow, that he was a great politician. This however was a mistake, for like the lamented J. B. Shaw, he was simply a political nuisance.

In person Mr. Kennedy was of medium height, compactly built, had broad shoulders, a large head, a broad face, a long projecting

* Those who can remember Hugh Duffee and the "rum hole" called the "Astor," at or about what is now 253 East Water Street, kept by him can appreciate this appointment. There were several of these "Augean stables" in miniature in the city in those days. But for filth fighting and general cussedness, Hugh's excelled them all. He was "one of em," was Hugh, and occasionally, when full of "benzine," five or six "of em." I remember him well.

chin, wide mouth, a strong voice, spoke quick, and often, in the imperative tone. He was quite prominent at one time as an insurance man, in one of our local companies, (the United States, I think,) also had the agency of several foreign companies, but finally as the saying is, "got left," and went to California, overland, taking as an investment, several swarms of bees. He was accompanied by his son Lemuel, (or Lem. as he was usually called for short,) who no doubt, many yet living can remember, (without much trouble) as a somewhat unstable youth.

Mr. Kennedy as I am informed was very successful with his bees, having made quite a little fortune out of them, to say nothing of the prods he got occasionally from the pugnacious little stemwinders, and is now living at or near Sacramento. The son was here a few years ago, on a short visit, during which he was quite a lion. Mr. Kennedy's boarding house was in the old Doctor Hewett Block, at what is now 407 and 409 Broadway, present numbering.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements this year, was the filling of West Water Street from Spring to Fowler Streets, with earth taken from Spring Street between Fifth and Ninth Streets.

COMMON COUNCIL.

July 1.—The following report of B. H. Edgerton on finances:

The committee on finance to whom was referred the account of Robert Allen, late city treasurer, respectfully report, that they have had the same under consideration and would recommend to allow the following items, to-wit.

To cash paid for stationery	\$5 45
For Pine Table bought of Archibald McFadyen	2 00
Ink stand and sand box*	38
Total	\$7 83

In reference to the items for stove-pipe, fuel, lights and office rent, your committee can find no precedent for the allowance of such items, we believe that such charges have never before been allowed in any case. And we think they ought not to be in this. It is true, that by a resolution of the late Common Council, the treasurer was required to keep his office within a certain distance of Spring Street

* This was before the invention of blotters. The sand used was emery got from the beach of the lake.

Bridge. But it was not contemplated to furnish an office as your committee believes.

The resolution was passed before the treasurer entered upon his duties as treasurer, and if he thought he could not afford to comply with it, he should have said so.

There were several city officers whose duties are quite as onerous as the treasurer's, who might with equal propriety ask to be allowed office rent, as their pay is much less than his. (He got \$400.) The items charged for blanks, your committee think should not be allowed, because it is the purpose for which the treasurer is appointed, and his prescribed duties are to make tax deeds, certificates and receipts, and he is allowed a compensation therefor which is fixed with reference to his writing them out at length, and presupposes that he will. If, therefore, the treasurer or any other officer, chooses to procure blanks to save himself the performance of labor, which it is his duty to do, and for which he is amply paid, the public surely ought not to be taxed with the expense.

In regard to clerk hire, your committee have to say, that the late Council appointed a treasurer to do the whole duties of the office, and allowed him what in their opinion was an ample compensation. If he chooses to employ clerks to do his business, he has an undoubted right to do so, but that is a matter for which the city is not chargeable.

The tax list items are for extra compensation for the loss of fees on the sale of lots that were *not sold*, but which he supposes might have been sold, if the Common Council had not interfered, and adjourned the sale. In reference to these items your committee have to say, that under either construction we are of the opinion that some compensation should have been allowed, under this head, but by referring to the treasurer's report, and to the tax lists, we find that a large amount of the personal tax for 1846, remains uncollected, apparently through the gross and unpardonable neglect of the treasurer, by which the city finances are greatly diminished, and the orders depreciated in value.

Although the late treasurer is undoubtedly liable for any loss the city has sustained through such neglect, and should be held strictly accountable therefor, yet the inconvenience suffered by the city, and the extra compensation that will have to be paid to others for collecting the tax, will over balance any claims of the late treasurer for extra compensation. All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. H. EDGERTON, Chairman.

The vote upon the adoption of this report was as follows :

Ayes.—Ludington, Martin, Schulte, Van Dyke, Walter and Edgerton.

Noes.—Rogers, Sayers, Hawkins, Weeks and Waite.

This report is given more to show the difference between then and now, than anything else, although the writer must say that to require a man to spend a whole year for four hundred dollars, as treasurer of Milwaukee, and in addition furnish his own office, was rather

small potatoes. True Mr. Allen was not a fit man by any means for the office; he was a carpenter, and got the appointment through Dr. Weeks, simply because no competent person could be found in the city, at that time, who would take it for that money. He never performed the duties. The work was done, and the books kept by Edmund Sanderson. Allen has been dead many years. He was a good mechanic, but no office man.

THOSE BRICK SIDE WALKS.

Some of the delegates to the Harbor and River Convention, held at Chicago, July 4th, 1847, from the rural districts, must have been pretty green.

The *Sentinel* relates that while the boat on which they were returning to their homes was lying at the pier, a party of them took a stroll up town, and on their return, informed their friends on board, when asked what they had seen in Milwaukee, that they'd be darned if some of the side walks wan't paved with brick. These high-toned delegates had never seen a brick side walk before, although they had probably had bricks in their hats, *for ballast*, often.

Milwaukee brick was shipped to Albany and other points this year.

NEW WHEAT.

The first new wheat was purchased this year by A. Sweet, August 27th, at the old Red Warehouse foot of East Water Street.

PAINTING A PAINTER.

The following humorous incident occurred in connection with the erection of the old Yellow Warehouse (Mr. Keenan's Mill) foot of East Water Street, built this year.

A man named Harris H. Briggs, a painter, who was at that time in the employ of the late James Murray, and

Who had but one eye,—
That as blue as the sky,
Was always a rolling around on a pivot;

was at work on a scaffold some eighteen feet from the ground, when the scaffold gave way, thereby causing Mr. Briggs to take a seat (a la Turk) upon a pile of scantling, which unfortunately for him, was lying in front of the office door, and where before he could riz

therefrom to his feet a twelve quart pail filled with yellow paint, which he had just placed upon the scaffold, and which had followed him down, capsized in its descent directly upon his head, painting his whole person (his eye excepted) as yellow as a Chinese mandarin. The fall (or rather the contact with the scantling) shook Mr. Briggs up slightly, if not worse, and he was placed upon a cot in the office for dead. He was however only stunned, but his appearance as he lay there, with that solitary blue eye rolling slowly around, in ground work of yellow paint, looking for sympathy from those standing by,

Like the " Neversink light,"
On a moonlight night,

was a sight too ludicrous for anything, and the scene often comes to my mind when passing there even now. Mr. Briggs died of cholera, in 1852.

THE EMPIRE MILL.

Among the wonderful improvements made in 1846 and 1847, was the construction of the Empire Mill by Medbery & Hoover, (John W. Medbery, Martin B. Medbery and Jacob A. Hoover) commenced in April, 1846, and opened July 1st, 1847. The following article copied from the *Sentinel and Gazette* of July 2d, 1847, gives a very fair idea of what the people thought of it at that time, and which reads as follows :

This splendid structure was commenced in the spring of 1846, since which time the work has been pushed with vigor by the enterprising proprietors, until it was started for the first time yesterday. Everything worked well from the start, and during the time we remained on the premises all parts of the machinery moved like clock work. The mill edifice is 45 x 56, four and a half stories in height. The foundation walls are of solid stone, and the entire structure is of the most substantial character throughout. The wheel-house (for it was a water mill at first) is 35 x 56, the wheel itself is twelve and a half feet in width, and thirty-six foot in diameter. The castings (weighing thirty tons,) were all made at the foundry of Andrew J. Langworthy, and are a credit to that establishment. The architect and mill-wright is Mr. E. A. Benton, of Cleveland, who has built up in this mill a reputation as solid and enduring as the mill itself. The mill will be in charge of Mr. J. V. Tilton, lately from Rochester, N. Y., an experienced, intelligent and capable miller.

All the details of the main building show great architectural taste and skill.

The arrangements for elevating, securing and feeding the wheat, as well as for cooling, bolting and packing the flour, are equally complete and convenient. A peculiar feature in the machinery, is that the bolting reels are all made without shafts, a light frame work of iron being substituted for the shafts, and answering the same purpose.

The mill is protected against fire from without, by a coat of plaster beneath the shingles, and by laying the cornice upon pins outside the walls. A warehouse for storing flour, is to be erected "brick lined." (This is the present rear part). The mill is intended for four run of stone; it started, however, yesterday, with one, the second will be ready next Monday, and the others in about five weeks, and when all are in operation, it is expected that they will turn out 350 to 400 barrels every twenty-four hours, nor do we hesitate to predict, that the brand of the "Empire Mill, Milwaukee," (for that was the mark) will soon win its way to the top of the market. Assuredly if the good wishes of their fellow citizens can avail anything, Messrs. Medbery & Hoover will reap abundant and increasing profit from their costly enterprise.—Ed.

Such is a brief sketch of the present Empire Mill as it appeared in 1847. It was a big thing then, but a small affair compared with some of its congeners of the present day. It has, however, been a very lucky mill and has made a large amount of money for its original owners, as well as their successors, and is doing a good business to-day.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Martin B. Medbery, who was the moving spirit in this early enterprise, was a keen, sharp and enterprising business man, and has made a good record. He came I think from Saratoga, N. Y., and from the day of his landing until his death, always exercised a strong political as well as social influence in the community. He was tall and of commanding appearance, never allowed any one to get too intimate with himself, or his affairs. He had few intimate friends, and as far as I know, no enemies. To these few friends with whom he was intimate, he was true as the needle to the pole. He had what all men want to give them prestige in a new country, viz., money, and he kept it moving. He built the brick dwelling known as No. 633 Milwaukee Street,* where he lived in elegance until he left the city in 1881, for a residence in Oconomowoc, where he died

* This beautiful house was sold in 1880 to the late Asahel Finch, Jr., who occupied it until his death, April 4th, 1883. And it is now the residence of his daughter Mrs. Martha Finch Papendike.

March 21, 1882, and was buried at Forest Home. Mr. Medbery will live in memory for many years to come. He was born September 13th, 1809.

The writer's acquaintance with John W. Medbery was too slight to allow of an extended sketch. It is sufficient to say, that like his brother, he was a good business man, and a good citizen, and has left a good record. He died in Washington, D. C., January 17th, 1870.

Jacob A. Hoover, who left for California many years ago, was a different man from the Messrs. Medberys. He fell into bad ways, which finally brought him to poverty and disgrace. Where he is now I do not know, but the last news I had of him, he was keeping a saloon in California. He was a smart business man when he first came to our city, and had he followed a different course, he could like his partners have died honored and respected.

I remember him well, and now in memory, often see him as he appeared the day he left the city for California, there to begin the world anew. But such is life.

Some go for wealth, or earthly fame,
Some seek to leave an honored name.
Others consider both too tame,
And waste their strength on women.

There are two of the first employees of this mill, now living, one of whom, S. H. Seamans, as can be seen by this sketch, has been connected with it from its first start to the present time, and the other, Mr. S. B. Humphrey, (now of the city mills), for the first twenty years. Both are competent and practical millers; and to the skill and good management of Mr. Seamans is due, more than to any other cause, the wonderful record made by the old Empire Mill of the Messrs. Medbery & Hoover. Through all the changes it has undergone, both in reconstruction and ownership, during the last thirty-six years, he alone has remained, a statement that cannot be truthfully made of any other miller in the city. He is a native of Alleghany, N. Y., and being possessed of a pleasing address, as well as gentle manners, has, of course, won the friendship of all who know him, and his honorable course in all his business transactions has gained him the confidence of all the business men of the West. He never makes a promise that he does not intend to keep.

He is now just in the prime of life for usefulness, and will, unless some accident, (like turning politician) befall him, be a man of mark among the milling fraternity, for many years to come.

Mr. Humphrey is also counted among our best millers, and if he has not succeeded in reaching as high a plane as has Mr. Seamans, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done much to develop the milling business, and is as active to-day, and as earnest as are any of his brother craftsmen to help sustain the reputation of Milwaukee as the primary wheat and flour center of the northwest.

This mill was burned Dec. 15, 1860. See annex :

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out in the Empire Mill—a large five story stone building, owned by Messrs. Hayt and Seamans and run by Messrs. Medbery and Hayt, of this city, situated on the canal in the Second Ward. The fire was first discovered by the watchman, and is supposed by many to have been caused by the friction of a belt on a pine axle. Although the alarm was given, the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames were of little avail, and the two upper stories were entirely consumed, the second story partially, and the first story uninjured except by water. At the time there was a good deal of stock in the building, consisting of one thousand bushels of white winter wheat, mill feed, twenty-five tons of shorts and several hundred barrels of flour, estimated in the aggregate, to be worth from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The Mills were said to be worth \$70,000. There is an insurance on the building and stock of \$38,000.

It is the intention of the proprietors to commence rebuilding immediately, and in a very short time the Empire Mills, we hope, will be in running order again.

The following data relative to the changes of ownership in this mill since its erection, were furnished the writer by Mr. Seamans :

The title for the site as well as the lease of the water power of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Co., was obtained by John W. Medbery, who came first for that purpose on the 13th day of Sept., 1845; and the mill, when completed, was operated by Messrs. Medbery & Hoover until April 21, 1856, when M. B. and J. W. Medbery and Mr. Hoover, sold their interest to the late Samuel Hayt, March 15, 1858. Hayt transferred his interest to Messrs. H. H. Harrison and O. Chapin (for whom in fact, it was purchased by Hayt); and August 23, 1858, they transferred their interest to M. B. Medbery, Samuel Hayt and William J. Whaling, and the business continued under the title of Medbery, Hayt & Co., until November

11, 1862, when Hayt retired, and a new co-partnership was formed by M. B. Medbery, Catherine M. Stevens and Wm. J. Whaling, under the title of Medbery, Stevens & Co., (Geo. C. Stevens,* agent for Catherine M. Stevens), until May, 1863, when Whaling sold his interest to M. B. Medbery, Cath. M. Stevens and S. H. Seamans, who operated the mill until August, 14, 1878, when M. B. Medbery retired and the business was continued under the name of Seamans & Stevens, until October 24, 1879, when M. B. Medbery purchased the interest of Catherine M. Stevens, and in April 15, 1880, the mill was sold to Caspar M. Sanger, Samuel Rosendale and S. H. Seamans, and operated under the title of S. H. Seamans & Co., until Dec. 1, 1880, when Rosendale sold his interest to C. M. Sanger, the title of the firm remaining unchanged, and that so continued until the present time, Milwaukee, June 17, 1883.

Elijah Butterfield came and opened a large liquor store. Mr. Butterfield is yet with us, and will probably be sketched in Vol. IV.

WALKED OFF THE BRIDGE.

Capt. Dixon, of the brig Iroquois, Peter N. Cushman, and two others whose names I have forgotten, having been out to see a *man*, Sept. 6, on their way home walked directly into the "raging Milwaukee," at the foot of East Water street, "ka-lunge, O," the bridge having been pushed open by a passing vessel. They were all finally fished out with "pike poles" a wetter if not a wiser crowd. I remember this affair very well. It was a narrow escape for all of them. Cushman's wooden leg helped to float him.

NEW STEAM MILL.

A steam mill was erected this year (or rather it was the old Putnam warehouse converted into a mill) by Messrs. Henry Nichols

*Geo. C. Stevens was the son of Horatio Stevens, who built and operated the old north pier in 1843. Geo. C. was for many years a prominent man in Milwaukee. He owned the famous Russell Sage farm in Wauwatosa, where he raised famous horses. He was also Collector of the Port of Milwaukee, under Gen. Grant. He was a sharp, keen and successful business man. He died Aug. 15, 1879, and was buried in Forest Home Cemetery. In this matter he was simply looking after the interest of his wife, Cath. M. Stevens, who was the real owner.

and Orrin E. Britt, on the southeast corner of South Water and Ferry streets. Burned Dec. 31, 1859.*

It was not rebuilt as a mill. Mr. Britt is still with us, and is one of our well-known business men, and respected citizens. Mr. Nichols died many years ago. He also was in life one of the best men the writer ever knew, and in memory's eye oftens comes to mind. He was a splendid looking man, and a gentleman always. His death was a great loss, not only to his friends, but to the city.

TAXATION.

The valuation upon which the assessment for 1847 was levied in the different wards in the city was as follows :

	Lots	Improvements	Personal	Total
First.....	193,344	134,760	77,090	408,194
Second.....	154,415	96,476	15,250	266,138
Third.....	351,865	151,815	160,110	564,790
Fourth.....	157,450	43,125	17,470	218,045
Fifth.....	120,011	24,746	14,490	159,247

\$1,616,414

Compared with 1846 this shows an increase in the appraised value of real estate of \$84,840, improvements, 88,654 and in personal property of 14,550; whole increase over 1846, \$188,044. The amount levied upon valuation was, for school 1-5 of 1 per cent, being in round numbers \$3,200; police $\frac{1}{4}$, in round numbers \$4,000; health $\frac{1}{4}$, \$4,000; total 11,200,

There was also raised for ward, old debts, bridge &c.: First ward \$2040.97, Second, 1823.59, Third 3526.73, Fourth 5461.12, Fifth 1990.83. Total \$14,843.18. This was at an average rate of 2-10 per cent in the First, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the Second and Third, 2-1-10 in the Fourth, and 2 per cent in the Fifth, not much different from to-day.

LEGISLATIVE.

The members elected in Nov., 1846, for the Legislature, which convened at Madison January 4, 1847, and adjourned February 11,

*The engine for this mill was built by Messrs. Menzel, Stone & Co., (the then proprietors of the Cream City Works of J. M. Stowell & Co.,) as an experiment, and proved a very expensive one, for Messrs. Nichols & Britt. It was an upright, like the propellers, *i. e.*, the cylinder was on top. It cost too much for fuel, and was in fact, the indirect cause of the fire. Mr. Menzel is now at Minneapolis. Mr. Stone died many years ago.

were, to the Council, Horatio N. Wells; and to the Assembly, William Shew, Andrew Sullivan and William W. Brown. There was also a special held, commencing October 18, 1847, and which adjourned October 27, the members from Milwaukee being to the Council, Horatio N. Wells, (who held over), and for the Assembly, Isaac P. Walker, James Holliday and Asa Kinney, who with John E. Cameron, Register of Deeds; Sidney L. Rood, County Treasurer; James McCall, County Surveyor; Leverett S. Kellogg, County Coroner, and Chas. P. Everts, County Clerk, were elected September 6, 1847. The place for holding this election was, for the First Ward, Military Hall; Second, at the Mansion House; Third, Tremont House, corner of Broadway and Michigan streets; Fourth, Council Room; Fifth, Phoenix Hotel, the present Niagara House. The number of votes cast at this election were, for Holliday, 1426; Walker, 938; Kinney, 819; Cameron, 881; Rood, 887; McCall, 765; Kellogg, 886; Everts, 880.

The Convention met at Madison, Dec. 15, 1847, and adjourned Feb. 1, 1848. The Constitution was submitted to the people on the second Tuesday, the 13th of March, 1848, and adopted. Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, was elected President of this Convention. The number of votes cast at the election for delegates to the second Constitutional Convention was as follows: Byron Kilbourn, 1344; Rufus King, 1105; Chas. H. Larkin, 1146; John L. Doran, 1159; Garrett M. Fitzgerald, 1244; Moritz Schoeffler, 1205; Albert Fowler, 1333; of this band, all but Larkin and Doran have crossed the dark river.

The following is the Abolition ticket: Edward D. Holton, David McDugal, Edwin Palmer, Samuel Brown, L. B. Potter, G. J. Fowler, E. D. Underwood. Abolition was at a discount in those days. The highest vote received was forty-eight.

First snow fell November 25th, an inch in depth. River closed on the 28th of November. The last boat down was the Patchen, Nov. 30th, the latest that any boat had ever made the run before.

THE FIRST CAB.

The first cab ever seen in Milwaukee, was brought here by Thos. Christianson, Oct. 27th. This was quite a popular mode of convey-

ance for a short time, but finally became unpopular, and went out of use. I think James Egar had the second one. I know that he drove one for a short time.

Geo. Hastings came and opened a grocery at 377 East Water—old number 179. Mr. Hastings, Sr., died long ago. The son lives in Kenosha, but is the owner of real estate on the South Side yet.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid Dec. 5, 1847. See annexed :

THE NEW CATHEDRAL. Through the courtesy of Bishop HENNI, we are enabled to add a few more particulars in relation to this new structure.

In the Corner Stone, in addition to the names mentioned yesterday, was deposited the name of the present SOVEREIGN PONTIFF, PIUS IX, and the year of American Independence, with the following transcript : "The Rt. Rev. JOHN MARTIN HENNI, D. D., First Bishop of Milwaukee, assisted by the Very Rev. Martin Kundig, V. G., the Rev. Peter McLaughlin, Pastor of the Cathedral, and the Rev. Michael Heis, Pastor of St. Mary's, solemnly blessed and laid the Corner Stone of this new Cathedral, consecrated to the supreme and holiest God, under the invocation of St. John the Apostle—2d Sunday of Advent, December 5th."

The church is to be 155 feet long by 75 feet wide. The shape will be oblong. The style purely Grecian—the height of the wall 50 feet. The elevation of the tower not yet determined. The basement is to be of Waukesha limestone, a substantial and beautiful article, and the superstructure of our *pressed* brick which all acknowledge, with its rich color, is material for a public building, almost equal to marble.

MR. SHEW'S SPEECH.

While in the Legislature in 1840, at Madison, Mr. Shew, who was a representative from Milwaukee, delivered a speech on the Canal question, then a war cloud between the people and the Canal Company, which was commented upon in the *Advertiser*, of Feb. 8, 1841, in no very complimentary language, which brought the following reply from the *Sentinel* on the 11th of the same month :

The editor of the *Advertiser* has published Mr. Shew's speech, as reported by Mr. Kilbourn. We venture to say however, that no such speech was ever heard in the Legislature, nor does any one suppose that the editor himself expects people to receive so *vulgar* an effusion, of his Lord and master, (meaning Kilbourn) as the sentiments and expression of Mr. Shew. Will Mr. Kilbourn favor the public "with the *neat*, well-posted," "calm, clear," (O dear) *comprehensive* speech of his *servant* Mr. Longstreet?

To this Mr. Richards replied in his issue of the 15th as follows :

The *Sentinel* "affects to believe, that no such speech was delivered in the Legislature," by Mr. Shew containing the sentiments given in our report last week. Now we appeal to every member of the House, present at the time, as well as to the six or eight gentlemen from this town, who were not members but who were present and heard the speech, for the truth of the sentiments "expressed—if not the very language." The editor of the *Sentinel* "would no doubt be happy to escape from his position as well as from the *odium* of opposing the canal by denying that Mr. Shew ever made such a speech." But he cannot thus escape. There were too many present who heard Mr. Shew's remarks, and the editor of the *Sentinel* (Harrison Reed) committed himself by encouraging Mr. Shew, in his letters *from an editor*, in which he very singularly and boastingly states, that the canal company would be left to go on with their own money. And that it would require 56 locks, and cost \$2,500,000. We suppose he would deny the authorship of these letters next—or that Mr. Shew ever submitted a Bill for the abandonment of the work, or that the money accruing from the sale of the canal lands should be laid away to *keep*, instead of being disbursed for the benefit of the farmers.

The following is the speech :

Mr. Speaker. — I am opposed to the passage of the bill that is now before the House.—I do not think it would benefit the people of Milwaukee much ; and if we go on and expend the money the land sells for, Congress may call on us for it at the expiration of ten years if the canal should not be completed. I think the money to be expended in Milwaukee county would benefit our citizens some, but then we might at some future day have to tax the rest of the Territory to raise the money to pay over to Congress if they should require it, —and I therefore think it not good policy to do any thing about it.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be better policy to collect the money the lands have been sold for to the settlers, and place it in the hands of the Receiver agreeable to the Bill I reported to this House a few days ago. The settlers can pay in this money and it would be laid away safe.*

Mr. Speaker—It appears to me, it would be bad policy to go on with this canal—it will cost a good deal of money, and I am not certain it can be made—I should think it would cost at least three million and a half dollars, and I don't think there would be much business on it after it was done—I don't think it would pay for tending the locks—I don't pretend to know much about canals, and have not examined the canal line, and shouldn't know much about it if I had ; but still I think it is bad policy for the territory to apply the land to that purpose which Congress has granted. We had better sell the land to the settlers for two dollars and a half an acre or as much as we can get, and lay up the money to keep ; —and not

*If Mr. Shew meant that for a joke it was not a bad one, but if he was in earnest then I think he was altogether too confiding.

spend it in making the canal. Because we don't know as the canal will ever be finished, and I therefore think we had better never begin it.

Mr. Speaker: I have nothing to say against the canal company—I think it's likely they have done every thing so far, as cheap as could be done by anybody, and I shall agree with the gentleman from Milwaukee, (Mr. Wells,) that they have probably done it as well as the Territory could. And I don't know but they will build the canal cheaper than could be done by the Territory; but it will cost a good deal anyhow, and I don't know as I can tell how much,—I, therefore, think we had better stop where we are and not do any more, except to hold on to the money agreeable to my Bill. It wouldn't do much good to spend the money in the country, and might get the Territory into difficulty.

Mr. Speaker—The reasons that I have stated, and some other reasons that I have not stated, I consider sufficient, and I shall vote against the Bill offered by the gentleman from Milwaukee, (Mr. Longstreet,)—as a substitute for mine.”

After making this intellectual effort, Mr. Shew took his seat and wiped his face. Mr. Longstreet then addressed the House in a neat and well-pointed speech, reviewing in his usual calm, clear and comprehensive manner, the history and progress of the canal, as a measure involving the best interests of the country; pointing out, and demonstrating by strong and incontrovertible argument, the direct benefits which must flow to a very large portion of the interior and eastern portions of the Territory, from the accomplishment of this measure; which he as clearly showed to be perfectly feasible. He also took occasion, in his remarks, to advert to a rumor which had been circulated out of doors, by which it was understood, that Mr. Shew had stated that he was acting under instructions from his constituents—and called on him to know if such was the fact; stating that if any such instructions had been received, he considered himself and other members from Milwaukee county, as much bound to obey them as Mr. Shew. He had not heard of any such instructions and hoped the gentleman would inform him as to the facts.

When Mr. L. had closed his remarks, Mr. Shew rose, but did not say one word as to the matter of instruction either pro or con. He did not say that he was or was not instructed, but as usual, went off full tilt against the canal, in substance, as follows:

“Mr. Speaker—Another argument I have to offer against the canal, is, that it will bring the people of Rock river on a par with the people of Milwaukee county in getting to the Milwaukee market with produce. I, therefore, think that it would not be any benefit to our farmers, but, if anything, rather an injury. I shall, therefore, oppose the Bill.

PERSONAL.

In person Mr. Shew was of medium height, large head, dark hair and large dark eyes, complexion slightly florid, voice quite soft and musical in tone, spoke slowly and distinctly, and always looked you

squarely in the face when addressing you. He was very broad across the shoulders for a man of his weight, 180 pounds, and must have been, when in his prime, possessed of great muscular power. He had a kindly disposition, and was very social. He was much in office in his day in town and county, and represented his district in the Legislature in 1840-45-46 and '47, serving the last session as Speaker; and if not successful in obtaining what legislation he deemed best for his constituents, it certainly was not for the want of zeal.

True, in oratory he was not a Henry Ward Beecher, or a Cicero, as this speech fully shows. But that he was the peer, if not the superior, of many of his associates in those early times, will not be denied; neither was his honesty of purpose ever questioned.

MARINE.

The number of arrivals at the Port of Milwaukee in 1846,* from July 1st to Dec. 31st, were, steamboats, 227; propellers, 119; brigs, 62; schooners, 190; number of passengers landed, 19,817; barrels bulk freight, 32,540; tons of merchandise, 17,069. The clearances were 225 steamboats, 118 propellers, 59 brigs and 161 schooners.

The shipments were 213,448 bushels wheat, 15,756 barrels flour, 9,384 bushels barley, 1,635 bushels corn, 1,770,630 pounds lead, 107,145 broom corn, 50,420 brooms; excess of wheat shipped over 1845, 117,948 bushels; and of flour, 8,256 barrels, an increase of over 100 per cent.

EXPORTS.

There was exported in 1847, 598,011 bushels wheat, 34,846 barrels flour, 634 beef and pork, 12,960 hides, 127,635 pounds ashes, 1,160,694 pounds lead, 43,215 pounds wool and 171,951 pounds of sundries, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over 1846.

CENSUS.

The official returns of the census, made by Henry Bielfeld, were:

First ward, 4,401; second ward, 3,868; third ward, 2,973; fourth ward, 1,452; fifth ward, 1,364; total, 14,060.† Same in 1846: First

* Omitted in Vol. II.

† McCabe gives it as 11,000 in 1847.

ward, 2,845; second ward, 2,291; third ward, 2,218; fourth ward, 1,059; fifth ward, 1,095; total, 9,508; increase 4552, or 50 per cent.

The number of buildings in the city was 2,324, averaging six persons each, besides warehouses and factories.

The fire department, as has been seen, consisted of five companies. There were also four military companies. The Washington Guards, organized January 8, 1845, David George, Captain; City Artillery, organized 1846, Rufus King, Captain; Milwaukee Riflemen, (German), known as the "Bob-tails," organized in February, 1847, and an Irish company, known as the Emmet Guards, John White, Captain.

Among the benevolent societies that had been established up to this time, was the Ladies' Benevolent Society, instituted in 1846, Mrs. G. P. Hewitt, President; Mrs. Joseph Carey, Vice-President; Mrs. M. B. Taylor, Secretary, and Mrs. E. Cramer, Treasurer.

St. Mary's Charitable Society (Catholic), founded in 1843, Mrs. Edward Hussey, President; Mrs. Theresa Juneau, Secretary.

St. Ann's Female Benevolent Society, founded October 6, 1844; Mrs. Greulich, President; Mrs. Dresser, Vice-President; Mrs. End, Secretary; Mrs Paul, Assistant Secretary, and Mrs. Diensperger, Treasurer.

St. Mary's Benevolent Society, instituted September 14, 1846. Miss Josephine Ladue, President; Miss Mary Leider, Vice-Prest.; Miss Elizabeth Odenbrath, Secretary; Miss Mary End, Treasurer.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society for young men. Joseph Phillips, President; William Schaut, Secretary; Chas. End, Treasurer.

German Benevolent Society, founded December, 1846. David George, President; Doctor Wonderly, Vice-President; Dr. Winkler, Treasurer; M. Smith, Secretary. (These five were Catholics.)

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Catholic Total Abstinence Society, established 1842. Rev. Peter McLaughlin, President; Ed. Hussey, Vice-President; Thos. Keogh, Secretary; Thos. Coffee, Treasurer.

Washington Temperance Society (Protestant), established in 1843. G. J. Fowler, President; E. A. Calkins, Vice-President; D. Van Deeren, Secretary.

Wisconsin Division, instituted 1846. James P. Greaves, W. P.; Geo. E. H. Day, W. A.; Rufus King, F. S.; I. A. Lapham, R. S.; M. B. Butterfield, T.; J. B. Smith, P. W. P.; B. Henderson, I. S.

I. O. of R.,* founded January 30, 1847. E. G. Dunham, C. R.; Samuel Lindsey, Shd.; Joseph Peirce, R. C. R.; John R. Davis, L. O.; S. Dunham, F. S.; E. Lawrence, I. G.; Geo. Longstaff, O. G.

FREE MASONS.

BROTHERTOWN LODGE,†

L. M. Tracy, W. M.; A. W. Hatch, S. W.; O. Alexander, J. W.; Geo. G. Blodgett, Secretary; J. Gale, Treasurer; M. Kneeland, S. D.; S. S. Daggett, J. D.

MILWAUKEE LODGE, No. 3.

Byron Kilbourn, W. M.; John F. Rague, S. W.; J. B. Van Alstine, J. W.; Geo. E. Graves, Secretary; E. Moseley, Treasurer; Benj. Church, J. D.

I. O. of G. F.

MILWAUKEE LODGE, No. 2.

M. E. Lyman, N. G.; L. L. Lee, V. G.; Julius White, Sec.; Wm. C. Disbrow, R. S.; D. C. Van Tine, Treasurer.

WISCONSIN ENCAMPMENT, No. 1.

Wm. H. Metcalf, C. P.; J. S. Pardee, H. P.; M. E. Lyman, S. W.; Chas. Crane, J. W.; Eli Bates, Jr., Treasurer; F. G. Tibbets, S.

KNEELAND LODGE, No. 5.

James Kneeland, N. G.; F. Ripley, Jr., V. G.; Chas. Crane, R. S.; J. S. Pardee, Treasurer.

A. S. & R. SOCIETY.‡

Col. J. Christie, President; S. L. Rood, Vice-President; W. H. Metcalf, T.; F. G. Tibbets, G. T.

* Independent Order of Rechabites.

† Now Wisconsin Lodge.

‡ "Anti-soap and Razor Society," an incipient 1001, of which I believe Mr. Tibbets, Col. Christie and W. H. Metcalf, are the only survivors.

RECAPITULATION.

According to McCabe's directory, published in 1847, there were in Milwaukee 17 law firms, 5 auction and commission stores, 4 book stores and binderies, 3 boot and shoe stores, 3 breweries, 1 butcher (this is incorrect, there were at least 20); 6 cabinet makers, 2 carriage manufactories, 2 confectioners (this is incorrect), 3 copper and tin smiths, 3 dentists, 4 druggists, 19 dry goods stores, 3 fur and cap stores, 4 forwarding and commission houses, 5 wholesale grocers, 3 retail (this is incorrect, there were at least 30), 3 crockery stores, 4 hat and cap stores, 8 hardware stores, 3 foundries, 10 merchant tailors, 8 wine and liquor stores, (this is grossly incorrect and McCabe must have been drunk when he compiled it. But notwithstanding this his directory is of untold value as being the first one gotten out in Milwaukee. But his enumeration of the wine and liquor stores is certainly incorrect, as their number was "legion" even in that early day.)

CORRECTIONS.

In vol. I, page 24, it is stated that Thos. Holmes built the first frame dwelling, i. e., a two story one, in Milwaukee, in June, 1835, Albert Fowler's office being of one story. This is correct as to the east side. The first frame dwelling erected in the city, however, was erected on the west side upon the northwest corner of second and Cherry streets, by Wm. Burdick, now at Oshkosh, the frame of which was set up March 6, 1835, and was the residence of Paul Burdick until his death.

The failure to mention this building in vol. (1) was an oversight, as the author certainly knew about it, he having been in it often.

In vol. 2, page 318, the eighth name from the top (Geo. D. Dousman), should be Geo. G. Dousman, nephew of Geo. D. He was for a long time the city clerk. Geo. D. Dousman never joined the club.

On page 65, in chapt. 1, it was stated in a foot note—when speaking of the appointment of supervisors—that the office was at that time filled by the common council "same as now." This is incorrect as the supervisors are at present elected by the people the

same as the aldermen—the words *same as now* being an interpolation and should not have appeared there.

In the history of Milwaukee by the Western Historical & Publishing Co., of Chicago, on page 79, the author of this history is quoted as saying that the late Maj-General Lysander Cutler walked upon a certain occasion from the “Penokee Range” to Bayfield and back in some 10 hours, 80 miles, (by land). This mistake was no doubt unintentional on the part of W. G. Cutler (who wrote the sketch and who was wholly unacquainted with the locality mentioned.) This mistake he has corrected as an act of justice not only to himself, but to the public as well. It should have read to Iron-ton, 22 miles, making with the return trip 44 miles. This was true.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF EARLY BRICK BUILDINGS.

As no little discussion has arisen at various times in relation as to who erected the first brick dwelling in our city, the writer has concluded to re-print all that was given upon this subject in vols. 1 and 2, of his Pioneer History as well as to add thereto such further information as is within his reach upon this part of our history.

1836.

The first brick dwelling was of one story, and was erected by Wm. Sivyver, upon the alley in the rear of what is now 447 Jackson St., in May, 1836. See vol. 1, page 45. The walls of this house were put up in two days. The bricks were from the present well known yard started in 1836 by Benoni Finch, at the foot of 14th St., 4th ward (see vol. 1, page 47.

The second was by Benoni Finch, in the summer of 1836, on the south side of Clybourn St., at the foot of 14th St. See vol. 1, page 47. This dwelling was of two stories, and disappeared in 1878.*

1837,

The third was a small one story dwelling (part brick, and part

*The west wall of this pioneer two story dwelling was 25 feet east of the east line of 14th street and about 16 feet above the present grade of Clybourn street. I make this statement in order that future generations, if they wish, can get at the exact location, as all trace of it will soon be gone. It fronted north and stood about 10 feet back from Clybourn street. Its present number would have been 1341 Clybourn street.

frame), erected early in 1837 upon or near the south east corner of Hanover and Walker streets, by Thos. Eggleston. See vol. 1, page 38. This house had a flat or four cornered roof.

1838.

* There were three brick buildings constructed, viz.; the old light house dwelling, together with the light house at the head of Wisconsin street, (See vol. 1, page 151.) This light house stood directly over the present turn table of the horse railroad, some 80 feet above the present grade, (vol. 2, page 169.)

The second was a two story one erected by Aaron A. Herriman, and is yet standing and known as No. 364 Railroad street.

The third was the rear of the present residence of William A. Webber, No. 461 Jefferson street.

The seventh (and the only one known to have been erected in 1839), was erected by Henry M. Hubbard, and is the main part of the present residence of Dr. David W. Perkins, No. 235 9th street. See Vol. II, page 100.

The eighth was the present residence of Wm. Sivyer, 447 Jackson street, the basement story of which was put up in 1840,* the main walls in 1841, and finished in 1842. The bricks for the basement were from the yard at the foot of 14th street. The balance, except the front, were from the yard at the head of Oneida street, which was opened there by Mr. Sivyer, in 1840. (Vol. II, page 164.) The carpenter work for this dwelling was done by Messrs. Marsh & Ellis. The late Morgan L. Skinner taught school in this basement in 1841-42 and '43.

1841.

The only one known to have been erected in 1841, was what is now the rear part of 140 and 142 Mason street, by Dr. E. Porter Eastman. It was certainly occupied in 1842-43 by the late Worcester Harrison, one of Milwaukee's well-remembered pioneers.

* It was stated in Vol. I, page 157, on the authority of Mr. Sivyer, that this dwelling was commenced in 1839. This he has since found to be incorrect. It was in the fall of 1840. Among those who went to school in this basement, was our present well-known fellow-citizen, Gideon P. Hewitt, Jr.

The following incident, which occurred in connection with this house, often comes to mind when passing there:

The house, (which stood a little back from the sidewalk), had a picket fence in front, with a gate directly opposite the front door. Gen. Harrison was at that time the owner of a large, and very savage bull-dog, who was in the habit of going for any one who happened to be passing; and, as a natural sequence, he occasionally caught "aleck," as the saying is, in the way of a club or stone, which retribution, bull-dog-like, he chalked down in his massive brain against the ones who threw them, and had quite a long list, to be accounted for some day, laid at the door of the undersigned. In fact, he had become such a nuisance as to cause Mrs. Harrison, (the General being absent most of the time), to be notified to take care of him. She informed the complainant that she thought he could take care of himself, and that we must do the same. And we did, as the very first time B. F. Wheelock, Moses Donaldson and myself, were passing there a few days later, out came Mr. Dog, and in his anxiety to get at us, run his ugly head through the pickets in the gate with such force as to push it open, and send it around against the main fence, and we had him in "chancery." Each of us carried a great stick for his especial benefit, and if that unlucky dog did not regret that he had ever seen us, then I cannot understand dog language. We squared accounts.

The fearful howling he made aroused the neighbors. Mrs. Harrison rushed to the door, and when she saw how things were, seemed perfectly delighted, and made the remark that she thought that dog would mind his own business after that, and he did, scarcely daring to come out of the yard unless she was along to protect him. That whaling took the combativeness all out of him and he joined the Quakers.

1842.

The brick dwelling now standing on the northwest corner of Wisconsin and Jackson streets was erected this year by the Rev. Lemuel B. Hull. This house at the time of its erection was the best dwelling in the city and was the first one that had box window frames and weighted sash. The original contractor was Nathaniel F. Prentiss. He was finally however, compelled to give up the con-

tract on account of not being able to get any one to work for him. Among the carpenters who worked there were the late John La Point, Robert McKittrick and E. H. Sabin. The brick were laid by Wm. Payne, and the plastering was done by Henry and Samuel Sivyer.

In vol. 1, on page 183, it is stated that this house was erected in 1840. This is a misprint, it should have been in 1841-2, as is stated above.

The main part of the Wm. A. Webber residence, No. 461, Jefferson street, was also erected this year. It has also been claimed that the double brick Nos. 460 and 462 Clinton street, was erected this year, but of this I am not certain. It was erected, however, by Alanson Sweet.

1843.

This year witnessed the erection of the following: A double two story dwelling at what is now Nos. 466 and 468 Milwaukee street, by Rufus Parks. Burned November 19, just before completion, and never rebuilt. See vol. 2, page 182.

L. J. Higby also erected the dwelling known as Nos. 392 and 394 Jefferson street. This house is yet standing, though in a dilapidated condition. The rear part of No. 471, Jefferson street was also erected this year by Frederick Wardner. The writer worked upon this building, and it was while there that he was compelled to quit September 27, on account of the heat. The rear part of the old Miter homestead, north west corner of Cass and Mason streets, was I think, erected this year, but am not certain.

1844.

This year witnessed the erection of the Lindsey Ward homestead No. 458 Milwaukee. The Williams Lee homestead, northeast corner of Broadway and Oneida Streets. The old William Turton residence southwest corner of Oneida and Marshall. (Pulled down in 1869). This was a small one story house, with a flat roof. There was also one erected by Luther Childs, one-story, at what is now 319 Hanover Street—pulled down in 1850, and one by James Bonnell, northeast corner of Cass and Mason Streets. This was a wonderful house when erected. It has lately been demolished and re-

placed by the palatial residence of our well known fellow citizen Elias Friend.

The brick dwelling on the southwest corner of Jackson and Mason Streets, known as the Dr. J. B. Dousman homestead, was also built in 1844, by Philetus C. Hale, mentioned in a sketch of M. Hale in vol. 2, page 122, although no date was then given. It was also stated in vol. 2, page 157, that Mr. Lee's dwelling was the sixth one erected. This the writer has found to be incorrect, as has been seen.

1845

The present residence of Mrs. James Murray, 456 Jackson Street, was erected this year and has been occupied by that lady and her daughters up to the present time.

So much for the early brick dwellings, which although it changes the dates of some, and adds several new ones to the list is, I believe, substantially correct.

BRICK BLOCKS.

The first brick block was erected on the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut Streets in 1840, by Hon. John Hustis. See vol. 1, page 183. This block was pulled down in 1876, and the "Centennial Block" erected in its place.

The second was the Chas. C. Dewey's Commercial block, erected in 1842, at what is now Nos. 373-5 and 377 East Water Street. See vol. 1, page 183 and vol. 2, page 119. This building (the preparations for erecting which, as well as for the Hull residence on Jackson Street, was made in 1841), has been rebuilt.

The Roger's building, mention of which was made in vol 2, page 220, accompanied with cut, was erected in 1844, burnt August 24, 1854.

The Birchard block, southwest corner of West Water and Spring Street, was also erected in 1844, by the late Harvey Birchard. This was the building previously spoken of as having been commenced by E. D. Holton, who after putting in a foundation on plank, laid directly upon the marsh, sold out to Mr. Birchard, who pulled up the whole thing and put in a pile foundation before erecting his block.

This block has, after passing through three fires, been thoroughly rebuilt, and scarcely a vestige of the old building is now to be seen. .

The fifth was at what is now No. 115 Clinton Street, in 1845, by John Shields, now in California. If there were any others they are unknown to the writer. And as he does not claim infallibility, it is possible that there may have been others erected prior to 1846. But he thinks not.

CHAPTER II.

1848.

Opening Address—Constitutional Convention—Weather—Pest House—Improvements—Bad Money—Badger Supper—George Chaffee—Henry Middleton—Gustav Streckwald—First Telegraph—Green & Button, sketch of—John Bentley, do—Military parade—Theater—Storms—S. C. Newhall—Schools—Professor Amasa Buck, Sketch of—Hubbell Loomis—Council—A Sporting Reminiscence—Edmond Sanderson—Political—The Fur flies—Geo. E. H. Day—Alexander Matheson—Election—Officers Elected—High School—The Bluff—Improvements—Andrew E. Dibble, Sketch of—Do. Atkins, Ogden & Atkins—Prospects—Author's comments thereon—S. C. West, Sketch of—James Magee, do—Boom at Walker's Point—The old Sweet Elevator—Horace Chase Resigns—Sketch of S. S. Daggett—P. P. Lownsberry—E. D. Baker—Blue Warehouse—Judicial Election—Grading—S. & D. Adler—Improvements—Cowles & Ross—Political—The American Freeman—Embezzlement.

Milwaukee in 1848 had got fairly upon her feet as a full fledged and prosperous city. Her two years of municipal life had been successful ones commercially as well as in increase of population; but politically, as has been seen in the previous chapter, it had been stormy. The ill feeling engendered between the two wings of the democratic party on account of the hostility of the majority of that party towards the new constitution, which they united with the whigs to defeat, (which the reader has already seen was of the intensest kind,) had not wholly subsided, as the new one prepared the previous winter at Madison, which was to be submitted to the people on the second Tuesday of March, 1848, was a new *casus belli*, and for the defeat of which the loco-focos were nursing their wrath and laying pipe. But they were again doomed to disappointment, for, as will be seen, it was adopted by the people and ratified by the first legislature held under its provisions,* (in

*The election resulted as follows: For,—First ward, 416; second ward, 443; third ward, 327; fourth ward, 150; fifth ward, 167; total, 1503. Against,—First ward, 61; second ward, 8; third ward, 20; fourth ward, 37; fifth ward, 21; total, 147. Majority for, 1356.

Last year the vote on the constitution was 1146 for, and 1435 against. Majority against, 289.

June following,) which left the advocates of a specie currency, (to use a slang phrase,) out in the cold, high and dry upon the rocks of commercial despair. It was the adoption of the second constitution that settled the future of Wisconsin, as well as of Milwaukee, and gave the latter the prestige she has held up to the present time, and is destined to hold in the coming years commercially as well as intellectually. For had the first one been adopted, Milwaukee would have been but a small village to-day, without railroad connections with the east; and a one horse town in fact as well as in name.

The following were the places for holding the election for the vote upon the constitution, March 13, 1848: First ward, Engine house, Wisconsin street; second ward, Mansion house; third ward, Engine house foot of Detroit street; fourth ward, council rooms, Spring street; fifth ward, Phoenix hotel, (the present Niagara house, kept at that time by John Mason.)

At the first legislature in 1848, convened February 7, and adjourned March 18. H. N. Wells was in the council, and I. P. Walker, Jas. Holliday and Asa Kinney, in the house. This was under the territorial government.

UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The first legislative assembly under the constitution convened at Madison, June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21, 1848.

The following, elected, as provided in the constitution, May 13, 1848, were sent from Milwaukee: Senate.—Asa Kinney and Riley N. Messenger. Assembly.—Edward Wonderley, August Greulich, William W. Brown, Leonard P. Crary, Andrew Sullivan, Horace Chase and Perley J. Shumway.

THE WEATHER.

The weather the previous fall had been quite mild, the river remaining open until the 28th of December. But early in January the "frost king" assumed control and winter set in in earnest, upon which the Sentinel of the 12th inst. has the following:

The weather yesterday was the coldest of the season so far. At eight a. m. the thermometer was at 4° below zero; at noon 3° above; at 2½ p. m. 6° above; at 5 p. m., 2° above, and at 6 o'clock that morning, (the 12th,) 7° below and at 12 m., 16 above.

It came off warm, however, the latter part of the month and continued so for the balance of the winter months, so warm in fact as to cause our ice men here, as well as in Chicago, to fear they would get no ice. But it came cold in March and ice was obtained, but of no great thickness.

PEST HOUSE.

In the *Sentinel* of January 1 was an article commenting upon the fearful condition of things at the Pest House, by some one who signed himself Q. D., which gave the common council "Hail Columbia" for not looking into the matter.

There was, no doubt, just cause of complaint about the Pest House, which was a disgrace to any city, if reports were true, but, as a rule, our Pest House was as well managed as could be expected.

IMPROVEMENTS

The Wisconsin of the 5th when in speaking of improvements in progress upon the west side, in connection with the opening of West Water street, has the following :

FACTORIES IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Quite a number of important manufacturing establishments have been started on the west side of the river, in the second and fourth wards, within the past six months. We have already described at length the paper mill of Messrs. Ludington & Garland, * which has been busily engaged ever since it commenced running, in converting rags into paper. There is also the extensive soap and candle factory of Messrs. Ludington & King † now in the full tide of successful experiment and turning out a prime article. Still more recent, is the steam planing mill of Mr. S. V. R. Ableman, ‡ on West Water street,

* This was Joseph Ludington, no relation, however, to the governor. Mr. Garland probably never lived here, as his name does not appear in the directory for that or any other year.

† The soap factory here mentioned was built by Robert Ludington and Henry U. King, which, as the *Sentinel* claimed, besides turning out thirty-three boxes daily, made enough soap to cleanse the whole city. This factory stood just below Buffalo street bridge, upon the ground now occupied by a part of the iron shed of the Anchor line of steamers.

‡ Col. Ableman was for a number of years a prominent business man in Milwaukee. He was of giant frame, full of mirth and kindness. He was United States marshal in 1854, during the Glover rescue. Later he removed to the village of Baraboo, where he died about four years ago. I knew him well.

This was the mill afterwards operated for so many years by Smith & McVicker, and lastly by J. B. Smith alone. And which, though a perfect fire trap, stood without any insurance until so rotten as to be unsafe, and was finally pulled

fronting the river. The main building is 50 by 30 feet, two stories high, bricked up from cellar to garret, and substantially put together. The engine room is 20 by 30 feet. On the lower floor of the main building are two planing machines, a patent saw and other machinery. The second floor is also to be filled with machinery. All sorts of planing, matching, grooving, &c, can be done in this mill with remarkable dispatch. A man wishing to build a house has but to step in there, of a morning, and leave his order for all the dooring, siding, panelling, sashes, doors, &c., that he wants, and within forty-eight hours his order can be filled. The motive power is the steam engine of the Trowbridge, which, having labored faithfully for Milwaukee on the water, is now doing it many a good turn on the land. The mill stands on lots owned by James Kneeland, Esq., who owns an interest in it, and is making other valuable improvements in the neighborhood. Among these, is a large building 80 by 40, with an addition 30 by 50, designed for a stoneware factory. It is to be occupied by Mr. William Sanderson, late of Ohio, who has supplied this market with stone ware for several years past, and now transfers the manufacture of the article to this city. The raw material is imported from Ohio, to be worked up here. This is an important branch of manufacturing industry and will give employment to many hands.

BAD MONEY.

Some one made a bitter complaint in the *Sentinel* of January 6th, about the utter worthlessness of the currency then in circulation, and he was right, as with the exception of Mr. Mitchell's bank, the money was of little value; and as for the city orders, in all the wards except the fourth, they were at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent., and store pay at that.

BADGER FESTIVAL.

There was a festival held at Barr's Hotel, the present Ricketson House, southeast corner of Ferry and South Water streets, January 8th, at which the boys let themselves out in toasts and songs, some of which were silly enough to stop a clock. One, however, from Horatio N. Wells, had the right ring:

“Temperance is a gem, more valuable than agate, pearl or diamond. May it continue to be appreciated until all Columbia's sons shall become Sons of Temperance.”

Alas, for poor Wells! For notwithstanding his zeal in the cause, at this time, he died from intemperance at last.

down in 1870. I think this mill has probably made more money on the capital invested than has any of its successors, or than any of them ever will in the same length of time.

WANTED A VENIRE.

Among the humorous anecdotes related of Judge Wells was the following :

John L. Doran once applied for a change of venue for a client of his who was up for some violation of the law. "On what grounds?" asked Wells. "On the ground of prejudice on the part of the court." "Is your client present?" asked Wells. "Yes, your honor." "Tell him to stand up." Upon which a hard looking resident of the Third Ward arose in the back part of the court room.

Wells gazed upon the gentlemen a moment and then blurted out in a sarcastic tone :

"You can have the venire, for if I wasn't prejudiced before, by God, I am now!"

MURDER.

There was an attempt made by a "skezicks" named George Chaffee, January 17, 1848, to murder his wife and then kill himself. He failed in the first, but happily made a success in his own case by shooting himself in the mouth.

The wife was the widow of Moses Donaldson, a black-eyed Irish lassie of doubtful reputation, afterwards the wife of old man Cross, of the Town of Lake, for a few days (when he bounced her), and whose subsequent career many yet living can doubtless remember. Chaffee, although more of a sybarite than a celibate, himself, was so disgusted with the way she acted, that life to him became a burden, hence the act. He was a tall, round shouldered, dark-haired, sallow-looking, whisky drinking ruffian. A ship carpenter by occupation, very reticent when sober, but a perfect brute when drunk. He died in jail seven days after the shooting, being unable to swallow anything during that time.

Henry Middleton removed to Lapham's block, 377 Third Street, January 1, 1848.

Mr. Middleton was one of the early men of Milwaukee, having come here in 1844. He was at one time a butcher and kept a meat market on the east side of market square. He is a man well calculated to make friends and will go as far out of his way to do one a kindness, without any hope of reward, as any one I know, and, of

course, has not got very wealthy. He greets every one with a pleasant smile always. He has held several small offices, including that of coroner and constable, all which he has filled with a credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the community. If he has any fault it is in doing too much while in office—a fault that the politicians never overlook or condone. He is a strong Republican and a strong temperance man and one of the land-marks of Milwaukee. In person he is of medium height, dark complexion, very nervous, easily excited, and very much set in his way, as the phrase goes, has a voice low in tone, speaks quick and always looks you squarely in the face when speaking. He is also very polite and social, takes the world easy and if he should live a thousand years would not get rich.

CLARK A. PLACE.

This gentleman is a native of Rochester, N. H., where he was born in 1817. Came to Milwaukee from Lowell, Mass., in the fall of 1846.

Mr. Place, who is a born accountant, was not long in finding an opening in which to exercise his talent, as that old pioneer Alanson Sweet at once placed him in charge of his office, which he managed for seven years. Then ten more with the late Chas. H. Wheeler in same warehouse, (the old Sweet elevator). Then seven with the late J. B. Smith, in the old planing mill on West Water Street. And for the last eighteen years has filled the responsible position of pay-master for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, during which the amount of money he has handled would probably foot up \$50,000,000. This is a wonderful record, and shows Mr. Place to possess a most extraordinary gift as an accountant.

In person Mr. Place is of the average height, stoutly built and very muscular. Few men within the writer's acquaintance, of his weight, are more so. He is very nervous and very quick motioned. Has a large round face, a clear expressive eye, a pleasant countenance and a pleasing address. His bump of caution is very large, no "bunko-steerer" would ever get a "snide" watch on to him. He sees everything going on by intuition (apparently) as when on the street he walks very rapidly with his eyes cast upon the ground as

though in a study about something, which he is, the vast mental labor incident to his business, requiring his constant thought and he never allows himself to lose the run of it. He was just the man for the position, and Manager Merrill could not have made a better selection for the duties to be performed, than he did when he appointed Mr. Place. He is honest and conscientious. He is now, however, approaching the autumn of life and intends to retire from the road and take it easy for the remainder of his days. And that they may be many and happy ones, is certainly the wish of all who know him.

GUSTAV STRECKWALD.

This gentleman who for some sixteen years past has been one of our well known business men, came from the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, to Milwaukee in 1848. His first employment was as a clerk and as such was employed by the late Henry Livingston, at 222 West Water Street, for several years and who he finally succeeded in business. Mr. Streckwald is a good business man and does not believe in working for nothing or selling his goods without a profit (as his former employer used to do); he knows how to make money and how to keep it when made. He is a first rate judge of character, an observer of all that is going on, learns all he can about others, but keeps his own affairs very close. He is a very intelligent man, a great reader, is well posted in all the issues of the day, and will make and retain friends where many of his compeers would fail in both. His word is like gold, it is good. Neither does he ever make a promise that he fails to keep, or a statement that is not true. He is very cautious and never takes a doubtful chance or runs into debt, always paying as he goes, and if he lives 10 years will be a very wealthy man.

THE FIRST TELEGRAPH IN MILWAUKEE.

The first message ever sent over the wires from this city was January 17, 1848.

A tariff, says the *Sentinel* of January 16th, has already been arranged and twenty-five cents is charged for a communication of ten words, and ten cents for each additional ten words. For the name of the person sending the message no charge is made. Mr. Have-

land the operator at this end of the line, and Mr. Cook at the other end, are both excellent operators as well as accommodating to all requiring their services, We were in the office Friday the 16th, when the following messages, the first sent over the wires were received and sent. And as the parties are all well known in both cities, we will take the liberty of publishing them :

CHICAGO, 3 P. M.

TO A. SWEET.—Some of my friends are desirous of changing their residence from Chicago to the Queen City of the West, and before changing they wish to know whether you have made any provisions in your new constitution to reduce the rate of taxes at Milwaukee.

A. GARRETT, Mayor.

The reply :

TO A. GARRETT.—Our constitution will contain liberal provisions for the benefit of rats desirous of leaving a falling house and the taxes will be graduated according to the necessities of the case by a well organized sliding scale.

A. SWEET.

Pretty good for you Sweet, but you always was ready for a joke.

TO GEORGE H. WALKER, ESQ.—We are desirous of giving early information in the spring that the swamp lands have all been filled up in our city. Will you please have the goodness to tell the emigrants and foreigners on the arrival of the first boats that we have no more chills and fever.

GEO. W. DOLE.

The reply :

TO G. W. DOLE, ESQ.—By lightning I greet you. Glad to hear of your city's progress. Ours is in a like prosperous condition. Some swamp holes left yet, which another year's emigration will fill. Walker's Point is rapidly improving, and your humble servant feels nicely.

Yours &c..

GEORGE H. WALKER.

This reply was good but not as good as Sweet's.

GREEN AND BUTTON, DRUGGISTS.

Among those who came in 1848, and have been in business continuously from that time to the present, were Thomas A. Green and Henry H. Button, the founders of the house of Green & Button; Mr. Green coming here from Providence R. I., and Mr. Button from Wallingford, Vermont. Their first place of business was in what is now No. 405 (then 207) East Water street, as the successors of

Henry Fess, Jr.* Here they remained until 1854, when having got well started, they concluded to enlarge their business, and for that purpose purchased the stock of Abraham F. Clark, (he retiring from business,) and moved into the store, then occupied by him; at what is now 367 East Water street. Here they remained six years, their business increasing steadily all the time, when want of more room compelled them to again change their quarters, which they did by removing in 1860 to the brick store that Daniel Wells, Jr., had erected a few years previous for Messrs. Bonnell & Williams,† now No. 297 and 299 East Water, which store they still occupy, having been in it over twenty three-years. Up to this time the status of the firm had remained unchanged, but now a change seemed unavoidable, as the arduous labors, both mental and physical, which these 12 years had brought, had began to tell upon both, more particularly upon Mr. Button, whose nervous temperament made him more susceptible of fatigue than Mr. Green, and a voyage to Europe accompanied by his family was decided upon as being the one thing needed to bring his exhausted system once more up to *grade*, and in order that this might be accomplished without any detriment to the business, a stock company was organized called The Green & Button Co., consisting of Thos. A. Green, H. H. Button, Chas. H. O'Neil, O. D. Barker, and H. S. O'Neil, Jr. Thos. A. Green President, H. H. Button Vice President, Chas. H. O'Neil Secretary, which continues to be the style under which the business is conducted to the present time.

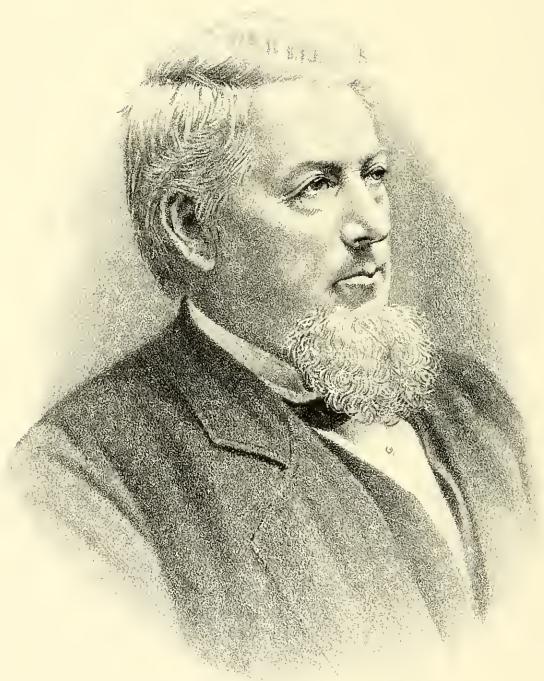
From 1848 up to 1854, the trade of this firm was mostly retail, small jobbing sales being occasionally made to country dealers. This trade continued to improve gradually until 1860, when seeing the vast field opening before them, in the great northwest, they com-

*It was the intention of Mr. Fess when he sold out to Messrs Green & Button to return to his first love (Pittsburg) and go into business again there, but not finding things there as in former times, he went to New York City, purchased a large stock, returned to Milwaukee and reopened again, as has been seen in his sketch in the previous chapter.

The few years he had spent in the great west had completely unfitted him for the "slow coach" movements at the east, and he was compelled to come back to Milwaukee.

†James Bonnell and Henry Williams, mention of whom, as well as of their store, was made in volume 2, page 119. The store was built in 1851,

menced the business of wholesaling and their success has shown the wisdom of that step, as from that hour to the present they have done a vast business, and are to-day ranked among the most wealthy, as well as successful drug establishments in the country, the result of untiring industry, perseverance and good management. Mr. Green besides his business qualifications, has decided literary tastes, is fond of geology and botany and the fine arts, his residence being like Mr. W. H. Metcalf's, a miniature art gallery. Mr. Green is possessed of fine social qualifications, has a mind highly cultured, and is fond of the society of educated men. He has few intimate friends, and is as regular in his habits as the sun; is not easily excited and has the bump of cautiousness largely developed. He walks, when on the street, with a regular measured step, greeting those whom he meets, *that he knows*, with a nod, if seen, which is not always the case, as when in the street, his mind is generally occupied with the solution of some scientific problem, and at such times he seldom looks up. Mr. Button has a different temperament. He walks with a quick nervous step, and when in the streets, where he is seldom seen except when going to or coming from his residence, sees all that is going on, his eye taking in every movement there or in the store, and he is never taken off his guard. He too is fond of books and of investigating the mysteries of nature's laws, but will not follow any doubtful point as far as Mr. Green. Both of these gentlemen are methodical in all their doings, consequently the daily routine of business in their store moves along smoothly, and quietly, and they understand perfectly what they are about all the time; each partner as well as employe has his own particular duties to perform and is not expected to attend to anything else. And as to their soundness, it is sufficient to say, that like Bradley & Metcalf, they have never had any paper go to protest, or failed to pay at sight any demand against them in all these thirty five years that they have been in business, a statement that few firms can truthfully make. There is also another peculiarity not found in every establishments of this kind, for which this firm is noted, and that is the fact that they seldom change their employees, being in this respect the counterpart Messrs. Ball & Goodrich. Such is the record of the two gentlemen who stand at the head of this well known drug house. The junior



John Bentley

partners are as yet young, and have a record to make, which I doubt not they will do, as they have all made a good start. Mr. Button is a Republican but not a politician; he is also one of the main pillars in the Unitarian church, and has contributed largely to its support. Mr. Green is also a Republican and a Unitarian, but no politician, the tricks that are vain and the ways that are dark, necessary to understand and practice in order to be successful in traveling that thorny path, having no charms for them, they preferring a quiet life.

JOHN BENTLEY.

This gentleman, so well known in our city, and one whom its citizens have always delighted to honor, was born at Newton, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, England, March 22, 1822, from where he came to the United States in 1838, and to Milwaukee in 1848. Mr. Bentley is by occupation a mason, and the first work he performed after his arrival was upon Alexander Mitchell's present residence, as a journeyman, under the late Morgan E. Shinn. He also helped brick up the old Sweet elevator, and it was while working there that the writer (who was also working there) first knew him. His ambition however, would not suffer him to remain in a subordinate position long, and in 1851 he hung out his shingle as a contractor, which occupation he has followed to the present time with remarkable success.

The following are among the public buildings he has erected: Milwaukee Female college, on Milwaukee street corner of Division, St. John's church on Hanover street corner of Pierce, Fifth ward. Olivet church (now the Cathedral) corner of Division and Marshall streets, First ward; Fifth, Eighth and Ninth ward public school buildings, the Newhall House, (burnt January 10th, 1883,) the Opera house, north west corner of East Water and Oneida streets, Academy of Music, north west corner of Milwaukee and Michigan streets, the Racine court house, the south wing of the Northern asylum at Oshkosh, the First National Bank at Oshkosh, the Assembly Hall at Madison, besides a large number of stores and dwellings. The new freight house of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, on Fowler street, and have now under contract a new court house at

Fond du Lac, the extension of the capital at Madison, the Insane Asylum at Travers City Michigan, a new church, St. Cassimir in the Eleventh ward of this city, (finished last year.) During the last ten years Mr. Bentley has been aided by his son. The present firm however, is Bentleys & Nowlan.* In person Mr. Bentley is of medium height, has a thick-set and muscular frame, a head unusually large, hair inclining to stand erect, he speaks very distinctly, in a low tone (usually), looks you squarely in the face when speaking, or when being spoken to. His face which is large, has a pleasing expression, indicating great kindness of heart, neither does it belie him. He has a very strong will, and when once his mind is made up, it is not easy to change it. He is quick to see, prompt to act, has good business ability, as his success has shown, is strictly honest, never breaks his word, and his good will is something worth having. In political faith he is a Democrat, has been an active and influential member of that party for many years. He has also been much in office, was a member of the legislature from the Fifth ward in 1863, 1878, 1879 and 1880, where he made a good record, his good practical common sense causing his opinions to carry weight with his fellow members of both parties. He has also served his ward as supervisor for two years, has been school commissioner for several years, and is now, 1883, sheriff of Milwaukee county. Mr. Bentley is that kind of a Democrat that the Republicans respect, a statement that cannot be truthfully made as to most of that party (politically.) His record is good, he commenced at the foot of the ladder and has climbed steadily up until he has reached the top, financially as well as socially, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors, and that he may long enjoy them, is certainly the wish of all who know him.

GREAT MILITARY PARADE FEBRUARY 22, IN MARKET SQUARE.

There was a large turn-out by the military and fire department. The Washington Guards, Capt. George, the German Rifles, yclept the "bob tails," Capt. Miller, Lieut. Wright's recruits, (regular army,) the Horse Marines, Capt. Ed. Wiesner, comprised the military, while

*Oscar F Nowlan of Janesville, who is interested in the outside contracts, Mr. B. furnishing the capital.

Nos. one, two and three, of the fire department brought up the rear. Lots of fun these old volunteer military and fire department used to have in the olden time.

The ladies also had a leap year ball at the Washington House, (now the Republican,) this year on the 28th, and invited all the old bachelors, and as far as I know, this was the last one held in the city. The old bachelors were too wary to be caught that way.

THEATER.

The contract for the erection of Rice's new theater, on Main street, (Broadway), at about number 389, was let February 22d to Wm. Sivyer. It was of brick, 40 x 95, and 31 feet high. It was burned January 23, 1853.

This theater was for that early day what the Opera House is to the present day, and was a very popular place of amusement for the theater going part of our population, but was, as can be seen, short lived. Mr. Rice was a very smart man, (and unless running a theater makes a man immoral), a very moral man, and universally respected. He was very fine looking; very quiet and gentlemanly. The burning of his theater, however, broke him up, and as there was no encouragement to rebuild, he returned to Chicago. I remember him well.

STEAMBOATS.

Among the side-wheelers to run between Buffalo and Chicago, in 1848, were the A. D. Patchin, Capt. H. Whittaker; Sultana. C. Appelby; Baltic, L. H. Cotton; St. Louis, F. Wheeler; Empire, Capt. Randall; Oregon, Geo. Chapman; Hendrick Hudson, J. Innes; Globe, James Sanderson.

PROPELLERS.

Delaware, J. W. Tuttle; Boston, James Monroe.

FIRE.

A fire broke out about half-past 10 o'clock Monday night, in the cabinet shop of Messrs. Newhall & Blanchard, on West Water street, a few doors above Spring street. The flames spread with great rapidity and in a short time had complete possession of the building in which the fire originated, as well as the adjoining one, occupied by S. Skinner as a grocery store. The depth of the mud in

our streets retarded the engine somewhat, but all three companies, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, were speedily on hand and by their joint efforts soon subdued the flames. Lieut. Wright with his company of United States recruits, was early on the ground and rendered efficient service. Messrs. Newhall & Blanchard lost some \$1000 worth of tools and stock, on which there was no insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Bosworth and fully insured. The adjoining building, owned by Mr. Bryant, was also insured, as likewise Mr. Skinner's stock in trade. It is worthy of remark that our firemen, in anticipation of Tuesday's parade, had just put their engines in complete order, and brushed up their caps and shirts, to show off to the best advantage. The alarm of fire called them out, in this holiday trim, through streets a foot deep in mud. And after working till midnight at the fire, they returned to their engine houses, and again put everything in order for the celebration. Milwaukee has good reason to be proud of the fire department.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

The following discussion was had in the papers, growing out of Mr. Rice's offer to give Mr. Newhall the avails of one evening's entertainment at his theater, this being the fourth time that he had thus suffered. The following is the communication of Mr. Newhall, published in the *Sentinel and Gazette* of the 25th :

MESSRS EDITORS :—Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to communicate with the public upon the subject which to me is one of much delicacy, and in which they are much interested. It has already been announced through your paper that a benefit would be taken, at the theater, on Monday next (28th), in my behalf, to aid in restoring partially the loss by fire I have so recently sustained. It is proper for me to say that I was waited upon by a personal friend who tendered to me Mr. Rice's generous offer, and who urged its acceptance. Without reflection I concluded to receive the fund. It is painful for two reasons to decline to receive the proposed benefit as I feel called upon to do after mature reflection.

First, to reject a token apparently tendered from motives of generous philanthropy. Second, the pleadings of my own necessitous circumstances. The public will expect of me a reason for this course. It arises from conscientious scruples. For a long time I have discountenanced the theater as immoral and pernicious in its tendencies upon the public mind. I cannot, therefore, seem by any possible construction to give it countenance. Will Mr. Rice, who is a perfect stranger to me, accept my thanks for his generous offer and my best wishes for his temporal and spiritual welfare.

S. C. NEWHALL.

P. S.—I feel sorry that I have been the means of offending any by consenting to receive the proposed benefit. There are but few who know the keen feelings of adversity.

S. C. NEWHALL.

Mr. Newhall's loss had caused the public to subscribe quite a sum of money to enable him to start again, among whom was our then fellow-citizen, the late John T. Perkins, who, upon reading the above letter, sent the following to the *Sentinel*:

MESSRS. WILSON & KING :—I perceive by an article in your paper of this morning (28th) that Mr. S. C. Newhall, though suffering from the keen pangs of adversity, concientiously declines the liberal offer of Mr. Rice on account of his (Rice) moral character. Now, lest my moral character may not stand the test of his fastidious scruples, I beg leave to withdraw my subscription. Besides, I have heard that our Heavenly Father frequently inflicts such calamities upon his dear children for their benefit, and if this is one of the cases, I think it very improper for us to interfere and thwart His designs by assisting to restore the loss.

February 28, 1848

JOHN T. PERKINS.

I think Mr. Perkins was in the right. I remember this case, and the feeling that Mr. Newhall's letter created among the thinking portion of the community. There would have been just as much propriety or common sense, in Mr. Newhall's refusing to be pulled out of a well, (had he fallen into one), by Mr. Rice, as to refuse to receive the aid proffered him upon this occasion. Suppose, for instance, that Mr. Rice had wished to purchase a bill of furniture of Mr. Newhall, for his theater, would he have refused to sell it to him, although he well knew that the money to pay for it was earned in a theater? Certainly not, and the most that can be said in extenuation of his conduct would be, that he was more nice than wise. But then, the world is full of just such men, to-day; men who "*strain at a gnat* and swallow a camel," or even a railroad. But so it was.

THE WEATHER.

The spring of 1848 opened quite early. The ice left the river proper, February 16, but lingered along the shores and in the Kinikinick until the twenty-eighth, when it all went. The first boat from below was the propeller Manhattan, April 15th.

SCHOOLS.

The dilatory manner in which the Common Council acted in loaning the \$15,000 voted to build school-houses, brought out the following in the *Wisconsin* of April 7, 1848:

THE SCHOOL HOUSES.—Where are the school houses for the people of this city? Last year the people voted to loan the money, and there has been a gentleman here from Boston for several days ready to take it at eight per cent., but, but, but, we have no school houses, as yet, worthy of the name. If we cannot have a harbor and school houses too, let us have the school house.

PROF. AMASA BUCK.

Among the names of the pioneers of Wisconsin who are worthy to be handed down to posterity, is that of Prof. Amasa Buck, the founder of the first Academical School in the city of Milwaukee. He was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, December 26, 1784, and moved with his parents to Bath, New Hampshire, in 1786. Here he grew to manhood, and obtained as thorough an education as could be had in the schools of that day. From his earliest life, Prof. Buck selected and entirely devoted himself to the profession of an educator. The writer of this sketch having been one of his students, knew him well. He possessed an ample mind, and a profound love of learning; and but few men surpassed him in the rare ability to impart knowledge to others. It was his mission to found institutions of learning, and cultivate a taste for the higher branches of education. With this single purpose, he immediately followed the march of the world westward, building up schools and scattering the seeds of knowledge. Learning in several states is indebted to his intellectual labors. He arrived in Milwaukee in 1848. Here he immediately established the Milwaukee Collegiate Institute, which was first opened at what is now 453 Broadway. It was afterwards moved to the old Free Church upon the same street, at the place now occupied as the Central Fire Station. It remained here until 1850, when it was transferred to a new building erected by the Professor expressly for the Institute. This was situated at what is now 536 and 538 Broadway. The institution attracted much attention at that time, and continued to prosper until the death of Prof. Buck, which occurred on the 20th of September, 1852.

This was the first Collegiate School located in Milwaukee, and one of the first established in Wisconsin. From the columns of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of that day, we select the following interesting account of this pioneer institution of learning, and also of its distinguished founder:

MILWAUKEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that another term of this excellent school is to commence on Monday next. The institute is under the charge of Professor Amasa Buck, a veteran instructor, whose forty years experience, combined with a natural aptitude for this pursuit, and an excellent education, eminently qualify him for the responsible trust. The school room is large, well ventilated, and provided with a valuable apparatus and a well selected cabinet, the property of Professor Buck, altogether the choicest and most extensive in our state. The desks, benches, blackboards, indeed all the furniture of the school room, is of the best description, and nothing is wanting to make the institute complete of its kind.

This institute, established scarce a year since, has made the most rapid progress in point of numbers and excellence, of anything of the kind we have witnessed. It was thought by some, that the attempt to establish in the young city of Milwaukee, an institution of this character, would prove a failure—that real merit and talent were not appreciated here as elsewhere, but time has shown to the contrary—so much, indeed, that the most sanguine anticipations of the principals have been realized. It is now conceded that Milwaukee can and will support, and that, too, most liberally, an Academy of Science, when properly conducted, and in the proper hands. This institution now numbers upward of 150 students.

Prof. Buck was a man of fine presence and scholarly appearance ; and after a long life of exceptional devotion to his profession he entered upon his rest. An excellent portrait of the Professor has been placed in the rooms of the City Library by the request of the Trustees, one of whom, Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, was a student under his instruction at the well-known New Hampton Academy, in New Hampshire. He was buried at Forest Home Cemetery.

DR. HUBBELL LOOMIS.

This gentleman, mention of whom was made in Vol. I, page 55, as having lived upon the block bounded by Reed, Hanover, Florida, and Oregon streets, and who came from Michigan to Milwaukee in 1836, was a man of very marked peculiarities of character, and much better fitted for a gentleman at large, than for a pioneer. One of the Doctor's peculiarities was to always wear a ruffle shirt, a suit of black and a stove-pipe hat ; and to see him chopping wood (as the writer often has) sans coat and vest, with the ruffle to his shirt some six inches in width, flaunting in the breeze, was a sight not easily forgotten. He was, however, a good physician of the old school, and had for a while a good practice. He was also a man

whose morals were irreproachable. He was not much of a talker, but was quite active in politics; (he was a Democrat), although he never attained much influence, politically, on account of his opposition to Col. G. H. Walker, a feud always existing between them, growing out of the settlement of the land titles, upon the south side. He could, however, wield a sarcastic pen, as the controversy in the papers of that day between him and the Colonel, fully proves. He used the Colonel up badly.

Dr. Loomis was a fine looking man. He had a very nervous temperament. He walked quick, had a large head, a clear blue eye and dark brown hair. He came from the old Puritan stock of New England, and, like them, was extremely radical in his views. He was always gentlemanly, even when excited, and I very much doubt if any one living, ever heard him use a profane or vulgar word. He was always cautious in his speech. He had a habit, when walking, of thrusting his left hand in his pocket, and always wore his hat (a glossy black one), tipped slightly back. Such are some of the personal characteristics of Dr. Hubbell Loomis. His death occurred from gastric fever, November 11, 1849.

Dr. Loomis left one son and two daughters. The son died several years ago, unmarried; one of the daughters is now the wife of H. K. Edgerton, of Oconomowoc. The second was the wife of the late Geo. G. Dousman. She has also joined her family upon the other side. One of her daughters, Rose Dousman, is the wife of William T. Hooker, of Duluth, Minnesota.

FIRE.

March third, great fire on Walker's Point. David Merrill's store burned, including all the rigging for two new vessels. Loss about \$10,000. Lieut. Wright's recruits for the Mexican War, fifty in number, helped at this fire, by hauling the engines through the snow.

COUNCIL.

Among the proceedings of the Common Council at their meeting March 23d, we find the following:

Present, Aldermen Ludington, Martin, Schulte, Van Dyke, (not John H.) Walters, Edgerton, Furlong, Goodall, Rogers, Sayers and Weeks.

Absent, Owens, Hawkins and Waite.

The accounts of William White and L. P. Rice for boarding prisoners in the jail, Shuny for services as harbor master, \$40 per month, Pat Guerin \$580, grading, J. B. Vliet, for services as surveyor at the poor farm, were allowed. But D. Perry for refreshments, furnished firemen at the recent fire, \$18, not allowed.

The *Sentinel* made some pretty severe comments upon this, as the refreshments were furnished upon an order issued by one of their own members. But that was about the way they acted with every little bill that came up relating to the department until they finally struck, which brought the city dads to time.*

EDMUND SANDERSON.

This well remembered young merchant, was the youngest son of the late Capt. James Sanderson,† (a sketch of whom appeared in Vol. II, page 62), and had a store in Walker's block, in 1848, which continued until 1854.

Mr. Sanderson was the second city treasurer. He was a very quiet and dignified gentleman; very easy in all his movements — never was known to be in a hurry — very reticent; in fact, he talked less than any one I ever knew, who did as much business as he did, for he carried a very large stock for those times, of general merchandise. He had dark hair and eyes, dark complexion, weighed about 140 pounds, walked with his head a little bowed, as if in a study, and kept his lips so nearly closed when talking, as to cause any one who might be listening, to think that he had a pebble in his mouth. Nothing ever escaped his observation. He was also a good accountant, and in every way an honest, trustworthy and first-class citizen. He was, like Dr. L. W. Weeks, a true friend (if a friend), but if he *disliked* you, he would ignore you entirely. The writer

* This action of the council was taken in high dudgeon by the citizens of the fifth ward, and of course they aired their grievances in the papers, which were replied to by some one who, in order to cover his track, signed himself "Fifth Ward," giving them (the fifth warders,) some fatherly advice, to which they replied by advising him (Third Ward) to attend to his own business, if he had any, and that when they of the fifth ward wanted any advice from the gentleman from the third, for there was where it come from, they would give him a call. It was a spicy article.

† Captain Sanderson returned to Milwaukee from Portland, Oregon, January 12, 1882, a mere wreck of his former self, and was placed in the home of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," on Wells street, by the Old Settler's club, and kindly cared for until his death, May 28, 1883. He united with the Catholic church four days previous to his death, and was buried in Calvery cemetery. He was eighty-nine years old. Such was the end of James Sanderson.

first met Edmund Sanderson in Buffalo, in November, 1836, where an acquaintance was formed which continued without interruption until his death, November 11, 1854. Peace to his memory.

Among the acts passed by the Council this year, was one for grading West Water street from the Menomonee Bridge to the fourth ward line, (Reed street.) Also one for paying 7 per cent. interest on all orders drawn on the general fund of the first and third wards, after April 1st, if not paid on presentation.

THE FUR FLIES.

As the time for the spring election drew near in 1848, the politicians put on their war paint, and went forth after scalps! The "loco focus" held meetings in the several wards, which the reader will perceive, as he progresses, were not love-feasts, and made the following nominations:

In the first ward two meetings were held, and two tickets were nominated. At the one held at the Rheinisch House, Geo. E. H. Day, of blessed memory, "Holy George," as the unregenerate were wont to call him, because he was so slippery, Frederick Arnold and Henry Heidie were nominated for Aldermen, Clinton Walworth for Justice, and Wm. Arnold for Street Inspector. At the one held at the Court House, Lindsey Ward, Alanson Sweet and James Johnson were nominated for Aldermen; James B. Cross for Justice, and Thomas Toohey for Inspector. A good ticket, (so said the *Sentinel*), for "Gorillas" to get up. The second ward nominated August Greulich, Egbert Moseley and A. Higley, for Aldermen; and Riley N. Messenger, for Justice.

The third ward had the usual "circus," all hands 'round and "chassee" over characteristic of that ward, in these early times, over the nomination of Alex Matheson for Justice; but J. L. Doran beat "Alex" out of sight, although, in rascality, they were about on a par, the difference being in brains. Doran could discount Alex fifty per cent. in that article, and then have enough left to start a "concert saloon." The usual newspaper bombast followed these nominations, and some of the candidates, Chas. E. Tuttle, for instance, and one or two others were furnished with a "Family Tree" which astonished them, as well as some of their constituents. Charles

E. Tuttle was a bad egg.—smart as a whip—cunning as a serpent, but not as “harmless as a dove”; not if my memory is correct, and I think it is. Chas. E. Tuttle, Dr. Whitney, Geo. G. Blodgett, Walter W. Kellogg, Alex. Matheson, John L. Doran, and Holy Geo. E. H. Day, were a bad crowd—not an honest hair in the head of one of them.

A DIVIDED HOUSE.

A resolution was also offered at this meeting, (by some one who has more zeal than sense,) that Mr. Matheson be declared the nominee for delegate to the congressional convention, at East Troy on the 18th, which, on being put to vote, was declared lost by the chairman, whereupon Aleck's friends called for a division of the house. At this some zealous democrat exclaimed: “Is it a division of the house yees want!—will divide it and give yees the out side, be-gob,” and they did *vi et armis*, after which they finished their business and adjourned. There was a large amount of windy newspaper discussions about the way Alex was treated, but no harm came of it. It was the way they did things in that ward, in those days, if they did not like a man they “scooted” him.

The following squib, taken from the *Courier*, in relation to the first charter election in 1846, is inserted here simply to give the reader an idea of the strong partisan feeling existing in these days, as well as the way the editors were wont to abuse each other, same as they do to-day, and afterwards go and take a smile together:

THE FOURTH THE BANNER WARD.

It is conceded that the fourth ward is entitled to the banner, having polled the largest *straight democratic* vote, according to the whole number polled.

THE “BLOODY THIRD” AND THE “SAUCY FOURTH!”

When all have done well we are loth to particularize, but we cannot refrain from especially complimenting our friends in the “bloody third” and the “saucy fourth,” as the whigs dubbed those wards yesterday morning. At the third a dead set was made to create disaffection and heart-burnings in the democratic ranks, and the fourth the whigs were cock-sure of carrying up to two o'clock yesterday afternoon. A prominent whig, soon after the passage of the city charter, stigmatized the third ward as “Sodom and Gomorrah.” It is to be hoped that the shower of fire and brimstone that whiggery received in that ward will not cause any of its candidates to turn into a pillar of salt.

The election held April 5th, resulted as follows: For Mayor, Byron Kilbourn; Treasurer, Chas. Geisberg; Attorney, Chas. E. Tuttle; Police Justice, C. Walworth; Marshal, Timothy O'Brien.

WARD OFFICERS.

FIRST WARD.

Aldermen, Nelson Ludington, Alanson Sweet* and F. Arnold; Assessors, James Nugent, Matthias Stein and Hiram A. Smith; Justice, Clinton Walworth; Street Inspector, Wm. Arnold; Constable, Andrew Lienhart.

SECOND WARD.

Aldermen, Egbert Moseley, August Greulich and I. A. Lapham; Assessors, M. Murphy, David Knab and Chas. Best; Justice, Tertellius D. Butler; Constable, Richard Short; Street Inspector, J. F. Luerk.

THIRD WARD.

Aldermen, B. H. Edgerton, Richard Murphy and James B. Bray; Justice, John L. Doran; Assessors, J. H. Cordes, A. McCormick and Henry Gallagher; Street Inspector, John Ryan; Constable, Pat. Guerin.

FOURTH WARD.

Aldermen, A. W. Stark, J. S. Pardee and I. E. Goodall; Assessors, J. Sherman, John Fishbeck and Benj. Bagnall; Justice, Haven Powers; Street Inspector, Lewis Grant; Constable, John Mitchell.

FIFTH WARD.

Aldermen, Richard M. Sweet, Edwin De Wolf and Chapman Yates; Assessors, Francis Neikerk, Amos Loomis and Henry Shew; Justice, John McCollum. (This was a bad appointment, as Mr. McCollum had no education.) Constable, Warren Perrego; Street Commissioner, F. Harmeyer.

There was a vote taken upon the license question, with the following result:

* Alanson Sweet's election was contested by George E. H. Day, and a new election was ordered April 11, resulting as follows: Sweet, 262; Day, 80, and Clarence Shepard (who also was a candidate at this special) 140. Sweet's majority 42, over both.

First ward, for, 220 ; second, 90 ; third, 36 ; fourth, 33 ; fifth, 79 ; total, 458. Against, first ward, 145 ; second, 58 ; third, 136 ; fourth, 68 ; fifth, 34 ; total, 441. Majority for license, 17. Last year all the wards except the fifth, voted for license. But this year the "bloody third" has gone ahead of them all in voting against it.

The annexed are the official returns for mayor, with Gen. King's comments thereon :

CITY ELECTION.

The charter election yesterday was warmly, but peaceably contested, and called out a full vote. The regularly nominated candidates of the democratic party were elected for the charter officers, and the democrats have also carried their ward officers, with few exceptions. The majorities for mayor are nearly as follows :

King, first ward, 104 majority. Kilbourn, second ward, 130 majority ; third ward, 96 ; fourth ward, 45 ; fifth ward, 55. Majority for Kilbourn, 222.

While grateful to our friends for the flattering vote they gave us yesterday, we cannot but congratulate our fellow-citizens that their choice for mayor has fallen upon a gentleman every way qualified for the station, and who will discharge its duties with credit to himself and honor to the city.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The first Commissioners appointed under the charter were as follows : First ward, John H. Tweedy, Dr. Jas. Johnson and Moritz Schoeffer ; second ward, D. Van Deeren, J. B. Selby and J. A. Messenger ; third ward, Levi Hubbell, Rufus King and Edward Hussey ; fourth ward, Sidney L. Rood, A. W. Stowe and Henry G. Abbey ; fifth ward, Jas. Magone, W. W. Yale and Aaron Herriman. Rufus King, President ; H. G. Abbey, Secretary. (See Vol. II, page 254.)

1847.

The new appointees in 1847 were: For the First ward, Jas. Johnson, (re-elected) ; Second, August Greulich, (new member) ; Third, Parcellet Potter, (new member*) ; Fourth, S. L. Rood, (re-elected) ; Fifth, C. M. Shumway, (new member) ; J. S. Buck having succeeded A. Harriman, as previously stated, January 7, 1847, and Osgood S. Putnam succeeded W. W. Yale. There must have been other changes during the year, as the roll call at the session held by the

*The council proceedings as published in the *Courier* of April, 1847, gave Ed. McGarry from this ward. Mr. McGarry did not come to Milwaukee until September, 1847.

board November 18, 1847, (see page 69), shows Schœffler, Frank Randall and Johnson from the First ward; Greulich, Selby and Lapham from the Second; King, Potter and Hussey from the Third. Rood, Stowe, and Abbey from the Fourth, and Shumway, Putnam and Buck from the Fifth.

1848.

The new members in 1848 were Chas. Winkler from the First ward, David Van Deerin from the Second; Third, Parcellet Potter; Fourth, H. G. Abbey* ; Fifth, J. S. Buck. So that if no other changes occurred during the year, the board for 1848 would stand as follows: Winkler, Randall, and Schœffler, from the First; Greulich, Lapham and Van Deeren from the Second; King, Potter and Hussey from the Third; Rood, Holton and Abbey from the Fourth, and Shumway, Putnam and Buck from the Fifth. RUFUS KING, President. HENRY G. ABBEV, Secretary.

Of these, Schœffler, Lapham, King, Potter, Hussey, Rood, Johnson, Harriman, Messenger, Hubbell, Magone and Putnam have passed from earth away.

SUPERVISORS.

The following were appointed to act as supervisors, the duties of this office being at that time performed by a member of the common council (viz:) First ward, A. Sweet; Second, Egbert Moseley; Third, Richard Murphy; Fourth, A. W. Stark; Fifth, Chapman Yates.

Alanson Sweet was also elected president of the board.

Of these officials, Kilburn, Giesberg, Walworth, N. Ludington, Smith, Lienhart, Moseley, Knab, Best, Murphy, McCormick, Gal-
laghan, Fishbeck, Stark, Pardee, R. M. Sweet, Neukirk, Loomis, Mc-
Collum and Perrigo, have likewise crossed the dark river.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GEO. E. H. DAY.

I do not suppose that the city of Milwaukee ever held within her

*Edward D. Holton was also appointed to succeed Alex. W. Stowe, who had removed to Madison.

borders another man of equal ability, who was more universally detested than Geo. E. H. Day.

He was smart enough, in fact too smart, as any one who was ever unfortunate enough to get into his clutches was pretty sure to find out. He was a prominent Methodist and could make as long and as loud a prayer, as the best of them. But its effect was to cast a chill over all who heard it. No rubber ever invented was as elastic as was his conscience, and the only chance the boys ever had to get even with him was when he joined the 1001, and you can safely bet sixty-two and a half cents that he got all the degrees. They not only filled his head with wisdom (such as it was), but they also put a plaster of shoemaker's wax in his stockings (in order to see if it was possible to make him stick to anything) which, besides causing him to blaspheme fearfully, nearly pulled the soles off his feet when attempting their removal. He left for Minneapolis shortly after that where he died a few years ago. He was a gem.

Andrew Lienhart was another singular character. He was a blatant politician and like the late Dr. Hundhausen, was always in trouble. The writer will never forget seeing Andrew attempt to put his finger in the holy water vase at St. Gall's church on St. Patrick's day, 1852. He was full of benzine and in his awkwardness pulled the vase from the wall, spilling its contents upon the floor.

At which mishap, regardless of the sanctity of the place, he gave utterance to an adjective that nearly lifted the roof, after which he went on with his devotions as though nothing unusual had occurred. Poor Andrew, whisky was too much for him, and he filled a drunkard's grave long ago, but in memory's eye I often see him as he appeared on that 17th of March, 1852.

The hotel project mentioned in Vol. 11, page 220, was revived again this year, but nothing came of it but wind.

MR. ROGERS' NEW HOTEL.

Our fellow citizen, Mr. James H. Rogers, has purchased the lots running 120 feet each way, from the corner of Water and Wisconsin streets, with the intention of erecting a first class hotel. The proposed edifice will cover the entire lot and be five or six stories in height. It is to be built of brick, upon a stone basement. Mr. Rogers intends visiting New York and Boston in a few weeks, with the view of getting the best possible plan for the hotel, combining all the modern improve-

ments and conveniences. The work will be commenced the present season, and will be pressed forward with all diligence. The new hotel will not only be an ornament to our city, but will add largely to the accommodations for travellers as well as residents.

HIGH SCHOOL.

There was an examination at the high school (John A. Brown principal), held this year, at which some of the present business men of Milwaukee won the belt, among whom were Geo. G. Hough and A. Warren Phelps.

This school was kept in the old building in the Sixth ward known for so many years as the haunted house, the old Devlin place, pulled down in 1881.

THE CHERUBUSCO.

There was a scow built this year called by this name by John T. Perkins and Capt. Hubbell*, for the lumber trade. She was a monster and came into Milwaukee May 21, on her first trip from Green Bay with 230 M. feet of lumber. She was built where near Trostel & Gallun's tannery now stands, in the First ward, North Water street between Milwaukee and Jefferson streets.

THE BLUFF.

There was quite a newspaper warfare in 1848, concerning the advisability of constructing a public promenade (or park) along the bluff in the present Seventh ward. Several spicy articles were written by two individuals, signing themselves "Tother side" and "Public Improvement," in which as usual both went for each other with a "sharp stick," as the saying is. And judging from the style of the articles "Tother side" must have been a mechanic, as among other items of the advice given to Mr. "Public Improvement," (who from his style was evidently a lawyer,) was that if he, "Public Improvement," wanted a park, to chip in and help pay for the lots that were to be taken and not try to force the *laboring* men to make the improvements for the benefit of a few wealthy residents, meaning J. H. Tweedy, Jas. S. Brown and the Ogdens, who resided in that locality. I remember the discussion about the proposed Lake Bluff Park in 1848; it made

*Capt. Hubbell was the same person who run the Badger in 1837, mentioned in Vol. 1, page 116. He died many years ago.

quite a stir at the time, but like many other public improvements that were proposed by some of our public spirited citizens, it was not carried out until 1868, when the matter again came up, Messrs. T. L. Ogden Jas. S. Brown, Chester Steele, F. B. Van Valkenburg and others, prepared a bill which passed the legislature, after which a resolution was offered in the common council for the appointment of a committee to construct such park, (of which committee the author was chairman) and the park completed from Division to Biddle streets. The remaining portion however, from Biddle to Wisconsin streets, (which could at that time have been obtained for \$20,000,) was not secured until 1883, and then at a cost of \$100,000. Such was the political economy of our city "Dads" "who wanted no park" unless it contained a reservoir of the frisky lager and a statue of Gambrinus.

Few if any cities can boast of a finer lake view than can be obtained from the bluff in the First and Seventh wards. And had the same public spirit prevailed here as has been witnessed in many other places, in regard to parks, our bluff, in place of being disfigured and its beauty ruined forever by the construction of a railroad track along the beach, would have been to-day, from the foot of Huron street to the North Point, the most beautiful place to be found in America. What a pity that the plan was not carried out. Some of our citizens, however, and among whom are two of those who when the writer proposed in 1868 the driving of a line of piles on the outer bar,* (as an initiatory step to the proposed work,) were the most active in defeating it, have since acknowledged their short sightedness, but unfortunately for the city, not until it was everlastingly too late to correct the mistake. But such is too often the result of political strife and stupidity.

*The proposition of the author at that time was to go out upon the bar which then, as now, extended from the foot of Huron Street in a direct line to the North Point, some 300 feet out from and running parallel with the present shore line, and there construct a breakwater. The intervening space to be subsequently filled in, whereby some 60 acres, more or less, of level ground, upon which to plant trees and construct carriage ways, would have been added to the present park, after which the bluff itself to be made more sloping, thereby rendering it less liable to wash away during the heavy autumnal rains, as it often does now owing to its steepness. Had this plan been carried out what a beautiful park, as well as a place to promenade, Milwaukee would have had, and its cost would not have exceeded \$200,000. About \$2 per capita for our present population. Was there ever municipal folly like it?

IMPROVEMENTS.

There were two brick stores erected this summer adjoining the old American House 23 and 25 old number, now 123 and 125 Grand Avenue, (where the Plankinton House now stands,) burnt July 4, 1861, by Macijah T. Williams. Also a brick block by Mr. Chas. Whitnall now Nos. 295-7 and 299 Third Street, yet standing. Also one by Chas. Heppe yet standing and known as Nos. 315 and 317 Third Street. Cicero Comstock also commenced the erection of a brick flour mill (the nucleus of the present Phoenix Mill of Edward Sanderson & Co.) on the canal. This mill will be more fully sketched in volume IV.

A scale manufactory was also started, the first in the place, and as far as I know the last, by Henry A. Burt.

Laroch & Dibble, Wm. F. Laroch and Andrew E. Dibble (afterwards Candee & Dibble, Wm. S. Candee the banker) dry goods, were at 373 East Water. They finally sold out to Orlando Alexander, who came that year in June.

Andrew E. Dibble was for many years a merchant in this city in company with Wm. S. Candee. He was a wide awake fellow, full of life, but not very energetic. He could do better for some one else always, than for himself. He was very kind-hearted and social, fond of company, of good habits, and in every respect a good citizen. He was an active member of the old volunteer fire department and a prominent Odd Fellow. He was the eldest son of Elah Dibble, who came in 1836. He died at 417 Jackson Street, May 16, 1862. Mr. Alexander ran quite a career in Milwaukee as a merchant, real estate speculator and banker (or broker) and finally left between two days for California, under a cloud. He was a man that it would not do to take much stock in, for whoever did would surely be beat in the end. He was a bad one.

ATKINS, OGDEN & ATKINS.

This well known boot and shoe house was founded in the spring of 1848 by Albert H. Atkins, from Hartford, Connecticut. His first place of business was at what is now No. 380 East Water Street, where he was joined in 1849 by Mr. Chester Steele, from the same place, and the firm became Atkins & Steele. They remained here

until 1851, when they removed to Jas. B. Martin's new arcade block, 369 and 371 East Water Street, being, I think, its first occupants, and from there in 1855, to No. 345 East Water, where they remained until 1863, when they purchased the present Roundy & Peckham store, Nos. 334 and 336 East Water, fitted it up as a manufactory and sale room,* (having been joined the year previous by Geo. White, from Boston), into which they removed and where they remained until 1877, when the firm was dissolved and a new one organized consisting of A. H. Atkins, Geo. G. Ogden and Henry L. Atkins, under the firm name of Atkins, Ogden & Atkins, which is its present title. The firm of Atkins & Steele was for many years one of the leading firms in the northwest in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes. And from 1863 to 1877, they were the second in rank as to the amount of business done in the city. Their sales aggregating \$500,000. The sales of the present firm aggregate \$450,000. They also manufacture \$100,000, which business they expect to increase until their sales reach a million. The senior partner, Albert H. Atkins, has made a splendid record. He is a very quiet and undemonstrative man, is not a talker, attends strictly to business and can always be found at his store when in the city, and is the same courteous and pleasant gentleman to day that he was when the writer first knew him in 1848. The junior members are also good business men and are on the road to wealth. They have a good business, the details of which they thoroughly understand. That success may be theirs, in all they undertake, in helping develop the resources of the great northwest, is certainly the wish of all who know them. Mr. Steele has not been in business since the dissolution of the old firm. He can be seen almost daily upon our streets taking it easy. That his last years may pass as pleasantly as his early ones were prosperous, is certainly the writer's wish. He is now well down the western slope of life's fitful journey, and must, in common with us all, soon cross the dark river.

PROSPECTS.

In speaking of the growth and prosperity of the city, the *Weekly Wisconsin* of August second has the following article :

During a ramble the other day along the hill, on the west side, we were for-

cibly impressed with the beauty of the prospect presented by the bay and river. The one stretching away in the distance, on the one hand, like a crescent, its quiet surface dotted with the sails of our merchant marine. The other winding its sinuous way through elegant blocks * of stores and warehouses until lost in the blue waters of the lake, presenting a panorama hardly equaled in beauty by any of the far-famed scenery of the Hudson. It is no wonder that the bluff (meaning Spring street hill, above Eighth street) should be regarded as an enviable spot for residences, and many tasteful ones are being erected there, that when the widening of Spring street shall have been completed, will render that part of the city the most beautiful of any.

The same paper also speaks of the proposed widening of Spring street as follows :

WIDENING SPRING STREET.

There is also a plan on foot to widen Spring street to 150 feet, with a walk on both sides and one in the center, (for footmen) with a carriage way on each side of the center, from Eighth street to Thirty-fourth street. It is also proposed to plant trees on both sides and in the center, thus assimilating it to the famous Paris Boulevard. As yet the proprietors of the land along the street have not determined what name this magnificent avenue shall receive, but we trust it will be after some of the states of the Union. We understand that some of our respectable citizens, among whom we are happy to find the Messrs. Ludingtons, † are erecting residences along the line of the proposed avenue.

What a pity that this grand project should have been abandoned at Eleventh street through the apathy, or, more properly speaking, the stupidity of our citizens. They saw their mistake in this case the same as with the bluff, only when the chance to obtain the prize was lost. Had the plan been carried out no city in the Union would be able to show as grand an avenue as Milwaukee. What makes the recollection of it the more aggravating, is the fact that the land to be taken could have been secured, at that time, for less than \$20 per acre.—Was there ever folly like it? But so it was. ‡

* Mr. Sullivan must have stretched his imagination a little in order to see many elegant blocks in 1848. But that is the way with editors, they often see double.

† This was the present homestead of D. Wells, Jr.

‡ The act, or ordinance, to legalize the widening of Spring street from Eighth to Eleventh street, was passed May 5, 1850, although it had been used as such in part, prior to that. There was one narrow strip of land, however, 20 by 100 feet on the east side of Eleventh street which came out flush with the present sidewalk, on the north side of Spring street, (west of Eleventh) upon which a house was standing up to 1867 or 1868, I am not quite certain which, when it was condemned and brought into the street. An Englishman, whose name I have forgotten, claimed it as a homestead. This wide part is now (1883) about to be

SAMUEL C. WEST.

This gentleman whose well known face and form has been seen on our streets for the past thirty-five years, is a native of Litchfield, Conn., from where he came to Chicago in 1845, and to Milwaukee in 1846. His first employment was with the late J. S. Pardee, as clerk, at what is now 101 Grand Avenue, then 15 Spring street, which continued until August, 1848, when a partnership was formed with Abraham Morton of Medina, New York under the title of West & Morton, groceries and provisions, at the same place, Mr. Pardee retiring. This partnership, however, was short, as Mr. Morton soon retired, and a partnership was formed with Harvey Curtis,* which lasted also but a short time, after which Mr. West remained alone until 1856, when he sold out and went into the book and stationery business, which he followed until appointed P. M., in 1869. Mr. West has been one of our prominent business men, and has made a good record; he has also been somewhat prominent as a local politician, and has filled important offices under our city government, among which was that of alderman and city clerk, in all of which he gave good satisfaction. He is a good accountant, and has a fair share of executive ability.

Since his retirement from the political arena, his whole time has been devoted to business, and although now well advanced in life, is as active and full of energy, apparently, as he was 30 years ago. He is one of the few whose habits of life have been such as to enable him to retain his physical, as well mental faculties to old age. Mr. West, who is from the old Puritan stock, has very strongly marked characteristics, his physiognomy indicating great powers of endurance, as well as of will, both of which he does possess to a remarkable degree. In person Mr. West is short and stout, he has

converted into a park, with a fountain in the center, which will add much to its beauty. The avenue from Eleventh street west, is to be boulevarded, i. e. the sidewalks are being widened, on each side, five feet, making the avenue ten feet narrower,—it is a good move.

*The undersigned has associated with him, Mr. Harvey Curtis, to continue at old southwest corner, west side, the wholesale and retail grocery, provision and produce business. Also, for the sale of leather, a general assortment of which, of a superior quality, will be constantly kept on hand, and at the lowest possible prices. The business will hereafter be conducted under the name of West & Curtis.

broad shoulders, a large head, a clear and expressive eye. He walks with a quick, nervous step; speaks quick, and at times very emphatic. He is always dignified, courteous and pleasant. His political service has made him a good presiding officer, which office he at present holds in the Milwaukee local board of fire underwriters, and although always social can say some very cutting things if he chooses, and does at times. Such are some of the personal characteristics of Samuel C. West, a good citizen and good man. Mr. West has met with some financial reverses in business, mainly through the fault of others, which he bears without a murmur, and is to-day working for his daily bread, as contented apparently as though such had always been his lot, and he has the consolation of knowing that he has not defrauded any one, but has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. Can all business men say as much?

JAMES MAGEE.

This gentleman came to Milwaukee from Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1848, and in 1849 opened a merchant tailoring establishment, in the old frame building, then standing where the Iron Block now does, south east corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, from where he removed in 1850, to Martin's new block, No. 367 East Water, and where he was alone until 1855, when he entered into partnership with James Swain, which continued until 1860, when it was dissolved, Mr. Swain going into the army, Mr. Magee remaining in the store until 1870, when he removed to 117 Wisconsin street, and from there to his present quarters, 424 Milwaukee street. Mr. M. has been a very successful and popular merchant tailor; he always keeps a splendid stock, and has a class of customers who are willing to pay high prices for a good article. He is a very pleasant man to do business with. He is also a very quiet citizen, never taking any active part in politics, attending strictly to business, and is the oldest merchant tailor in the city, having been in business continuously for thirty five years.

Of his former partner, Mr. Swain, I have no knowledge. He was a very singular man in many respects, and wholly unlike Mr. Magee. He was quite a talker, and I think at one time held a commission in the state militia, or upon the gubernatorial staff, before going into the army. I remember him well.

BOOM AT WALKER'S POINT.

The *Wisconsin* of August 9th, has the following editorial concerning the prospects of that part of the city :

Perhaps no part of Milwaukee is improving more rapidly than Walker's Point, "Nauvoo,"* and the region round about. The magnificent new warehouse being erected by Mr. Philips, the Newhall warehouse (now an old dilapidated ruin) and Sweet's mammoth elevator are well worth a walk down there to see.

And as the latter mentioned, was the first steam elevator in the city, (and is yet in use,†) I will insert a sketch of it, as a part of this history.

Its foundation consisted of stone resting upon piles 14 feet in length and 1,800 in number, their points just entering the hardpan that formed the bottom of the marsh at that locality. These piles were driven by Mr. Leverett Kellogg and myself, he having charge of one driver and I the other. Both were operated by horse power. The stone as well as the brick work, was done by Morgan E. Shinn, of this city, then a prominent builder.

Its dimensions are as follows: Length, 110 feet, width, 80 feet, height, 40 feet, with cupola of 40 more. It was framed in two sections of 12 bents each, with 20 feet posts. The sills were double ; after the first section was raised and floored off, the timber for the second was hoisted up, put together and raised upon the top of that, being equivalent, in fact, to raising two separate buildings.

This work, which was all done by some twenty men, was commenced in the spring of 1848, and the time occupied in raising it, after everything was ready, was just thirty days, and was accomplished without accident of any kind. There was used in its construction twenty thousand feet of square timber (oak). There are in it twenty-eight hundred and fifty-six braces of three feet run, and seven hundred and fifty of unequal run, and eight thousand one hundred pins. These pins were made in the town of Lake, by a

*Milwaukee proper, then called in derision "Nauvoo" on account of the morals of some of the then inhabitants; it was a hard place.

†This warehouse was erected upon lots 5, 6, and 7, in block 54, Fifth ward, but was removed upon the erection of the present elevator B, by Angus Smith in 1878, directly across the street and placed upon lots 5 and 6, in block 55, repaired and used for storage. The machinery being operated by a wire belt from elevator A. Its lining of brick has been replaced by a sheathing of corrugated iron.

Mr. Howell, and filled a large hay-rack when delivered. The work was done under the superintendence of Mr. Luzerne Ransom, of this city, who as a mechanic, has no superior, and few if any equals anywhere. The frame was laid out (as it is termed) by Mr. William C. Watrous. The beams of the first story were double with beveled tenons upon the lower one, fitting in a beveled mortice of sufficient depth to admit of a key being driven over the upper one, thus rendering it impossible for the building to spread, and further secured by heavy iron straps fastened with bolts upon every joint, after which the whole was made still more secure by heavy iron rods passing entirely through the building from outside to outside both ways, holes being made through every beam for that purpose. This work, which was all done by myself and Amos Loomis, and occupied three months, proved one of the most laborious and perplexing jobs that I ever undertook, and I often look at it now when passing and wonder how we ever accomplished it.

This man Loomis, who was a ship carpenter, and a splendid workman, was quite a character in his way. One of his peculiarities, (acquired, no doubt, in a ship yard) was a dislike to work in the rain, and notwithstanding that our work was all inside, he invariably quit work when it rained. He died many years ago.

But to return: the joists of the first and second floors were hemlock, 3x12, placed eight inches apart. The roof was covered with tin and put on (I think) by Ex-Governor L. J. Farwell. The bins were 15 in number with a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The engine which had formerly been used to propel a small boat upon Grand river, Michigan, capacity 35 horse power, is yet doing its duty, apparently in as good condition as when placed there thirty years ago by Duncan C. Reed, assisted by myself and Loomis. There were three receiving elevators (since removed to give place for larger ones.) The carriers were 6x8 inch, which were considered a large size for that early day. The shipping elevators are the same in use to-day. The shipping scales had a capacity of 200 bushels. The whole cost when ready for use was about twenty-five thousand dollars. Such, in brief, are my recollections of the erection of this pioneer elevator. Its days of usefulness, like those of its builder have passed away. Its occupation has been as follows: first,

Alanson Sweet, who filled it with wheat the first winter, at an average cost of about sixty cents per bushel. Then Sweet & Reed, (Richard Sweet and Duncan C. Reed;) then Sage & Wheeler, (Russell Sage and Charles H. Wheeler,) who made a large amount of money in it; then Kellogg & Strong, Levi H. Kellogg and Robert H. Strong, (now living at Baraboo,) who purchased the property of Hon. Alex Mitchell. These gentlemen, who did an immense business for several years in storage and commission, also made extensive repairs, among which was the erection of an elevator for receiving grain from cars. They also put in additional rods to hold the frame together, it having begun to show signs of weakness, enlarged the cupola, and put in a stationary shipping spout. They sold to Gustaff Pfiel, who sold to L. J. Higby, and he to its present enterprising owner. *Sic transit.*

Of the men who worked on this old pioneer building in addition to those already mentioned, I can recollect the following: Giles A. Waite, Willet Sprague, Solomon Culver, Martin Delaney, George Cowan, John Clark, John Evans, Ezra Dayton, William Howard, Plummer, and Royal Oliver. Of these, Watrous, Waite, Culver and Delaney have passed from earth away; of the living, Evans and Clark are at or near Oshkosh, Dayton in Oregon, Sprague at or near Lowell, in this state, Plummer in California, running a ranche, Howard lived on Hanover street, and died February 8, 1881; and Oliver at Bay View; but Cowan, if living, is in all probability in some penitentiary. This worthless scamp, who hailed from St. Lawrence county, New York, where he claimed to have been a class-leader in the Methodist church, was the most perfect illustration of the depth to which it is possible for a man to sink in iniquity, when he sets himself about it, that ever came under my observation. The expression that such an one has "fallen from grace" is very indefinite, but if the daily life and conversation of this man furnish any criterion, he must have fallen at least three miles, for there certainly must have been that distance between the plane he occupied and the one that a class-leader should occupy. May I never see his like again. Oliver, though an unbeliever of the strictest kind, was a different man from Cowan, his besetting sins being doubting and profanity. He doubted everything, even his own

existence; in fact, he once made the assertion that it could not be proved that he ever was born; (he was not disputed;) and I certainly never have seen a man that could crowd more adjectives into a square foot than he, when excited.

Oliver formed one of the party that left here for California in 1849, during which many incidents occurred to draw him out, one of which was the following: The party had been for some days traversing a portion of country nearly destitute of water, and were slowly making their way up the mountain ranges, when they came in sight of a spring gushing out from beneath a rock, whose clear sparkling water was a welcome sight to the thirsty travellers. Never dreaming of a thermal spring existing in this locality, Oliver, who was in advance of the party, dipped up a cup full and took a large draught, gave a yell that would have done credit to a panther, and the next moment went tearing down the mountain, swearing that hell was not a mile from that place. And well might he have been astonished, for the water was hot enough to have boiled an egg in three minutes. This incident was related to me by one of the party who described it as the most laughable scene that occurred the entire journey. They were all so amused as to for a time entirely forget their thirst. And I have no doubt that the little speech made by Mr. Oliver upon that occasion was, to say the least, a spicy one.

Of those who have passed away, two, Watrous and Waite, deserve special mention. Mr. Watrous was of medium size, dark hair and eyes, slow in his movements, dignified in manners, had a kindly disposition and a kind word and greeting for every one; he came here in 1836 and settled in Wauwatosa on a farm, where he died many years ago, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Waite was of medium size, light hair and blue eyes, of an exceedingly nervous temperament, voice loud and clear, and one of the most muscular men that I ever knew; he had a grip like a vice; could lift an anvil by the horn from the floor, and place it upon a bench four feet high; was an excellent mechanic and always busy; he died three years ago. Peace to their memories.

These personal sketches, although perhaps of no particular inter-



J. P. Duggan

est to the present generation, (to whom the parties are unknown,) yet to myself they help complete the chain that connects the present with the past,

As backward o'er the vanished years,
My thoughts will often go.
And memory brings the forms in view
Of those I used to know.

JOHN GALE TURNED WHIG.

Why this must have been a mistake, as Uncle John was a calithumpian, and a good one, and so were both his boys.

HORACE CHASE RESIGNS HIS SEAT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TO HONORABLE E. WHITESIDES, SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY. SIR: As the Assembly have this day passed a law authorizing the city of Milwaukee to raise a tax for the construction of a harbor at Center street, (the present straight cut) and the said law does not provide for the payment to the owners of the property south of Center street interested in the present harbor (the old one), and knowing that the assembly have passed an unconstitutional law, not only by the constitution of the state, but of the United States, as well as the common law of all civilized nations. And although my associations with the Assembly have been pleasant, I shall forfeit all sense of honor, as well as self respect, should I longer retain a seat in this assembly. I therefore, sir, through you, tender my resignation.

Your obedient servant.

HORACE CHASE.

Madison, August 30, 1848.

Uncle Horace was on the war path when he wrote this. I think he was, perhaps, a little hasty in the matter, but as he was conscientious about it, we can forgive him, as legislators are not always entitled to the credit of being troubled with that useful article.

SAMUEL SLATER DAGGETT.

This gentleman, who was for so many years one of our leading business men and influential citizens, was born at what is now known as Attleborough Falls, Mass., April 19, 1812, from where he came to Milwaukee in June, 1844, and in company with Enos Richardson, opened what was at that time called a variety store in a small frame building standing at what was then 149, (now 347) East Water Street. The firm being known as Daggett & Richardson* where the

*Mr. Richardson was a resident of New York City and although visiting us occasionally never lived here permanently.

business was conducted until April 7, 1845, when they, with others, were burned out, in the great conflagration which consumed all the buildings in that and the opposite block. See Vol. 2, page 235. Their next place of business, after the burnt district had again been built up, was at 148, now 346 East Water, upon the site of the old "Cottage Inn," having added jewelry and Yankee notions to their former stock, where they remained until 1848, when they sold out to the late Joseph R. Treat (who continued the business for several years; Mr. Daggett having been at that time, or shortly thereafter, elected to the presidency of the old Milwaukee Mutual Insurance Company, which office he held until 1858, when his own private affairs requiring a large portion of his time, he resigned, and the late Jas. Murray was elected to fill the vacant position. Mr. Daggett's business ability was, however, too well known to allow of his remaining out of some responsible position very long, and he was after much solicitation finally induced to take charge of that present well known corporation, The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, at that time located at Janesville, where for the want of a proper head, it was, as the medical men would say, rapidly going into a decline, and for that purpose was elected president, March 7, 1859, after which he proceeded to Janesville and placing the entire official contents of this then youthful giant in a small tin trunk, returned to Milwaukee, and commenced the work, which in a business point of view, resulted in the grandest achievement of his life. To a man of Mr. Daggett's temperament the outlook for the future growth of his newly adopted protege, at the time it came into his possession, cannot be said to have been very encouraging, the whole number of policies then in force being only 139, representing \$400,800, with assets amounting to the insignificant sum of \$9,324.52. But such was the energy with which the business was pushed from that time on, as well as the ability with which it was conducted for the nine years of his administration that on the first day of January, 1868, the annual report shows the number of policies to be 21,380, representing \$36,539,332, and the assets had reached the enormous sum of \$3,141,726.12. This was a splendid showing, and although gratifying in the extreme, must have astonished even Daggett himself, for he could certainly never have looked for such a

result. He was now, however, approaching the autumn of life, and the effect of the arduous labor, mental as well as physical, through which he had passed to bring his company to the plane it then occupied, began to tell upon his splendid constitution. His work was done, and after a lingering sickness of a few months he passed peacefully away, May 23, 1868, in the 56th year of his age. His last work was the purchase of the site and the approval of the plans for the erection of the present splendid building known as the Insurance Block, which will stand for years to come as a monument to his ability, integrity and labor.

PERSONAL.

In person Mr. Daggett was of the Jacksonian type. In height six feet, had a large frame, broad shoulders, was possessed of great muscular power, and wonderful power of endurance. He had a large head, a large face, a high forehead, a clear expressive eye, in which a mischievous smile was often seen lurking, when its owner was in a cheerful mood; his hair was dark and inclined to stand erect. He possessed great will power, and could not be easily turned from his plans, when once they were formed. He had good executive ability, far above the average, as his success, not only for himself, but also in his management of the large force in the employ of the North Western Mutual Life, fully proved, and like his immediate successor, the late Leicester Sexton,* the Hon. John H. Van Dyke, and the present efficient head the Hon. Henry L. Palmer, belonged to that class of men who were born to rule and whom others are born to obey. Mr. Daggett was always dignified, and possessed large amount of what some term pride, but what is in reality, self-respect. He was not a man that strangers would ever be likely to take liberties with, for, notwithstanding he was social to an unusual degree with friends and acquaintances, yet, there was always a reserve about him which would check any undue familiarity. He was fond of money, knew how to make it, and how to use it, when made. He never exaggerated, or made any attempts to deceive, was strictly honest and conscientious, and could under no circumstances be induced to do a wrong

*Mr. Sexton filled the chair but a short time, two and one-half months, having been elected January 1, 1869. He died March 15th.

act knowingly. His advice was often sought by those in trouble, and was always freely given *except* it would compromise others, in which case he would decline to advise, neither did he ever meddle with other people's affairs, and always kept his business matters entirely to himself. He was a prominent and active fireman under the old volunteer system and chief engineer one or more terms, and *trustee* for several years, was alderman and councilor from the First (and Seventh wards) for several terms, where by good judgment and strict integrity, he aided largely in keeping the city finances in a healthy condition.

He was also a prominent Free Mason, and for many years was the treasurer of the Grand Lodge, during which time he had all the funds (some \$20,000) in his possession, and as the reader who shall peruse these pages has seen, was from the time of his advent in Milwaukee, to the day of his death, one of her representative men, and one whom her citizens delighted to honor.

In political faith he was a Republican, and in religious a Congregationalist of the old Puritan stock, and one of the leading men in the Plymouth Church. Such was Samuel S. Daggett, a man who did his whole duty faithfully, and who has left a record that when carefully analyzed, few of our citizens will be found to have equaled.

NEW GROCERY.

Edward D. Baker, (afterwards Baker & Isham,) 431 East Water. Mr. Baker was an Englishman of the conceited kind; he had the impression that he was too smart for the Americans, but they beat him all the same. He left for Chicago several years ago. Mr. Isham also went to Chicago where he still resides.

This firm was quite a prominent one for several years as liquor dealers at 279 East Water. This store was built by Mr. Baker. I believe he is dead.

S. K. Hibbard, 231 East Water (now 429) boots and shoes. I remember this man well. He was tall, of a light complexion, dark hair, hazel eyes, and a pleasant smile nearly always on his countenance. He was also at one time at 201 West Water.

Russell Wheeler removed to Holton's block, Goodrich & Easton's old stand, this year, May 1.

BLUE WAREHOUSE.

This old relic of former times, was built in the summer of 1848, the foundation having been put in the previous winter (and spring) by the author, the last pile being driven on the 8th day of May. It was built by Dr. L. W. Weeks for John Webb, (now living in Vermont,) by whom it was occupied for several years. It is now the property of Messrs. Mann Bros., and used principally for the storage of wooden ware. *

A three tenement brick block was erected this year by the late Nelson Ludington, upon the south east corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets, known as 431, 433 and 435 Milwaukee. This was by far the best residence block in the city, when built. It has had its day, however, and has been pulled down, and a large business block erected upon its site by our well known and enterprising fellow citizen, Chas. Munkwitz.

GEO. P. GIFFORD.

This gentleman, whose familiar face and form has been seen almost daily upon our streets for the past 35 years, is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born in 1820, and from where he came to Milwaukee in the fall of 1848 as an agent for the sale of a stock of boots and shoes. This, however, was soon accomplished (lasting only one year) when a partnership was formed with A. R. R. Butler and the late Chas. K. Martin, under the title of Butler, Martin & Gifford for the practice of law (Mr. Gifford having been bred to that vocation) and collection of debts for eastern parties, in which they were very successful for a few years, when the firm was dissolved and a new one formed with Gov. Alex. and Edwin M. Randall, under the title of Randall & Gifford, which firm did a large law and collection business several years, and in fact, up to the breaking out of the rebellion, when all business of that nature being nearly at a stand still, he accepted the position of aid-de-camp upon Gov. Randall's staff with the rank of colonel. He also held the office of assistant provost marshal at Milwaukee during the last years of the war, for which office he had a peculiar fitness.

*It was in this warehouse that the famous case of ventriloquism occurred, which will be related in its proper place.

In 1870 Mr. Gifford became proprietor and manager, for the State of Wisconsin and northern Michigan, of the commercial agency known throughout the Union as the Tappan & McKillop Agency, and through its extensive reporting and collecting branches, his name became familiar to almost every business man and lawyer in the Northwest, and many other states of the Union.

During his residence in Milwaukee, Mr. Gifford dealt considerably in real estate, and built several houses, one of which, on the corner of Eighth and Spring Streets, he occupied sixteen years.* He subsequently moved to his Oconomowoc lake property, of which, through an early purchase, he was the immediate successor to its aboriginal owner, and where (although his business headquarters are in Chicago) he still resides at a point known as Gifford's, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, thirty miles west of Milwaukee.

Mr. Gifford belongs to that class of men who think twice before they speak, and who think to some purpose. He is keen, sharp and shrewd, neither is it easy to get the better of him.

He is one of that class of men who always learn all they can of others, but of whom others learn very little. He reads a man like a book, and as a rule always correctly, and has a more thorough knowledge of the true inwardness of our political system and of the lives of our public men than most people are aware of, as there is nothing in that connection that escapes his observation. And if he lives, he will yet make a record that will go down the pages of history as a grand work. He is no talker, he is a worker, and a diligent one. The writer has watched Mr. Gifford for the last 25 years very closely and knows whereof he speaks, and will venture the assertion that if ever Mr. Gifford's recollections of Milwaukee shall see the light that some of its prominent public men will be furnished with a family tree that will astonish them more than anything the author of this volume has ever written. He is the soul of honor and of morals unimpeachable, and as true to his principles as the needle to the pole.

*The house, upon which the writer worked, is now directly in the rear of 801 Grand Avenue. It stood originally upon the corner fronting north as 801; it now fronts east and is known as 145 Eighth Street.

Mr. Gifford never sought for nor held any civil office in Milwaukee, although several times nominated by the Republicans (then in the minority) for the state legislature. Milwaukee being a strong Democratic district, but few opportunities were afforded political advancement to old-line Whigs and anti-slavery Republicans, but he has been a frequent contributor to the press. He is a liberal in religion, and a Republican in politics, and maintains that as the will of the people makes the laws of the land, every individual should be properly educated, if not voluntarily by friends, then compulsorily by local authority, and, where necessary, in our common schools at the public expense.

In person he is rather below the medium, has a well knit, muscular frame, a large head, a high forehead, a large face and an eye which has the faculty of reading your thoughts. He is always self poised, and cool. He has a will like iron, coupled with energy to back it, and when he has made up his mind to do a thing, will not be likely to fail. He has caution largely developed, which enables him to accomplish things by strategy that would otherwise be impossible, and taken as a whole, is one of the most remarkable as well as one of the least understood men who ever lived here. Such are some of the characteristics of Geo. P. Gifford.

Another firm who came this year was that of L. & J. Hart, successor to Geo. Bowman, 383 East Water.*

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements made this year was the grading of Fifth Street from Spring to Sycamore, Sycamore from Fifth to Seventh, Spring, from Fifth to Eighth, Third from Sycamore to Spring, on the west side, and grading Division from Jackson to Market, and Oneida from Jackson to Broadway, on the east side.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The election for circuit Judge, this year, August 7th, was a very

*This firm, the members of which are with us to-day, was not very successful in business, principally, I think, on account of not watching one of their clerks, by which neglect they lost nearly all their capital, or in other words, the clerk had the capital and they had the experience. Such is often the case when a merchant employs a clerk who plays billiards and other games as this one did.

hotly contested one, there being three candidates in the field, Alex. F. Randall, Levi Hubbell and Abram D. Smith. There were serious charges made against Mr. Smith in connection with the purchase of the "Purkey property," by which it was claimed that Solomon Juneau was defrauded out of his just rights. It was a bitter newspaper warfare, and resulted in the election of Hubbell.

BATH HOUSE.

There was a bath erected this year in the First ward, upon the lake shore, the first in the city, by E. Alba. It was quite a place for resort for several years, when it was abandoned on account of the coldness of the waters and a new one was erected at the dam.

A new saloon called the Climax, was opened this year on Main street (Broadway) just below Huron, a place that many of the the present Milwaukeans will doubtless remember. It was an incipient Marble Hall.

THE GRADING MANIA.

A correspondent of the *Wisconsin* complained bitterly, in an article in that paper, of September 13th, about the grading down of the bluff in the then First ward, (now the Seventh) in order to obtain earth with which to fill up the marsh in the Third ward, claiming that it was done solely for the purpose of giving the Democrats of that historic locality a job, at the expense of the property-holders, and wants to know if this work is going to go on, why in hell that hole on Wisconsin street above Jackson was not filled up.

Some people are never satisfied, and the probabilities are that this man would not have been if the hole was filled, he would then most likely wanted to know what in hell they filled it for. The same paper also complains about the wet weather, saying that so much rain had fallen as to cause the dirt in the streets to swell like an alderman.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the clothing establishments to start in 1848 yet in business was the present well-known house of David Adler & Sons. The house was founded by Solomon Adler, under the title of Steinhart* &

*Jacob Steinhart.

Adler, in 1848, which continued until 1852, when David Adler came and opened in the "Cross-keys," (the first story of which had been fitted up for stores,) Mr. A., being its first occupant. Here he remained until 1857, when he bought out Solomon and went into partnership with his brother Jacob,* which continued until 1859, when, Solomon re-purchased Jacob's interest and the firm was S. & D. Adler until 1870, when Solomon withdrew (going to New York City), and H. W. Mendel, now of Smith, Mendel & Co., became a partner, and the business was continued in the name of Adler, Mendel & Co., until 1878, when Mr. Mendel retired and a new partnership was formed under the firm name of D. Adler & Sons, which is the style of the firm to-day.

The business of this house is the manufacture and wholesaling of clothing, in which they have been very successful and have become very wealthy, their business extending all over the North West, including the Lake Superior country, and are among the few in their line whose good name has never been tarnished by any dishonest act in all the thirty five years they have been in business. Mr. Adler, who ranks among the best German citizens, is still active, although he has given up the management of the house mainly to his sons and is taking it easy in his autumnal years, but his pleasant face can be seen daily on our streets, where let us hope it will continue to be seen for years to come.

Among the improvements made this year was the erection of the block on the north west corner of East Water and Detroit streets, by D. Wells, Jr., the enlargement of the Lake House, E. B. Dickerman's new block, Nos. 348, 50 and 54 East Water, burnt in the fire of August 24th, 1854. Its first occupants were C. Wells, dry goods, Coles & Ross, clothing, and Hale & Chapman, books, (P. C. Hale and Silas Chapman.) Mr. Hale as stated in vol. 2, page 121, is now in the insurance business, Mr. Chapman is in the map business and is one of the most industrious men in the city, always to be found at his place of business and if he has not got rich in dollars and cents, which seems to be the only aim of life in our day, he is rich in his own self-

*Who also came in 1848, as clerk for Steinhart & Adler, and to whom Mr. Steinhart had sold his interest, I think in 1849 or 1850.

respect, as well as in that of his fellow citizens, and a good name, the wise man hath said is better than "gold or precious ointment."

He has always been a temperance man, and is true to his principles.

Mr. Chapman is well posted, and if he *would*, could tell of some things which have occurred in relation to the early history of our city that will now doubtless pass into oblivion, as he is very close-mouthed. He is a keen observer of men and their ways. His maps are the standard throughout the state, and will keep his memory green long after he shall have gone to the better land.

The firm of Coles & Ross, John E. Coles and Clark S. Ross, were for several years quite a popular house, as clothiers, as well as one of the largest in the city. They went to the wall, however, in the crash of 1857 with others and never re-opened. Mr. Ross, whom the reader has no doubt discovered was something of a politician, was of medium size, had very dark hair, small dark eyes, a sharp thin face and a sallow complexion, he walked slow and was usually in a study, particularly in the street; he was no talker and not at all aggressive. He married a daughter of the late Col. L. M. Gates and went to Australia, where he is still living. He was an Englishman.

Mr. Coles was of a different temperament. He was aggressive and kept things a booming. He was a short, stoutly built man and would succeed where where Mr. Ross would not. He went from here to California. I remember both these gentlemen well.

There were three brick stores erected this year on East Water street, two by the late Doctor Jas. Johnson and one by Richard Murphy. These stores were the present Nos. 307, 311 and 313. The two last were first occupied by Thompson Litell, as a wholesale grocery and the former by the owner as a liquor store. These stores (which at the time of their erection, were thought to be models of architectural beauty) are yet standing, 309 being occupied by Anson Bros., and 311 and 313, by Messrs. Smith & Chandler, as wholesale grocers.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In pursuance of a resolution of the board of supervisors, adopted May 10th, 1848, directing the clerk to cause to be published so much of the proceedings of the board

and the fiscal concerns of the county as he should deem of public interest. The following statement is submitted, to wit :

At the first meeting of the present board in May last, it was ascertained as per report of the committee on treasury, that the amount of county orders outstanding and which showed the indebtedness of the county at that time, on accounts audited and allowed by former boards, was :.....\$3781,60.

That there were also due the State of Wisconsin, on Territorial tax of '46, the sum of..... 1347,02

And to the several towns on delinquent town taxes collected by the county treasurer and not paid over, as follows :

To the town of Milwaukee,.....	\$531.01
“ “ Franklin,.....	382.90
“ “ Oak Creek,.....	288.04
“ “ Greenfield,.....	68 59
“ “ Lake,.....	33.81
“ “ Wauwatosa,.....	5.68
“ “ Granville,.....	3.77

Making the aggregate indebtedness of the county at that time..... \$6443.33

The accounts allowed by the present board, upon which orders have been issued, are as follows :

For the support of prisoners in the county jail from Feb. 13th. to Sept. 10th, 1848, \$335,88 less \$190, amount paid by county for State prisoners, and \$26,97 fines collected by sheriff.....	\$318.91
For services of assistant jailor from Oct. 1st, 1847, to Sept. 10, 1848....	203 75
For rewards for arresting prisoners escaped from county jail.....	100.00
For sheriff's fees from Feb. 13th, to Sept. 10th, 1848.....	288.29
For necessaries furnished jail and prisoners.....	147.86
For grates for jail windows.....	127.72
For expenses of coroner's inquests.....	192.88
For constable's fees.....	64.87
For fees of city marshal (including deputy).....	54.43
For repairing public buildings.....	50.68
For stationery and printing.....	181.53
For office rent and salary of police justice, Cross.....	172.36
For making index to several vol. of deeds and mortgages in Reg office	60.00
For fuel for jail, court house, &c.....	54.87
For illegal taxes.....	29.21
For salary of district attorney.....	366.66
For fees to clerk of circuit court.....	13.63
For part salary of clerk of the board of supervisors.....	34.18
For services of board of supervisors.....	452.68
For services of inspectors and clerks of elections.....	481.68
For canvassing election returns.....	6.00
For payment of Vermont Asylum for support of McGowen.....	100.00
For medical services with prisoners.....	27.00
For services of messenger to circuit court.....	7.50
For juror's fees.....	4.00
For witness's fees.....	4.31
For assisting clerk of court in drawing jurors.....	1.00

Aggregate indebtedness of county Sept. 23, 1848..... \$9989,33

The expenses of the county to accrue between Sept. 23, 1848, and the next annual session of the board of supervisors were estimated as follows :

For court expenses.....	3000.00
For supporting prisoners and sheriff's fees.....	1800.00
For incidental expenses.....	1000.00

Making the amount to be met by taxation or otherwise.....	\$15789.33

It was also ascertained as per report of the committee on the treasury, that the debts due the county of Milwaukee, are as follows, viz :

From the sureties of S. W. Dunbar, county collector for the year 1840, for the defalcation of said Dunbar.....	\$758.25
Interest to September 10th, '48.....	376.68

Total.....	\$1128.13½
From Silas Griffith, late county treasurer, as appears from the report of the committee on treasury, under date of Feb., 1848, and by subsequent credits in the account of present treasurer.....	2284.13
From the county of Waukesha, on joint account paid by Milwaukee county.....	100.90½
From Chas. E. Tuttle, former police justice, as per report of committee on police justice office, under date of Feb., 1848.....	116.78
From Daniel Wells, Jr., Joshua Hathaway, and others, on bond.....	500.00
On bond of Belange, Burriss, Curtis and Cole \$800—conditionally reduced to \$400, by resolution of the board of supervisors.....	400.00
For the sureties of Gray, on recognizance to appear at the Nov. term court —forfeited.....	700.00
From the collector of the town of Mukwonago, on taxes of 1845.....	20.33
From the collector of the town of Oconomowoc, on taxes of 1845.....	71.21
From city of Milwaukee on taxes of 1846.....	329.11
“ “ “ 1847.....	519.20

	\$5870.30
Balance against the county.....	\$9919.03

The committee on the treasury deeming it probable that only a part of the above \$5870.30 would be collected in time to meet the county indebtedness, recommended the raising of a tax equal to 55-100th of one per cent. on the aggregate amount of taxable property in the county, as reported by the committee on assessments and equalization, to wit : \$2,606,280.06—making a tax for county purposes of \$14,354, from which deduct 7 per cent. collectors' and treasurers' fees, leaves \$13,331.13,—a sum sufficient to redeem all the county orders outstanding on the 23d day of September, 1848, and to pay \$3,341.80 of the above estimated current expenses. It would then be necessary to collect only \$2,458.20 of the above \$5,870.30 due the county, to balance the above estimate account. The above tax for county purposes was deemed by the board an ample provision to meet all the demands which would be made on the county treasurer, previous to the next annual meeting of the board, and was ordered to be levied and collected.

The committee on assessments and equalization reported the amount of property in the county, upon which a state tax is based, to be \$1,601,682.56, which, at 4½ mills on the dollar, produces a state tax to be paid by the county, of \$7,207.57—and which, apportioned on the taxable property of the county, \$2,606,280.06

makes a tax equal to 27,654.100,000ths of one per cent. ; which was also ordered to be levied and collected, to pay the state tax due from the county.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES P. EVERTS,

Clerk of the board of supervisors, Milwaukee county.

Some politicians objected to Shuney as light house keeper :

For the Sentinel and Gazette:

Mr. Editor :—I perceive from the proceedings of the common council, published in the city papers, that a resolution was adopted by them recommending old Shuney, “to the favorable consideration of the President of the United States” for the appointment of light house keeper at this place. This struck me with astonishment. I immediately looked into the city charter to find some authority for this course of proceeding, and found nothing to warrant it. I have sought among the acts of congress in vain to find any law giving the common council board any interest in, or authority over the light house here, or its appointees. I cannot hear that the appointment of “Shuney” as light house keeper, was made an issue of the last charter election, and therefore can find neither precedent, warrant or justification for the act of the common council. If our city fathers can, of right, determine who shall be light house keeper, they can, also, for any reason to the contrary which I discover, determine who shall be appointed deputy collector of this port, register and receiver of the public lands, U. S. district attorney, &c. I deny their authority. I protest against any and all attempts on their part to dictate to the President, or to the people here on this subject. Let the shoemaker stick to his last. Let the common council attend to their own business and legislate upon matters within their legitimate and appropriate sphere. It is enough that they have once, in the matter of a municipal court bill, arrested, for a short period, just and necessary provision by the legislature for a due and speedy administration of the civil and criminal law in our county, and branded our merchants abroad with the character of dishonest debtors, without undertaking to think and decide for both people and President, who shall hold office amongst us.

VETO.

The annexed are the proceedings at the “Free Soil” convention, (a new political organization very popular just then,) held at the old court house, given as a part of the political history of the year and showing how much “bad tasting medicine” some of the old “stagers” were willing to swallow, if in so doing they could remain in office. By an old Milwaukeean, who knew the political status of most of the names in this, it will be read with interest.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a mass convention of the Free Soil party of Milwaukee county was held at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on Saturday, September 23d, 1848. A large number of delegates were in attendance, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. John E. Cameron as chairman, and Charles E. Jenkins as secretary.

Mr. Stark moved that a committee of one from each senate and assembly district in the county, be appointed by the chair, to select a delegate from each of said districts to attend the Free Soil congressional convention to be held at Mukwonago, on the 25th of September, and also a like number to attend at Madison on the 27th inst. The motion was adopted and the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee.

First ward, Chas. James ; Second ward, Byron Kilbourn ; Third ward, J. B. Allen ; Fourth and Fifth wards, J. G. Barr ; Granville, Wauwatosa and Milwaukee, Mr. Sheldon ; Lake and Greenfield, J. J. Mason ; Oak Creek and Franklin, Dr. Orton ; Eighteenth senate district, Mr. Newkirk ; Nineteenth senate district, Ernst Prieger.

The committee retired, and during their absence the convention listened to a brief but eloquent address from Mr. Richardson.

The committee returned and reported the following list of delegates to the several conventions :

STATE CONVENTION.

First ward, W. L. Calkins ; Second ward, A. Higley ; Third ward, J. D. Weston ; Fourth and Fifth wards, E. D. Holton ; Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, E. Underwood ; Lake and Greenfield, Daniel Patterson ; Oak Creek and Franklin, Dr. Orton ; Eighteenth senate district, I. Codding ; Nineteenth senate district, A. H. Bielfeld.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

First ward, H. S. Orton ; Second ward, Charles E. Jenkins ; Third ward, John Gale, Jr. ; Fourth and Fifth wards, J. E. Cameron ; Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, C. Clifford ; Lake and Greenfield, John J. Mason ; Oak Creek and Franklin, Dr. Jennings ; Eighteenth senate district, John G. Barr ; Nineteenth senate district, Ernst Prieger.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the delegates selected were instructed to procure alternates to attend said conventions, in case of their inability to fulfill their duties.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following county committee :

A. W. Stark, Daniel Patterson, Garret Vliet, F. A. Luning, R. H. Hotchkiss.

On motion the chair also appointed the following committee for the Eighteenth senate district :

Hubbell Loomis, Duncan C. Reed and E. D. Holton, and for the Nineteenth senate district, Charles E. Jenkins, Enoch Underwood and A. Henry Bielfeld.

Messrs. Booth, Orton and Kilbourn, were then severally called on, and addressed the convention in support of the glorious cause.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Barnburner and Volksfreund*.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN E. CAMERON, Chairman.
CHAS. E. JENKINS, Secretary.

The following were put in nomination by the convention :

Sheriff, Dr. E. B. Wolcott ; judge of probate, Dr. James Johnson ; district attorney, Harlow H. Orton ; clerk of the circuit court, Lansing Bonnell ; register of deeds, Eli Bates ; county clerk, Leonard Brown ; treasurer, Jacob Oberman ; coronor, J. J. Mason ; surveyor, Garrett Vliet.

Here is the Whig ticket :

Sheriff, Owen Aldrich ; district attorney, Peter Yates ; judge of probate, Thomas L. Ogden ; clerk of the court, Priam B. Hill ; register of deeds, J. B. Zander ; county clerk, George E. Watson ; treasurer, A. W. Hatch ; surveyor, W. S. Trowbridge ; coroner, Linus N. Dewey.

This was a mixture surely, but it will be seen that when the votes were counted the people's party, as usual, had drawn the "crow" and the democracy the "turkey."

The following were elected :

Judge of probate, James Holliday ; clerk of the court, Henry K. White ; sheriff, Egbert Moseley ; district attorney, A. R. R. Butler ; register of deeds, Jeremiah B. Zander ; clerk of board of supervisors, Charles Lorenzen ; county treasurer, A. S. Sanborn ; coroner, Levert Kellogg ; surveyor, Fred T. Schumacher ; congress, W. P. Lynde.

Election November 7.

LOWNSBERRY'S TRANSPARENCY.

There came to Milwaukee in 1848, a little weazen-faced chap, about 4 feet 6 inches in height, with arms of unusual length, broad shoulders, a large head (with very little in it however, that was valuable), large dark eyes, long dark-brown hair, inclining to curl, his "tout ensemble" being in fact peculiar, by the name of P. P. Lownsberry, who opened a new grocery and restaurant, at 119 East (now 317) in a small frame building then standing at that

number, which restaurant soon became a great resort for the boys for the purpose of playing "seven up" and other innocent games, in which "hot whisky punch" played a prominent part, as no doubt some yet living whom I could name can remember. Now it was the custom for all places of that kind to have some sign the peculiarity of which would attract attention, and the late John Lowther, who was quite an artist, was called in for consultation, who recommended a transparency* in which a goat should be the chief attraction, and was at once ordered to paint one which would be suitable for such a place as Mr. Lownsberry kept, which he did, and did it in such a way as to render it entirely unnecessary to consult a scientist, in order to ascertain its "gender." It had a beard that Lorenzo Dow might well have envied, and a pair of—well, never mind—if that was not a fully developed William goat then the writer never saw one. The first night it was illuminated it drew a full house, outside as well as in, among whom were several critics, who all pronounced it faultless, a little over-drawn perhaps, in some parts, but a William goat sure. Mr. Lownsberry could not understand why that sign should attract so much attention, but after its most prominent characteristics had been pointed out by a stock raiser who happened to be present, he saw the joke, set-em-up all round and closed his place for the night, after which he sent the following message to Mr. Lowther; "For heavens sake come down and paint the * * * off the goat, or the boys will kill me," which he did, charging him \$10 therefor. He left many years ago, but I often think, when passing the spot, of P. P. Lownsberry and his famous transparency.

F. L. Illsley, music, 27 Wisconsin Street. Mr. Illsley was a fine-looking man and a fine musician. He was the first organist of Plymouth Church and the leader of the choir for a few years. I believe he is dead.

CORRECTION.

In Vol. 2, page 287, History of Baptist Church, A. J. Mas
should be A. F. Mason.

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*This transparency consisted of an oblong frame, about 2x4 feet cover sheeting upon which the goat was painted, same as upon the buck beer the present day, which was suspended directly over the door, illumin^{teenth} candle placed inside, and could be seen two blocks away. lfeld.

TAXATION.

The rate of taxation for 1848 was as follows: 1st ward, 31 mills; 2d ward, 40 mills; 3d ward 26 mills; 4th ward 38½ mills; 5th ward, 31 mills.

Of the above 1 percent was for old debt in the (2d and 4th wards) made imperative by the charter until the debt was extinguished. Subtract this from the rate and the several wards are nearly on a par.

The following financial exhibit is inserted here as a part of this history for future reference.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT

OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

APRIL 1, 1884.

GENERAL CITY.

Amount of outstanding orders April 15th, 1847.....	\$1783.67
Amount paid for building engine houses.....	1718.26
“ “ Support of the poor.....	2691.90
“ “ Dredging the harbor.....	537.00
“ “ Harbor light.....	61.53
“ “ Support of fire department.....	276.96
“ “ Standard weights and measures.....	156.50
“ “ Rent of watch house, and salary of watchmen...	104.33
“ “ Printing and advertising.....	530.93
“ “ Election expenses.....	100.00
“ “ Binding, stationery, rent, fuel and lights.....	183.88
“ “ Building city hospital.....	625.56
“ “ Costs and fees.....	23.28
“ “ Mexican war and harbor and river convention...	50.06
“ “ Making and correcting tax list.....	167.50
“ “ Vaccination in 1846.....	338.25
“ “ Salary of physicians and board of health.....	394.38
“ “ City attorneys.....	547.00
“ “ Superintendent of almshouse.....	380 32
“ “ Harbor master.....	495.00
“ “ City clerk.....	477.00
“ “ Marshal.....	306.64
“ “ Grading on school lots.....	5.78
“ “ Deficit in school fund of last year.....	128.78
“ “ Treasurer’s commission on general taxes.....	210.14
	\$12294.65
Amount of orders and tax certificates in treasury April 15, 1847.....	\$143.77
Amount received for tavern, grocery and store license....	2452.03
“ “ Circus and theater license.....	95.00
“ “ Dog “.....	41.00
“ “ Dray “.....	45.00
“ “ Fine “.....	1.00

Amount of health, police and poor tax collected.....	7765.75	
“ “ advertising tax.....	107.30	
“ received from county for election expense.....	65.00	
		<u>10715.85</u>
Balance now due.....		\$1578.81
Add amount owing to Hunneman & Co., for engine and hose due December 30th, 1848.....		<u>1961.03</u>
Total of city indebtedness.....		\$3539.84

SCHOOL FUND,

Amount paid on orders of school commissioners.....		3101.50
“ “ Treasurer's commission.....		<u>63 15</u>
		\$3164.65
Cash on hand April 15th, 1847.....	\$453.07	
Orders “ “ “.....	31.86	
Amount of school tax of 1847 collected.....	3157.40	
“ “ deficit for 1846, supplied from general fund		<u>128.78</u>
		3771.11
Balance on hand.....		606.46

The following sums were also due and outstanding against the several wards :

First ward.....	\$387.86
Second ward.....	2013.50
(not including balance to old west ward debt.)	
Third ward.....	1002.77
Fourth ward.....	1142.28
(not including old ward debt)	
Fifth ward.....	2918.50

The *American Freeman* of November 29, 1848, has the following article from the pen of the then editor S. M. Booth :

This number closes the 4th volume of this paper. Its history, could we write it from the beginning, would be interesting. Of its birth and early progress, we know little ; with its condition during the last six months we are quite well acquainted. We understand that it was originally called the *Milwaukee Democrat*, that its name was changed while under the charge of C. C. Sholes, to the *American Freeman*. The first part of the name was again changed from *American* to *Wisconsin*, and now for reasons satisfactory to ourselves, and to our friends as far as we know, we shall permit it quietly to go out of existence, and supply its place with a new paper, whose name shall indicate the character, object and spirit of the party of which we shall endeavor to make it a true and faithful advocate. In closing this obituary of the *Freeman* we shall not attempt to eulogise its life. That it has committed errors, we have no doubt ; that it has accomplished good, we know. It was born in agitation, rocked in excitement, fed on the field of battle, dies triumphant. It began its course in adversity, and has outgrown all opposition, and closes its existence in prosperity. Indeed its prosperity is one cause of

its end. We therefore ask no friend to put on mourning for its death. In truth it can hardly be said to be dead, it is simply transformed or translated to a better field of usefulness. Without any regret, therefore, the *Wisconsin Freeman* bids you good bye, asking you to welcome the *Free Democrat*, which we promise shall be as good as we can make it.

S. M. BOOTH.

Sherman M. Booth was just the man to edit such a paper as the *American Freeman*, or its successor the *Free Democrat*. Possessed of a good legal mind, and a strong physical constitution, he was a perfect Hercules in a fight and never so happy as when he had a battle in prospect. Quick to see, prompt to act, he was a hard man to circumvent, and woe be to the "tenderfoot" (as the soft natured young men are called out west), who ventured to attack him in print. He would get such a scoring as would teach him better than to try that again. He was a power for many years in the editorial corps of Milwaukee.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

At a meeting of the common council held November 23d, Alderman A. Sweet offered a resolution that the city attorney be instructed to commence a suit against D. C. Bancroft, city clerk, for embezzlement of the city funds, which was done, and from a report made at the meeting held December 14th by Alderman Goodall it appears that they found about \$700 gone from the Order Books without receipts, of which about \$550 had been received by the individuals to whom they were issued, leaving about \$150 unlawfully abstracted and not accounted for. The finance committee reported a double issue to C. A. Tuttle, of \$200, one hundred of which were returned, making a total of \$250 missing.

They find due D. C. Bancroft on his salary, up to the day he left, assuming his salary to be \$600 per annum, \$146.16, leaving about \$100 deficit.

The sums ascertained as not received, are as follows :

R. Murphy, General City Fund,	\$23 60	
A. W. Hatch, for No. 1. Engine House,	50 00	
Wm. Arnold, 1st Ward General Fund,	25 00	
Joel Hood, General City	25 44	
		\$124,04
Order on double issue of C. A. Tuttle not redeemed,		100 00
An order for sundries furnished the city while Treasurer,		9 83
		<hr/>
		\$233 87

There were sundry amounts received for licenses and not paid over, which your committee are of the opinion only concerns D. C. Bancroft and the individuals who paid the several sums. All of which is respectfully submitted by your committee.

MORE GRADING.

Some inquisitive tax payers wants to know when the grading on Wisconsin Street is going to be finished :

For The Wisconsin.

Mr. Editor—As your useful daily is the source of much information, and as editor are expected to enlighten the people on all dark subjects, I hope you will inform that inquisitive individual (the people) upon the following subjects.

Why is the grading of Wisconsin Street lowered every year several times, some persons of very retentive memories may remember how many? The grade has after much engineering been fixed. The picks and shovels are again brought into requisition, carts put in motion, the newly graded and graveled streets are torn up again. Will you please inform us if the city dads are determined to bring Wisconsin Street to the level of Huron before they stop.

MANY PEOPLE.

We cannot answer our correspondent, but we know that the present system of grading is not only a nuisance, but is destroying the beauty of the city.

EDITOR.

That same problem is waiting for a solution yet. It beats the gem puzzle.

GRAND TAYLOR CELEBRATION, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1848.

The day was welcomed by a national salute at sunrise.

At noon a salute of 16 guns, one for each Taylor State in the Union, was fired.

At 7 o'clock in the evening a grand salute of one hundred guns was fired in honor of the People's Triumph.

The Procession—The different wards assembled at points designated by the ward marshals at half past 6 o'clock precisely. The several delegations, as soon as formed, were marched to the Rough and Ready quarters in East Water Street, which was the general rendezvous. The procession was there formed in order and moved through the following streets: Up East Water to Wisconsin; through Wisconsin, Jefferson, Mason, Van Buren and Oneida Streets to East Water, up East Water Street to the Red Bridge, across the

bridge, down Third and West Water to the Point, and thence back to the Rough and Ready headquarters, where the procession was dismissed.

It was requested of every Whig and every friend of Gen. Taylor that they illuminate their stores or dwellings, from 7 to 9 P. M., lighting up when the evening salute commenced. Bonfires were lighted at suitable points along the route of the procession.

The several military and fire companies of our city were invited to join in the celebration and had places assigned them in the procession.

A cordial invitation was extended to all our citizens, whether Whigs, Democrats or Free-Soilers, natives, or foreign born, to take part in doing honor to Gen. Taylor, the man of the people and the president of the people. Our fellow citizens from the neighboring towns were also cordially invited to come in and join in the celebration. The following gentlemen were elected as marshal and assistant marshals to take charge of the procession: Marshal, Rufus King. Assistants, First ward, David George; Second, W. Burke and E. Childs; Fourth, J. P. McGregor; Fifth, W. Kilham.

This was a grand affair.

Rochester House built this year by Edward Hasse, on the Southwest corner of Reed and Florida Streets. This house now stands on the northwest corner of Florida and Barclay, and is used by the "demi-monde."

John Corse died August 29, 1848. Mr. Corse came in 1836. He built the frame store on East Water, at what is now No. 380. He was an old man when he came. He was the father of Byron Corse of the town of Lake.

Mr. Corse was a man of large frame and must, when young, have been a hard one to handle. He was very rough in his manner. He had a florid complexion, auburn hair and blue eyes. He was a great hand to tell stories and fond of fun, and had no great respect for sacred things. I can see him now in memory and often think of him.

AFTER THEM.

Some one went for Alderman Sayers and Moses Kneeland this year

in the *Sentinel* of November 3d in no very complimentary terms, but it did not disturb Moses much, or Sayers either. They were too strongly entrenched to be driven out by a newspaper squib.

COUNCIL.

November 23d, orders for grading Main street, east side; 5th, 6th, and 7th on west side and Sycamore between 6th and 7th, and Lake Street from Hanover to South Water were also graded in part this year.

New England supper at United States Hotel December 22d, it being the 228th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims. Among those known to be present were Jas. H. Rogers,* D. Wells, Jr., Elisha Eldred,* Wm. A. Prentiss, Philetus C. Hale, D. A. J. Upham,* H. N. Wells,* J. K. Bartlett, Eli C. Kellogg,* E. D. Holton, Wm. Brown,* John P. Perkins,* John Bradford,* H. P. Peck,* E. S. Marsh,* C. Comstock, Royal Jennings,* Abram F. Clark, John Webb, S. O. Putnam,* Franklin Ripley, Jr.,* F. Wardner, and E. Hopkins. Those marked with a * have all passed away.

The following is a synopsis of the shipments of 1848:

ARRIVALS DURING THE SEASON OF 1848.

Steamboats,.....	498
Propellers,.....	248
Barques and brigs,.....	119
Schooners,.....	511
Total.....	1376
Population in 1847, Dec. 15,.....	14,061
Estimated present population,.....	18,000

The exports of Milwaukee, which we glean from the *Sentinel* & *Gazette* have been as follows:

Pork,.....	2,650 bbls.
Lead,.....	1,883,120 lbs.
Hides,.....	11,235
Ashes,.....	96,104 lbs.
Pails and Tubs,.....	2,100 doz.
Furs,.....	12,714 lbs.
Wool,.....	—
Copper,.....	25,039 lbs.
Broom Corn,.....	214 bales.
Pulverized Horn,.....	135 bbls.

A SPORTING REMINISCENCE.

While standing upon the bluff, a few days since, watching the de-

parture of the train for the north, and contemplating the wonderful changes wrought in this portion of the city since 1836, and more particularly those which have taken place within the last ten years, and contrasting its present appearance with what it was, when in place of the beautiful and costly dwellings that meet the eye in every direction, that whole region was covered with a forest of scrub and timber, the scrub a lair for the rabbit and his enemy, the lynx, and the timber filled with larger game. The spot was a common hunting ground for all the sportsmen in the town, prominent among whom was our distinguished fellow citizen, Dr. E. B. Wolcott, who has shot many a deer in what is now the First ward, from the back of old Gunpowder, (whom many of the old settlers can remember), after which he would attach the carcass to the old veteran's narrative with a piece of rope or bark (if no rope was at hand) and come dashing into town, in that novel way, with his prize.

It was a place where deer could be found almost any day up to 1840 and occasionally up to 1848, and many are the yarns that could be related, by the nimrods of those early times of their success with the rifle and shot gun, upon this classic spot. One of these stories, as an illustration of the wonderful powers of endurance that a wounded deer can exhibit, and which occurred in the winter of 1839, I will relate.

It happened that Luther Childs, now in California, Moses Donaldson, (now dead) and myself, were engaged that winter in cutting the timber from the quarter section of which Ferny-Brae is now a part, and in order to save time in going to and from our work we occupied an old log cabin built upon the land in 1835 as a claim shanty. Now Donaldson, who was a great, burly, gassy, lubberly, never-dowell as the Scots have it, was a great hunter, and of course took along his rifle, well knowing that the chances would be good for deer, as they came nightly to browse upon the tops of fallen timber, scattered over the ground where we were working; and so in fact it proved, for upon the fourth morning after we had commenced our labor, Mose took his rifle, and stole quietly up to the works just at daybreak, and was rewarded by the sight of a noble buck busily engaged in securing a breakfast. He was not long in putting an ounce bullet through his chest, which caused him to "light out" instantly,

leaving a bunch of hair and a stream of blood upon the snow, as a proof that he was badly wounded. Donaldson in great excitement came back to the cabin, related what had occurred, and could hardly be prevailed upon to wait for breakfast before going in pursuit of the wounded pachyderm. That over, we all started out, and after following the "spoor" for nearly a mile, we started him up from his bed in the snow, (which was nearly two feet in depth.) He at once made off at a pace that showed he was still game, and as he disappeared from view, like Father Watkin's old mare, he gave a parting shake with his tail which said plainly enough, "Farewell, Mose Donaldson, perhaps you've got me, and then, again, perhaps you havn't." He took down a ravine directly to the lake, into which he plunged and struck out boldly for Michigan. We watched him until he was out more than a mile, when he milled square round (as the whalemens call it) and headed for the shore, aiming for a clump of cedars that grew near the water's edge. Mose now thought he had a sure thing, and concealing himself behind the cedars, with rifle in hand, waited impatiently for the arrival of the "quarry." On came the poor victim, swimming rapidly. It was an exciting moment as he neared the shore. His large lustrous eyes were fixed steadily upon the cedars with a look that implied that he smelt danger there, and well he might. But whether he did or not, he came straight to the fatal spot, until within twenty feet of the shore, when his feet touched the bottom. Then he gathered himself for a leap on dry land. Bang! went the rifle, sending a bullet directly into his head, killing him instantly.

Did you get him? you ask.

Well, we d-i-d-n-'t. The force of the bullet, together with the fact of his discovering us at the moment of its delivery, caused him to give a backhanded somersault, turning completely over, and the wind being off land, he was out of reach before you could count six. In less than twenty minutes he was lost to view. To say that we felt cheap don't express it. As for Moses he fairly blubbered and watched the shore for days in hopes to get that deer, but he never did.

CURLING.

The following item concerning the origin and growth of this famous Scottish game in our city, was furnished by our well known citizen, John Dunlop :

A short time ago Mr. J. Williamson, of Portage, published in a paper of that village a history of curling in the state, in which the first games were set down as being played in Milwaukee, in 1847. This opening of the subject has brought about an overhauling of memories among old curlers, several of whom still reside in Milwaukee. The first game of curling had in this city and in the state, these gentlemen say, was in 1846. At that time a club was organized with the following members: James Murray, David Ferguson, John W. Dunlop, Robert Gunyon, Findlay' McFadyen, Archie McFadyen, Thomas Kinney and Alexander McFarland. Mr. James Murray was president of the club. Among others who joined in an occasional game were William Harper, Rainey, J. Williamson and Gilbert Owen. The games were played on the river at the foot of what is now Mason street. The first curling stones ever put on ice here, according to the same authorities, were a pair owned by John W. Dunlop and a pair belonging to Mr. James Murray. The other players were obliged to fall back on cast-iron. The club continued in existence until 1851, when a fire in a building where the curling stones were stored ruined them beyond redemption, and the bonny game suffered a lapse until 1854, at which time the present club was organized. Of the members of the old club Messrs. David Ferguson, John W. Dunlop, Robert Gunyon, and William Harper, still reside in the city, and, as stated by one of their number, are still able to play a game. Thomas Kinney is in Ireland, Findlay McFadyen is in Green Bay, Alexander McFarland is in Waukesha county, and Gilbert Owen resides in Portage. James Murray and Archie McFayden died many years ago, and Rainey lost his life on the plains in 1849.

As to its present status, as well as the honors it has won and the different medals awarded its members the Hon. John Johnston has furnished the following :

The Milwaukee curling club embraces one hundred members, comprising many of the most influential business and professional men in the city. It was organized in the office of William Young on

October 26, 1865. The four officers were: A. McLaren, president; William Young, vice president; James A. Bryden, secretary and treasurer; Hugh Hair and James A. Bryden, skips. The only members now in the club which belonged to it originally are William Young, James A. Bryden, John Johnston, J. W. Dunlop and P. McGeoch, five in all. The club has won trophies on many a hotly contested field, both in Canada and the United States, and its members point with pride to no fewer than fourteen gold and silver medals as rewards of their skill and prowess.

CHAPTER III.

1849.

Opening address—Improvements—Austin's Block—Political—Hotels—Fire—Mr. Hawkins, memorial sketch of—Marshal & Illsley, Sketch—Miscellaneous—John Roberts, Sketch—Henry S. Burton—J. S. Fillmore—Hiram Mabbitt—Hotel Changes—F. Willmanns, Sketch—Political—Reports—J. E. Cameron—Complaints—Geo. Dyer, Sketch of—Hiram R. Bond—Improvements—Temperance Meeting—Fire Department—Thos. Shea, Sketch—do. H. H. West—Census—Dr. James Johnson—Letter—Bridge—School Board—J. E. McClure—H. N. Hempsted—Manufactures—T. Litell—Cholera—Indian Names—Repudiation—Election—Attempt to Divide the First Ward—J. Van Buren, Sketch of—do. John D. Gardner—Financial Shipments—High Proof Whisky—Hunting Deserters—Geo. R. Dyer—Alfred Orrendorff—John Corbin.

Milwaukee at the close of 1848 had, as has already been seen, become a very respectable and enterprising city, and as they say in our day when speaking of the prosperity of a town, things were booming. The past year had, as a whole been prosperous. A large number of new buildings had been erected, streets graded, side-walks made, and aside from the usual number of chronic grumblers, with which every new city that is trying to go ahead, is cursed, no one had any cause of complaint.

True, the attempt to construct the Lake Bluff Park, as well as the widening of Spring Street, had been defeated, yet we were not left destitute, we still had the common council, which was something. And although "ethnologically"* speaking they were not a thing of beauty; yet they afforded the citizens plenty of amusement during the winter months, (one session counting same as an old time horse race on the river.) Our population had now increased to 18,000, an increase of 4,000 since 1847.

We had 300,000 bushels wheat in store at the close of navigation.

*This is a Greek word and means diversity of species, and we had that, and had it bad.

Our shipments as has been seen in the previous chapter, had been large and except with the politicians, who like the troubled sea are never at rest, all was lovely. The changes among the mercantile community were few, most of them remaining in their old quarters. The fall of 1848 had been quite mild, the first snow falling on the 23d of November, the river remaining open until the 30th, when the winter set in in earnest, and from then until after the holidays the time was mostly given to amusements such as firemen's balls, New England suppers, concerts, negro minstrel performances, a species of amusement then just coming into notoriety, and of which Milwaukee had her full share for the next ten years, and even up to this day. But with the advent of the new year, the people settled down to business again. The politicians hied them to Madison to lobby for some pet scheme and thus the winter passed away.

IMPROVEMENTS.

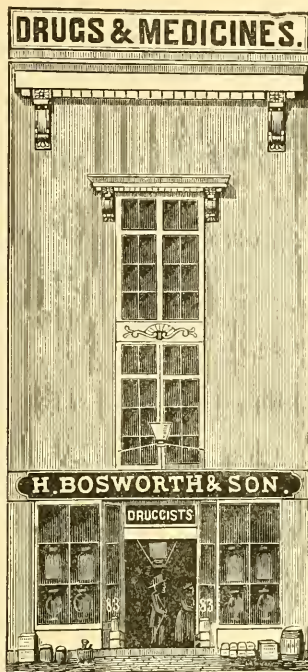
As an illustration of what was considered a first class store in 1849, I will give a synopsis of an article from the pen of Rufus King in the *Weekly Sentinel* of February 7th upon the construction of the block yet standing upon the southwest corner of East Water and Detroit Streets and known as Nos. 283, 285, 287, 289 and 291 East Water Street, a mere shanty to-day, when compared with some of the mammoth stores, which article after giving Jas. B. Martin's new block (The Arcade*) a puff, proceeds as follows:

Mr. Geo. F. Austin has just closed a contract for the erection of five stores on the southwest corner of East Water and Detroit streets, which in the way of superior construction, material used, and architectural arrangements, will be equal to anything in the western country. This block is to be four stories in height (it is but three) the main building 60x100. The plan, as already drawn, displays much art and skill in design.

There are to be five large windows extending from the floor of the second story to the floor of the the fourth story, glass 12x14. The front and rear walls are to be supported by iron column with an iron balcony† projecting in the front of each opening in the second and third stories. The corner store will be 34 feet wide, having two openings, the other three are 19 feet wide in front and rear. The out-

*Now 369 and 371 East Water street.

†These, I think, were never put in, they certainly are not there now, neither do I think the long windows as shown in the cut were ever put in. They were probably put in the plan only, as they certainly are not there now.



side appearance of the building cannot fail to be imposing, as it is to be decorated with sculpture of the finest order (this was never put on) in various places, while the internal decorations are alike calculated for the comfort and convenience of those who may occupy them. The carpenter work is to be done by Messrs. Shadbolt & Spaulding, (John Shadbolt, now of Shadbolt & Boyd, and the late James D. Spaulding). The mason work was by Frank Charnley.* We also understand that Mr. Ed. D. Baker will put up two stores adjoining on the south, Nos. 279 and 281, the coming season.†

Such is a brief sketch of these famous stores, that a Milwaukeean of to-day would not consider worth pulling down. They have had their day, as well as their history; have earned a large amount of

*Francis Charnley was a very prominent master builder. He built the present courthouse. This was his last work in Milwaukee. He left for Chicago in 1875, returned again in 1878 and went into the hardware business on Grand avenue, in the present library building. He was a native of England and a wide-awake, energetic man. In person he was short and stout, had a florid complexion, large features, and was very impulsive. He died at Milwaukee June 30, 1881, and was buried in Forest Home.

†Mr. Baker, however only built 279, 281 was built by the late Richard G. Owens.

money for their owners, past and present, and are all occupied now. They were, when built, to that corner what the Mack block is today to its corner, and fully confirm the old adage, "that Rome was not built in a day," and they will pass into history as the model stores of their time.

POLITICAL.

There was a public meeting held at the courthouse February 1, to discuss the proposed amendments to the first city charter, for it is a fact that no sooner had the city commenced working under it, than the politicians commenced to tinker it. One of the amendments which they were in for was the removal of all limit to taxation, just what the solons (heaven save the mark) of the present day want. "No restriction" is their motto.* This question was discussed by Messrs. Kilbourn, Greulich, Huebschmann and Alanson Sweet, in the affirmative, and Parcellett Potter, Dr. L. W. Weeks and Leonard Kennedy, against.

At the same meeting Mr. Tweedy presented the draft of a bill for the city to loan \$100,000, to be increased to \$250,000 if wanted, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Waukesha, or to any railroad which would connect us with the Mississippi river, which was adopted. This may, perhaps, be considered as the first real step taken by the city in aid of the enterprise.

THE MEETING AT THE COURT HOUSE.

The meeting at the court house on Tuesday evening was, by the pressure of events, after a partial discussion of the proposed amendment of the city charter, turned into a railroad meeting. Although not present at the earlier part of the evening, we were in time to hear some very sensible remarks from Mr. Tweedy, Dr. Weeks, and others, upon the absolute necessity that lies upon Milwaukee to arouse from her apathy, and make strenuous exertions to secure the trade of the interior. But one sentiment was expressed on this subject, and the spirit and enthusiasm with which the proposition, that the city should lend her credit to the railroad from here to the Mississippi, was received, gave good assurance that our citizens are awake on the subject. A committee consisting of Messrs. Tweedy,

*By this it would appear that the project of the present board is not a new, but an old idea revived. But, whether new or old, it is to be hoped that the good sense of the people will never let it become a law, for if they do, the city will be bankrupt inside of five years. Milwaukee wants no "Boss Tweed" to ever get his deadly grip on her finances.

Kilbourn, Jas. Kneeland, Weeks and Mitchell, was appointed, with directions to digest a plan to enable the city to lend her credit to an amount not less than one, nor more than three hundred thousand dollars, and to report the same, in the shape of a law, at a meeting to be held in the court house, on Saturday evening next. The character of the committee is such as to guarantee a judicious and well matured report, and all interested in the welfare of our city should be present at the adjourned meeting.

“There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows, and in miseries.
On such a full sea are we now afloat ;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.”

That tide invites us *now*, and if we neglect to take advantage of it, there is great danger that we shall be left a hulk on the strand.

The bill authorizing the construction of the Milwaukee and Waukesha railroad, now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, was passed at Madison February 27, 1847. The survey was commenced June 7, the same year, by Benjamin H. Edgerton and John B. Vliet. The annexed is the first official notice of the issuing of stock :

MILWAUKEE & WAUKESHA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stockholders in this company are hereby informed that the certificates of stock are now ready for delivery, and may be had by applying to the secretary at the office of the company in Holton's block.

B. H. EDGERTON, Secretary.

Milwaukee, December 28, 1849.

The same paper also contained an elaborate article about James H. Rogers contemplated hotel, (spoken of in previous chapter) on the northeast corner of Wisconsin and East Water streets.

This building was to be 120 feet square, of brick, five stories in height, exclusive of the basement and attic. The bar-room sixty feet on Wisconsin and fifty on East Water street, was to have been in the basement, together with the bath rooms and barber shop. There were to have been three stores on the Wisconsin street front, and six on East Water. The front entrance on Wisconsin street was thirty-four feet in width, from which a circular stairway ascended to the attic. In front of this entrance was a portico with columns twenty-seven feet high and heavily ornamented. The Water

street entrance was six feet wide, with a private staircase on the alley. The dining room, to be 65x35 and twelve feet in height, was on the second floor, also the ladies' and gents' parlors, reading room and general office. Ladies' dormitory and bath room on third floor. It was to contain 327 rooms, heated by a furnace. There was also a balcony extending around the entire building.

This article is inserted here to show the present Milwaukeeans what a hotel was in contemplation in 1849, and, as can be seen, it would have been a very imposing structure, and had it been built, would have been a good investment for its owners. Geo. W. Mygatt was the architect.

This gentleman, so prominent as an architect and building superintendent during the infancy of our city, finally had the softening of the brain and died at Cornwall Bridge, Conn., where he had gone to reside.

But no old settler could ever forget his pleasant face, or well known form, neither will the work of his hands, in the form of buildings, fail to be found in Milwaukee for years to come. He was a kind-hearted, genial and generous man, too much so for his own good. Peace to his memory. Mr. Mygatt was a half brother to David P. Hall and Mrs. Robert Menzies.

The *Milwaukee Sentinel* gave the following notice :

DEATH OF GEORGE W. MYGATT.

A private dispatch received here yesterday from Cornwall Bridge, Conn., announces the death of George W. Mygatt, one of Milwaukee's oldest residents, and the pioneer architect of this city. Mr. Mygatt started in business here when Milwaukee was but a village, and carried on a very successful business until a few years ago, when he retired on account of age and poor health. He designed Plymouth church, which for years was the grandest church building in the city, and also prepared the plans for several other large stores and residences. He was a member of Milwaukee Lodge No. 2, Order of Odd Fellows, which will take charge of the remains on their arrival here, and arrange for the funeral. The body will be interred at Forest Home Cemetery.

GREAT FIRE.

This May 17th, southwest corner of East Water and Mason Streets, which destroyed every building on the west side of East Water Street from Mason (south) to what is now number 409 East Water. The annexed is the account of this fire :

GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

FROM THIRTY TO FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning last, the alarm of fire ran through the city, and by sunrise from thirty to forty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. The fire began in the steam planing and stave factory of Wm. Hawkins, on East Water Street, it then communicated speedily to Davis & More's stage barn, and S. B. Davis's livery stable, all of which were nearly consumed before the engine arrived. The wind blew strong from the northeast, and when we reached our office the sparks and cinders were flying over the building briskly. The wind soon changed more to the north, and blew down the river. Nearly thirty buildings were consumed before the fire was arrested. The *Sentinel* office, though in a fire-proof building, was in great danger, and plenty of persons were green enough to urge their services in breaking up the printing office and knocking the type into *pi*, but Mr. Fuller, the business partner, turned the key on the crowd, and coolly told the outsiders that the first one who entered the office to carry off anything, would be treated to a little "special jesse"—and his firmness saved the loss of hundreds of dollars. The two buildings next north of the *Sentinel* office, were saved, though completely gutted.

The fire department were very active and efficient, and did itself great credit. There was much pilfering during the removal of the goods. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire in the building where it originated for some days. The mayor has offered a reward of \$500 for the detection of the incendiary.

The names of the losers are nearly as follows :

William Hawkins, planing and stave factory. Loss between \$4,000 and \$5,000—no insurance.

John Lassell's chair factory. Loss \$600—no insurance ; he loses everything.

William A. Prentiss, three buildings. Loss about 1,000—no insurance.

Davis & More, stage barn, blacksmith and waggon shops, several stages coaches, 12 stage waggons, and a number of stage sleighs, together with 4,000 bushels of oats. Loss about \$6,000—no insurance.

S. B. Davis, livery stable. Horses and most of his carriages saved. Insured for \$4,000, which fully covers the loss.

Owen Van Dyke, building and gun-shop. Stock mostly saved—no insurance.

Casper Mier, saloon and billiard room. Loss small—insured.

A. H. Bielfeld, building partially burned—fully insured.

A. McFadyen, small building—insurance 200, which nearly covers the loss.

H. Luther, three small buildings.

Empire saloon, estate of M. Cawker*, deceased. Loss about 1,500—insurance 300.

*Matthew Calker died the 28th of February 1849, but his estate owned the building.

Mr. Butow, merchant tailor, small building.

E. D. Baker, grocery store—insured for 4,000.

A. Young, boot and shoe store, goods mostly saved. Loss not known.

G. J. Fowler, large building—insurance 1,500.

Mr. Delliker's grocery store.

Mr. Betz, leather store, goods mostly saved. Loss not known.

George Dyer, saddler and harness maker, goods saved. Loss small—insurance.

George Metcalf, meat market. Loss from 200 to 400—fully insured.

E. Hathaway, three small buildings. Loss about 700.

Mr. Gillespie, grocery store, goods principally saved. Loss not known.

Edwin Palmer, carpenter's tools. Loss 200.

As an illustration of how some people will become excited at a fire I would state that when it appeared probable that Mr. Dyer's store was likely to burn, the goods all or mostly all, having been removed, the late John La Point seized an ax, rushed into the building and commenced cutting down one of the center pillars, three of which run through the center of the store, as a support to the second story, and who, when asked by A. J. Langworthy in the usual classic language in vogue among the firemen when at a fire, "What in hell he was about," replied, "O, this store is going to burn! this store is going to burn!" He was quickly ejected by Andrew J, a la stogy and that foolishness stopped.

The whole loss at this fire was \$30,000, insured in the *Ætna*, *Columbus*, of *Ohio*, *Hartford*, *Wisconsin Fire and Marine*, *Merchants' Mutual* and the *Equitable*.

The supposed cause of the fire was incendiarism, for the detection of which a reward of \$500 was offered by the city. It also resulted in the following circular being issued by the chief engineer of the fire department:

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of the chief engineer and assistants of the fire department, and officers of the several fire companies, held at the council room on Friday, May 18, 1849, A. J. Langworthy, chief engineer, was appointed chairman, and G. N. Cushman, secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in case of all fires the engine to remain after the fire, shall be taken in rotation, commencing with No. 1.

Resolved, That the first engine to a fire take suction, the second take her butt, and so on as far as it is necessary to form a line.

Resolved, That we request the common council to make all streets and alleys running to the river, easy and accessible for the fire engines.

Resolved, That the officers of the several fire companies in this city, do at all times and in all cases, when at a fire, obey the orders of the chief engineer or his assistants, with promptness, without regard to circumstances, and therefore let the responsibility rest entirely on those officers whether the fire is managed right or wrong.

Resolved, That the ordinances for the prevention and extinguishing of fires, be read at the monthly meetings of all the fire companies.

Resolved, That the chief engineer be instructed to request the common council to disband hook and ladder company No. 1, and ask of them to furnish a building and the necessary implements for a new company.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in both the English and German papers of this city.

A. J. LANGWORTHY, Chairman.

G. N. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

FIVE HUNDRED REWARD.

Officers of the police—Whereas from circumstances and evidence entitled to credit, I am satisfied that the late extensive and disastrous fire in this city was the work of one or more incendiaries—now therefore, by virtue of the authority given me in the premises, by the common council, for and in the name and behalf of the city of Milwaukee, I offer a reward of five hundred dollars to any police officer or other person or persons who shall arrest or furnish evidence that may lead to the arrest and conviction of one or more of said criminals; and I hereby enjoin upon all the public officers in this city, activity and vigilance in the premises.

Given under my hand at Milwaukee, this 18th day of May A. D. 1849.

D. A. J. UPHAM, Mayor.

This factory of Mr. Hawkins' was situated on the west side of Front Street, between Mason and Oneida Streets, on lot 11, block 1, in the present Seventh ward; it was rebuilt by Mr. Hawkins, who occupied it for a short time, when it was sold to Messrs. F. Y. and C. H. Horning, by whom it was used as a planing mill below, and as a sash, door and blind factory above, the writer being an employee there in 1853-4, after which it was converted into a flour and feed mill, by F. Y. Horning, who occupied it as such until purchased (in 1866, I believe) by Mr. Adolph Meinecke, who converted it into a factory for the manufacture of willow ware, and for which purpose it is occupied to-day. And notwithstanding his subsequent purchase of the adjoining lots and the erection of the present mam-

moth structure, he has, as he stated to the writer February 27, 1884, religiously preserved the old mill, neither could he be induced for any amount of money to demolish it. Such in brief, is the history of this pioneer mill.

The statement in the *Sentinel* of February 12, 1884, in an obituary notice of Mr. Hawkins, that this factory stood at number 90 Wisconsin, where Alcott's drug store now stands, is incorrect. There was never a factory of any description on Wisconsin Street. Mr. Hawkins had a sale-room for cabinet furniture, for that was his trade, at what is now 82 Wisconsin, but no factory. That as just stated, was at the foot of Mason Street.

CORRECTION.

I find it stated in the history of Milwaukee issued by the Western Historical & Publishing Company, of Chicago, in 1881, page 1,512, when sketching Mr. Meinecke; that this mill was pulled down by that gentleman. This is incorrect; it is standing yet and is likely to for many years to come unless destroyed by fire.

BIOGRAPHICAL ET MEMORIUM.

William Hawkins was in many respects a remarkable man. He came to Milwaukee in 1840, from Chepackit, Rhode Island, and at once commenced to build up a business. His industry was proverbial, he was never known to be idle. He was a first class mechanic, but his inventive genius was his greatest gift. He belonged to that class of men who are always inventing some new machinery, but out of which, if it proves valuable, others almost invariably reap the benefits. He would shake the bush, while others, far below him in mental ability, would catch the birds. But for this he cared very little, it never appeared to trouble him. The credit of being the inventor of some wonderful piece of mechanism, even if he made nothing out of it, was glory enough for him, and gave him abundant satisfaction. He was always cheerful, and enjoyed life as he went along, took the world as it was and made the most of it. There was just enough of the "Daniel Boone" spirit in him to make him restless, consequently, California took him away to begin the world anew. He returned here again, however, in 1863, with the intention of remaining, but the death of Mrs. Hawkins, shortly

after, caused him to change his mind again, and in 1869 he returned to San Francisco, California, where he died February 11, 1884, aged 70, and from where, in accordance with his wish, his remains were returned to Milwaukee and laid away to their final rest by the side of his wife in our beautiful Forest Home.

Mr. Hawkins was of medium size, and possessed the compact and wiry frame of the New England type. He had a large head, a fine face, a clear blue eye and an unusually nervous temperament. He had a clear ringing voice, spoke very deliberately and with an enunciation uncommonly clear. He was not much of a talker, however, but an unceasing thinker, a good friend, an honest man, a worthy citizen, and will live in memory until the last one of the pioneer band to which he belonged shall have been called to join him on the other side of the river. He leaves four daughters and three sons. The former are Mrs. C. L. Clason and Mrs. Geo. R. Ledyard, of this city; Mrs. Thomas H. McElroy, Chicago; Mrs. A. B. Clason, Beaver Dam. Two sons were with him in San Francisco, and the third is George W. Hawkins, of Albion, Michigan. Among the floral offerings was a design in lilies, with the word "Father" written in flowers. He was born in 1814.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Marshall & Illsley (Samuel Marshall and Charles F. Illsley,) opened a saving bank in the old United States block, No. 144, old number, new No. 342, in September this year. These gentlemen, who are yet in business and who as bankers have been so successful, came, as did nearly all the early business men of Milwaukee, for the first ten years of its existence, from the eastern states—Mr. Marshall from Philadelphia, in 1846, and Mr. Illsley from Boston in 1847, landing here February 22. His first employment was in Alex Mitchell's bank, where he remained until September, 1849, when a partnership was formed with Mr. Marshall, who, up to this time, had been doing a brokerage business in the United States block, with Wm. J. Bell, (afterwards McCrea & Bell,*) for the purpose of doing a general banking business, their banking office being located at what is now

* Messrs Marshall & Bell dissolved April 17, after which Mr. M. was alone until September.

342 East Water street. It was also known as a savings bank. Here they remained until 1853, growing in wealth and in the confidence of the community, when their business had grown to such an extent as to necessitate their seeking new quarters, which they secured in the Furlong block, southwest corner of East Water and Huron streets, where they remained until 1872, when they purchased the old J. R. Treat building,* on the southeast corner of East Water and Huron streets, fitted it up, into which they removed, and where they have remained until the present time.

This house made a famous record during all these years, and up to the organization of the national banking system, when the western banks were falling around them like leaves, the house of Marshall & Illsley never failed to pay, neither to my knowledge has its financial soundness ever been questioned, in the thirty-three years it has been doing business in Milwaukee, and with the exception of Mr. Mitchell, this is the only one in the state, that has passed unscathed through every financial crash from 1849, to the present. As business men they are sharp and keen, quick to see, and prompt to act; two qualifications *without which* a banker would never succeed.

In person Mr. Marshall is tall, straight as an arrow, he has a keen, expressive eye, that while conversing with you is at the same time taking notes. He is always courteous, dignified and gentlemanly, and like S. S. Daggett or John H. Van Dyke, never allowing any one to get too intimate with himself or his affairs. In religious faith he is a Quaker, and possesses the same kind and gentle spirit for which that worthy religious sect are so noted, and if he can say no good of his neighbor, will say no evil. He is a Republican, but takes no part in politics. He walks with a very elastic step when on the street, a place where he is seldom seen, except when coming from or going to the bank, and although apparently absorbed in thought,

* This building had been previously occupied by Messrs McCrea & Bell, (Augustus L. McCrea and Wm. J. Bell,) as the Exchange Bank. Then Spink and Armstrong, (James L. Spink & John Armstrong,) as the Milwaukee County Bank, and by Messrs. M. B. Medbery, Jacob A. Hoover, John S. Harris, and others, as stockholders and directors of the Marine Bank. Of these Mr. Spink is in Minneapolis, Mr. Armstrong is in New York City, Mr. Harris is at present surveyor general of Montana. Of the whereabouts of Messrs. McCrea and Bell I have no knowledge. The others have crossed the dark river except it may be Mr. Hoover, who, when last heard from, was keeping a saloon in California, and was a complete wreck.

never fails to see all that is going on around him, or greet all whom he may meet with whom he is acquainted, with a word, or a nod of recognition. He dislikes all manners of pomp, show or excitement, is a good judge of character, always estimates a man for what he is, and not for what he appears to be, neither is he often deceived. Mr. Marshall is very domestic, and except when at his place of business will (when in the city) always be found at home. He is also very fond of books, is a great reader, and keeps well posted up in all the scientific discoveries of the day. Such are some of the personal characteristics of Samuel Marshall, one of Milwaukee's *solid men*.

Mr. Illsley is of a different make. In person he is of medium size and very muscular, he has a large head, a high forehead, a clear lustrous eye, which fairly sparkles at times when in a pleasant mood, (which he generally is) and a mouth indicating a strong will with the courage to back it. He walks with a quick nervous stride, *is nervous*, much more so than Mr. Marshall, and if he wants a thing, he wants it bad, and if it chance to be a matter of business, will not rest until it is completed, no matter whether it be in his favor or against him, he wants it settled all the same. He understands all the "minutiæ" of the banking business, knows the value as well as the power of money and how to use it as well as Mr. Marshall. *He too* looks you squarely in the face when talking business, but in conversation does not. He speaks quick and emphatic, and can say *no* if necessary, keeps his word always, and expects others to do the same. He is a very strong Republican, and unlike Mr. Marshall in this respect, does take an interest, as well as a part, (occasionally) in public affairs. He too is a good judge of character, reads a man quick, and is not easily deceived, but *if once* deceived, is not very likely to trust that party again. He is fond of books, music and the fine arts, but is not as great a reader as Mr. Marshall, his fondness for the society of a few chosen, long life personal friends, causing him often to spend an evening away from home, and to these few friends he is true. His morals are faultless, and his life comes as near the "golden rule" as it is possible for a banker to walk and make money. He has reached a plane socially and financially, that few men, compared with the great

mass who start at the foot of the ladder ever succeed in reaching. Such is Charles F. Illsley.

Among the new firms this year was that of Wardner & Williams stone ware. J. Betz also opened a leather store at 407, East Water street. The following notice was given in the papers :

STONE WARE FACTORY.

The establishment of Messrs. Wardner & Williams, in the fourth ward, is turning off stone ware of the first quality, to the extent of their capacity for manufacturing. The building is 90x20 feet, with a wing adjoining, and business office in front. They have for some time past, sold about \$600 of ware a month—the market almost entirely in the city, and country west of us. They use about three hundred tons of clay in a year, which is brought from Ohio, and also about nine cords of wood per week. Four journeymen and three common hands are employed—all busy—and more will soon be constantly occupied, as the demand is daily increasing.

CITY HOTEL.

This year also witnessed the enlargement of the City Hotel, after which it was leased to Messrs. Dickson and Skinner.

A new store was also opened in No. 2, Walker block, South Water street, by I. Harmond & Co. They remained, however, only a short time. They came from Chicago. Their advertisement would have answered for the largest wholesale store in the city to-day.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among those who came in 1849 who have become noted as successful master builders and stone and brick masons, was John Roberts from Manchester, England. Mr. Roberts worked as a journeyman for two years after his arrival, when he commenced for himself, and from that time until the present has been very successful, and has superintended the erection of a large number of buildings, his crowning work being Hon. Alex Mitchell's famous bank and the Chamber of Commerce building, neither is it probable that anything superior to them will be erected in Milwaukee for many years to come, if ever. He is a splendid mechanic and possesses the happy faculty of working men, with profit to them as well as himself, and is at present superintending the construction of the magnificent block now in the process of erection on the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets, by Hon. C. L. Colby, for the use of

the Wisconsin Central railroad, which, when complete, will be an ornament to the city.

This block will probably be Mr. Roberts' last contract as he has now reached the autumn of life; has become very wealthy and will surrender the chieftainship (so to speak) to his son, who bids fair to equal his father in his profession, and will, if he lives, be one of Milwaukee's prominent contractors and master builders, in the coming years. Mr. Roberts is very unassuming in manners and very reticent, makes few new acquaintances, but stands by the old. In person he is medium in height, stoutly built, has auburn hair, blue eyes, clear cut features, a florid complexion, speaks short, and with a slight English accent. He walks with an easy swinging step, his arms held a little out from his body, with the palms of his hands turned forward; a peculiarity seldom seen, his head, at the same time, held a little to one side (the right.) He is very domestic and in every respect as to morals, a model man. May he yet live many years to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

Henry S. Burton, was at No. 7 Spring Street, this year (Holton's block) with a stock of groceries and leather findings, soap and candles.* This gentleman was when living, one of Milwaukee's most respected citizens and business men. He was a large and powerful built man, the picture of health, strictly temperate, never tasting anything stronger than coffee. But notwithstanding this he had the most florid complexion of any man in the city, so highly colored in fact, as to lead a stranger to set him down at first sight as a regular bummer. It is related of him that while on his way to New York on the old steamer Illinois, way back in the fifties, that some one who was fond of the cup that inebriates, spotted him for a boon companion and at once invited him up to the bar to wood up, which invitation was, of course, refused. The invitation was repeated, however, several times before reaching Buffalo, and each time refused, but as they were about to enter Buffalo, the young bummer, who had, of course, supposed Mr. Burton had simply been playing off, and drinking on the sly, approached him with a "say!

*Mr. Burton had a soap and candle factory in Chestnut Street, burnt April 21, 1849. He was also the founder of the present factory of B. J. Johnson on West Water Street.

old fellow, you have played this dodge long enough, and as we are soon to part, come and take a farewell glass with me." And received the same reply, "no sir, I never drink." At this, the astonished young bummer gazed at Mr. Burton for a moment in silence, after which, with a look of disgust upon his face at what he no doubt considered was a big lie, (at the same time pointing to Mr. Burton's face,) he blurted out. "n-e-ve-r-d-r-i-n-k. Then d—— you take in your sign."

Mr. Burton often used to relate that incident when any one referred to his face. He died of erysipelas, July 23, 1863.

Daily Wisconsin's first issue January 1, 1849.

A new grocery was also opened at 405 East Water, by John S. Fillmore.

Mr. Fillmore came to our city in 1843, from Buffalo, New York, and was for many years prominent as a fireman, real estate agent and grocer, but more particularly in connection with the *Sentinel*, which, as stated in vol. 2, page 124, he purchased of Jason Downer, in 1845, for Gen. Rufus King and himself, and with which he was connected as business manager for several years. He was probably as good a man to manage boys as we ever had. He had fair business abilities, but was too fond of changing about, and finally went to Denver, where he was P. M., and agent for the American express, and where he accumulated a handsome fortune. I believe he died in Denver.

FOUNDRY.

Messrs. Turton & Sercomb, Thomas Turton and John Sercomb, were at 298 and 300 West Water street this year. Both of these gentlemen died several years ago. They were English.

A FREE CONCERT.

Great complaint was made this year about the frogs in the pond at the court house square. The little "batrachians" disturbed the neighbors. "Too bad, wasn't it."

GREAT FIRE.

A fire broke out at 171 East Water street, (now 369) Friday 20th, which consumed that and Nos. 367, 371 and 373. Among those burnt out, were James F. Smith at 171, grocery; Alba Kimball, 167,

and Townsend & Kane, Edwin Townsend and Philander Kane, 169, commission; and Hiram Mabbitt,* at 173, general merchandise. This district was all re-built again by James B. Martin, Abram F. Clark and Mrs. Canfield, who own the ground; that erected by Mr. Martin being the Arcade, and which his heirs own to-day.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Henry Freeman, successor to William Pierce, (who died of cholera) United States Block. Mr. Freeman is yet living in Milwaukee.

St. Charles saloon, opened by D. Curran, on the south west corner of Wisconsin and Main street, (Broadway) great resort for the boys.†

OFF FOR CALIFORNIA.

There was a great amount of emigration from Milwaukee, Port Washington, Racine, and other places, this year for California. The gold fever was at its height, and the streets were filled for days at a time with the teams, all ready, or getting ready, to cross the plains for this land of gold. The *Wisconsin* of March 6, in describing one of these teams writes as follows: "Mr. Henry Allen, with his brother William, of the firm of Allis & Allen, of this city, with two others from Port Washington, left to-day for California. They were accompanied by John Alexander and William Quigly.‡ Luck attend them."

I remember this start. Job Haskell, who was one of the party, was welling around the city in a red flannel shirt, armed "cap-a-pie," for two days before they went, as perfect a representative of a brigand as one would wish to see. He was then over 60 years old. In speaking of him the *Wisconsin* has the following:

*Hiram Mabbett who for many years was a prominent and wealthy man in Milwaukee, left a few years ago for Council Bluffs, where he lost his property and finally became insane, and has been returned to Milwaukee and is now at the asylum in Wauwatosa. He built the brick veneered dwelling north west corner of Cass and Martin streets, in the Seventh ward, afterwards the residence of the late John Bradford and now of Capt. Dawes. Mr. Mabbett was a genial, whole-souled man, full of life and energy. He is now over 80 years of age.

†I believe this basement has been about as tough a place (or was for many years) as could be found in the city. At present it is a barber shop.

‡This Mr. Quigly lived on the southeast corner of Main and Martin Streets. I have a solid mahogany table which I purchased of him for \$8.50, that is over one hundred years old.

AN ARMED CALIFORNIAN.

Judge Job Haskell did not leave for California on Tuesday in company with Mr. Alexander, as was stated. He intends to join that company at Fort Independence, on the Missouri. He leaves here to-day, on horseback, armed to the teeth, with a belt girded with revolvers and bowie knives, and a rifle slung over his back. We should not be at all surprised to see his name conspicuous in California.

Spring business opened lively this year; freight fifteen cents to Buffalo, to-day it is three and a half, some difference.

HOTEL CHANGE.

The Tremont house, southwest corner of Main and Michigan, changed owners this spring. The purchasers were W. B. & H. Watkins.

A bill for a new bridge at the foot of Broadway was passed at Madison this year; also one for a market at the present City Hall. The market, however, did not remain in the building but a short time; it was too small.

MORE TROUBLE.

Some one bored a hole in the float at the west end of Spring Street bridge this spring and the old fabric sunk. As the Dutchman said, "Some tam Yankee make blendy droubles mit dot bridge," (and they did.)

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FRED. E. L. WILLMANN'S.

Among the Germans who sought a home in Wisconsin in 1849, was the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He came from Bremen. His first employment was as clerk for the firm of Willmanns & Bosselier, dry goods, at what is now 350 Third Street, which position he filled until 1855, when Mr. Bosselier returned to Germany, and Mr. Willmanns became a partner, which continued until 1858, when the firm was dissolved on account of the La Crosse Railroad Company wanting the ground upon which their store stood for a depot, and the subject of this sketch went into the Second Ward Bank, where he remained until 1865, when he went into politics, ran for, and was elected to the office of city treasurer, and in 1867 comptroller, both of which he filled with honor. He is

too conscientious, however, to make a successful politician and has retired to private life. Mr. Willmanns is a man of business ability, but lacks the push so necessary in this country, to make a success; consequently with all his industry, he will never get rich in gold. But in the esteem of his fellow citizens he stands high, and that is better than gold. He is an honest and useful citizen, and as a representative German, is a model that more of them would do well to pattern after. May his shadow never be less.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Mr. A. L. Kane nearly finished a neat block of stores on the south west corner of Main and Huron streets. The building was of wood, two stories high, and the lower story was divided into four stores, each 17 feet front by 30 deep, which were fitted up in neat style. The upper story was occupied as a billiard room.

On Michigan street, between the Tremont House and East Water street, Mr. Kane also erected a new brick building, 70 feet front by 27 feet deep, and two stories high, with a very tasteful front, finished in a novel style, at once light and pleasant. The lower story was divided into four compartments, each with a front and back room snug and neat, intended for offices. A balcony runs the whole length of the front, intended as an entrance to the upper rooms—reached by a staircase on the outside, at the end of the building. The upper rooms were intended for offices. The whole block was considered an ornament to the street on which it stood.

There was a great freshet this year, March 15, which damaged Oneida street bridge badly and swept off the one at the Kinnikinnick.

POLITICAL.

At the spring election this year, the late Dr. Johnson, who was something of a wag, but a very smart man, being thoroughly disgusted with the course pursued by the politicians in order to get office, came before the people with the following address, as an independent candidate for aldermanic honors.

To the Electors of the First Ward:

GENTLEMEN: Believing that the tax payers of the First ward would be willing to give their support to a candidate for alderman who would act entirely independent of party and who has no self-interest in view (were such a one to offer his services,)

I take the liberty which I hope may be a pardonable one, of offering my honorable self for the office. I know that this course is not orthodox or in keeping with the shameful course in general use in making nominations, long before the time for election, without any reference to the wishes of the tax payers. I care nothing for Whigs, Democrats, or Free Soilers, and offer myself not as the candidate of any party, but as a people's candidate. The strictest economy and low taxation is my motto. To keep out of debt is as good for a city as for an individual. If the voters of the First Ward want such a man, here am I. I shall get no tickets printed; ask no man to vote for me or feel under any obligation to any one that does. There is no pay attached to the office that I know of, and I can't thank any man to help put me in a position to work for nothing and board myself.

JAS. JOHNSON.

This was the most independent electioneering call I ever read, but it was just like the doctor, who was one of the most independent spirited men in the city as well as for many years one of our most active and influential business men. He was much in office as alderman, councilman and health officer. He was a man of fine literary attainments, good business abilities, and as a doctor of medicine, very successful. He was a fine looking man, a fluent speaker and a ready writer. In religious faith he was a Catholic and in politics a Democrat,* but not so radical as to prevent his voting for a Republican occasionally if he thought him the best man. The writer knew the doctor intimately for many years, and was in the common council with him in 1867-8, when as chairman of the water works committee† he found the doctor a valuable adviser. He possessed uncommon social qualities and was one of the most genial companions (if he liked you) that one would wish to have, but if he disliked you, you would quickly find it out. He was a native of Ireland and had all the Irishman's love for that historic land. He died at Milwaukee, February 6, 1882. Peace to his memory.

The Republicans failed to put in a full ticket, but nominated B.

*It is perhaps proper to state that Doctor Johnson voted the Republican ticket for a few years and was elected to office upon that ticket several times, but he subsequently returned to the old party and died in full communion with it.

†The author was chairman of the committee on water works in 1867-8, and wrote the first report ever made upon that matter. He was also chairman of the Seventh Ward park committee and made the first report upon that, both of which can be found on file among the council proceedings of that year.

H. Edgerton for mayor, who received 537 votes. The following were elected :

CHARTER ELECTION.

The result of the charter election in this city on Tuesday last was briefly stated in our paper on yesterday morning. The People's ticket for aldermen and constables succeeded in part or entire in every ward. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows :

Mayor—Don. A. J. Upham.
Treasurer—Charles Giesberg.

ALDERMEN.

First ward—Alanson Sweet, James Nugent, A. Ehlebracht.
Second ward—Jacob A. Hoover, A. Greulich, I. A. Lapham.
Third ward—Wm. Stupenski, John Webb, John Hayden.
Fourth ward—E. D. Holton, C. H. Williams, Wm. Wedemeyer.
Fifth ward—R. M. Sweet, H. U. Shumway, Wm. P. Merrill.

CONSTABLES.

First ward—Andrew Lienhart.
Second ward—C. A. Brocket.
Third ward—Patrick Guerin.
Fourth ward—Michael Keane.
Fifth ward—J. Lewis.

ELECTION CURIOSITIES.

Among the Independent tickets that have been handed to us as polled among the scattering is as follows :

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

For Mayor—Old Bray.
For Treasurer—C. A. Tuttle.
For Aldermen—D. C. Bancroft,* David Bonham,† Joseph Palmer.‡

This, instead of an Independent ticket, was a regular Democratic ticket ; all the names being those of well-known and distinguished members of the Democratic party, and the candidate for treasurer especially, having been indorsed by the *Wisconsin* last spring, as a young man who had been tried, as by fire, and came out pure ! It is said that this gentleman's absence from the city is owing to the fact that he didn't want to be *tried again*.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS FOR 1849.

First ward—James Johnson, Geo. E. H. Day, Joseph Curtis.
Second ward—I. A. Lapham, Dr. Huebschmann, D. Van Deeren.
Third ward—P. Potter, Rufus King, J. McManman.

*Defaulter. †Murderer. ‡Swindler.

Fourth ward—Sidney L. Rood, E. D. Holton, Haven Powers.

Fifth ward—Daniel Waite,* F. B. Putman, Chas. H. Larkin.

E. D. Holton, president, Haven Powers, secretary.

The school commissioners are appointed by the common council and hold their office for the term of three years.

The report of the committee on finance was submitted at the last meeting of the outgoing board, April 12,† after which the new board was sworn in, and the following resolutions adopted :

By Alderman A. Sweet,—Resolved, that P. B. Hill be retained as clerk pro tem., until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

By Alderman Greulich—Resolved, that the rules of the late common council, be and the same are hereby adopted, as the rules of the present council, until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

The mayor then appointed the following persons as a temporary alms house committee : Messrs. Holton, Sweet, Merrill, Greulich and Stupenski.

By Alderman Ehlebracht—Resolved, that the present city marshal hold his place pro tem. until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

On motion the council adjourned, to Saturday next, until 7. P. M.

P. B. HILL, clerk pro tem.

John E. Cameron succeeded Messrs. Ludington & Garland in the paper mill at the foot of Second Street this spring.

The ice left the river March 14, and April 14 brought us our first boat from below, the propeller Petrel, Capt. Kelsey.

STEAMERS.

The side wheel steamers from below this year were the Albany, Capt. Chas. L. Gaeger; A. D. Patchin, H. Whittaker; St. Louis, F. Wheeler; Superior, Wilkinson; Keystone State, T. H. Richards; Union, W. T. Pease; Louisiana, A. Appleby; Sultana, G. Appleby; Globe, J. Watkins, and a large number of propellers.

BLOWING UP THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Some fellow goes for the Common Council thusly:

MR. EDITOR: Ours is a great city, and we take care to let the world know it. Perhaps if some of our peculiarities in city management, called expenditures, were accurately put on record, posterity might be benefited by their study, if not

*In place of the author, who declined a reappointment.

†This report is too voluminous for insertion here, as well as perhaps of no particular interest to the present generation.

by their effect. Like all large cities we have a Mayor and Aldermen. But it is doubtful if any city or corporation exists that can pass laws and ordinances with the facility and rapidity of ours. A perusal of the weekly Common Council proceedings reminds one of a mixed train at full speed. The passengers, guards and luggage pass in rapid review. To summarize particulars in either case would be hopeless. We are generally presented with a long list of appropriations, from the city funds, but whether the expenditures are judicious or not is a very difficult matter for one not inside the ring to determine, as the report seldom contains any information of the name or account to whom the money is appropriated.

These remarks were called out by the removal of the house on Spring Street Bridge, a building that cost some four hundred dollars a short time previous.

Signed,

TAX PAYER.

To say that our Council in those days were not a little peculiar in their way of doing things, occasionally, would not be true. But then they did as well as could be expected of them. The "Websterian heads" were scarce in that body, and what they lacked in brains they made up in noise, same as the present board.

Chubbuck & Noyes, grocers, John W. Chubbuck and Chas. A. Noyes, were at No. 6 Spring Street this year.

Mr. Noyes, who was from the village of Lancaster, N. H., has been station keeper at Kilbourn City for the last twenty years.

Of the whereabouts of Mr. Chubbuck I have no certain knowledge. He went from here to Mackinac.

Ellis Worthington, came this year from Hartford, Conn.

Mr. Worthington was quite prominent as an insurance man for several years, but finally returned to Hartford, where he still resides. I remember Mr. Worthington well. He was very much of a gentleman, very kind hearted, but not very aggressive or ambitious.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the horse milliners who pitched their tents in our city during its infantile years was our well known fellow citizen Geo. Dyer, who came here from Racine in 1847, and opened a harness shop at No. 211 (now 409) East Water Street, where he with others, as has already been stated, was burned out in the fire which destroyed nearly all that portion of the block between Mason and Wisconsin Streets, May 17, 1849, which compelled him to remain idle until his store, which was damaged slightly, was being repaired by J. W. Pixley, which was soon accomplished, and business again resumed

and continued until 1857, when requiring more room he removed to Cross Block, at what is now No. 334, where he was again burned out in the winter of 1859, when he removed to 183 (now 381) East Water Street, where he was again driven out by fire in 1872, after which he removed to Heidie's Block, 373 and 375 East Water Street, in October, 1872, where he remained until 1882 (ten years), when he removed to the Layton building (the old Nazro store), 321 and 323 East Water Street, where he is to-day.

Mr. Dyer is the only one of the craft, as far as the writer can remember, who has been in the harness and saddlery business continuously since 1847, to the present, 1883. He has built up a large trade, and is known for his fair dealing all over the Northwest. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the harness trade, and keeps an immense stock, his present trade being mostly wholesale. He is also very industrious, always to be found at his store, when in the city. In person Mr. Dyer is short and stout, but not corpulent. He has a large head, dark hair, dark blue eyes in which a mischievous smile is often seen. His face is round and full. He is not much of a talker, but is a great reader. He is very generous and believes in doing good always, and can truthfully be classed among our best citizens. He is one of the "land-marks." In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Unitarian. Mr. Dyer is now, like the rest of the early men, well down the western horizon of life's journey, and with them will soon be called to cross the dark river and be at rest.

HIRAM R. BOND.

This gentleman, so well known in Milwaukee as a contractor and mason, came to our city from Rochester, N. Y., July 4, 1846, and went into partnership with his uncle, Moses P. Bond, at that time one of our contracting master masons. He soon, however, struck out for himself and from that time to the present—except a short period in the lumber business—has been among the prominent master masons of the city and has superintended the erection of a large number of buildings. Among those that bear his marks are the Birchard Block, Nos. 149 to 159 West Water Street, A. J. W. Pierce's Block, 158 and 160 West Water, Luscomb & Pierce,



C. H. R. Bond

Samuel D. Luscomb and Robert W. Pierce, 120 to 128 West Water. The old Nazro store 321 to 323 East Water; the two Hicks buildings, 329 to 333 and 336 to 340 Broadway; the Cross Keys, northeast corner of East Water and Detroit Streets; the First Baptist church on Jefferson; the Emanuel Church on Astor Street; the Library Building on Grand Avenue; the present Plankinton House, to which he is now, June, 1883, building an extension as well as a large number of private dwellings. As a builder, Mr. Bond has been unusually successful and has accumulated a handsome competency. He is a very public spirited and worthy citizen, holds a high rank in the community, and to know that his name is affixed to a contract is a guarantee that the work will be well done. He is both honest and conscientious, and will always do as he agrees whether he loses or makes by it. He is a prominent member of the West Side Baptist Church on Grand Avenue and takes a deep interest in the cause of religion and morality. He is also a leading member of the Masonic fraternity, in the success of which he also takes a deep interest. In person Mr. Bond is of the medium height, compactly built and very muscular. He has dark hair and dark blue eyes, a florid complexion, walks with a quick regular step, his whole form erect, speaks somewhat quick, his words coming out with a rolling intonation, and can see what is going on without appearing to look in any particular direction, knows just what he wants, and can handle a large force of men to good advantage. Mr. Bond is just in the prime of life and usefulness, and is a hard worker. In political faith he is a Republican, but not a politician, although he often takes an active part in the municipal affairs of the city, but the corruption and rascality incident to and that forms a large part of a successful politician's capital stock, he will not wink at and will have nothing to do with, and consequently is not popular (politically) with the masses, but with that portion of our community who are in for honesty in politics as well as in business, he is looked upon not only with respect, but with pride, and has their full confidence. Such is Hiram R. Bond, a first class man and a useful citizen.

IMPROVEMENTS.

An effort was made this year to convert River street, (which up

to this time had been a bayou,) into a market with a dock thirty feet wide and 1800 long, between the bayou and the river proper, with a market 160 by 1800. It failed however. Had this project been carried out this property would have been very valuable, but as it is now, it is worth very little.

The following streets upon the south side were graded this year: Virginia, from Hanover to Grove; Grove, from Virginia to Elizabeth; (now National avenue,) and Elizabeth west to the west line of Walker's Point addition; also a plank sewer was constructed on Division from Market to the river.

Kilbourn mill (now the Dairy) was built this year by John Anderson, two run stone.

IRON FOUNDRY.

Walton's iron foundry and locomotive works, were built this year on the south west corner of Reed and South water. It was 40 by 70, two stories high, the moulding room was square. The first locomotive built in the state, (the Milwaukee,) was built here; she is yet running. This building was known as the Menomonee locomotive works. The firm was Lee & Walton, Lewis L. Lee and Wm. Walton. Mr. Walton is still living in Washington, D. C. Mr. Lee died several years ago. The business was a failure, neither of the partners having sufficient executive ability to run such an establishment with success.

TEMPERANCE.

A movement in the interest of temperance was made this year, and, as an indication of the interest taken in the matter, I will insert the call, and also the proceedings at the meeting under the call, which to an old settler is interesting, as notwithstanding all this many whose names are appended to this call died from intemperance* and others will.

The annexed is the report of the meeting, after which they adjourned, and that was the last of it. The work of making drunkards went on all the same, protected by license, until it has become

* The law here referred to was passed at the second session of the Legislature, held January, 1849, and published in the Revised Statutes for that year, chap. 29.

one of the greatest—if not *the* greatest—industries of our country.
WILL IT EVER STOP?

PUBLIC CALL.

All the friends of Temperance, and of law and order in this city, are earnestly invited to attend a Mass Meeting, on Friday evening, 25th inst., at the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of determining the proper course to be pursued in the present crisis of the Temperance cause in this city and State. Gen. Riley, and several other speakers, will be present and address the meeting.

G. J. Fowler,	Wm. H. Byron,	Williams Lee,
J. S. Douglas,	James P. Greves,	Jas. Farr, Jr.,
H. Smith,	Benj. B. Richards,	Egbert Moseley,
L. S. Kellogg,	E. P. Smith,	E. Cramer,
D. Newhall,	Wm. Duane Wilson,	H. W. Tenney,
B. B. Bird,	H. J. Orton,	J. B. Cross,
J. Downer,	G. B. Miner,	R. J. Faries,
G. P. Hewitt,	G. Barry,	T. C. Stickney,
F. Y. Horning,	Joseph Binns,	Charles Horning,
H. Mabbett,	A. L. Chapin,	Peter McLaughlin,
T. M. Wilcox,	J. D. Spalding,	W. W. Lake,
Abner Kirby,	C. F. Ilsley,	I. A. Lapham,
Henry M. Robinson,	Lewis Raymond,	John E. Garner,
E. L. Shannon,	M. L. Skinner,	J. Rooney,
Martin Cline,	Adam Ernst,	H. G. Goff,
J. Burns,	J. Bromile,	U. H. Metcalf,
G. L. Williams,	A. N. Passmore,	J. Magie,
S. L. Rood,	H. B. Van Buren,	John Jameson,
Samuel Ludington,	Daniel Murphy,	G. E. H. Day,
John McCullough,	P. Yale,	S. Blanchard,
A. S. Sanborn,	J. W. Chubbuck,	G. Pfister,
W. L. Calkins,	D. Wells, Jr.,	J. Ludington,
D. B. Maxfield,	H. Warner,	J. Campbell,
Peter Marteneau,	Geo. Cogswell,	S. Ercanbrack,
T. F. Barly,	B. H. Edgerton,	E. Butterfield,
H. Powers,	J. Kimball,	D. Williams,
F. Downey,	W. Pettey,	E. A. Calkins,
A. W. Butter,	William A. Prentiss,	C. Shues,
Clark Ingersoll,	John Plankinton,	John Tesch,
James Tesch,	W. S. Burton,	J. B. Oakley,
H. M. Beecroft,	W. Kinney,	Hiram F. Story,
J. W. Vail,	W. Brown, Jr.,	T. Barrow,
J. K. Webster,	Thomas A. Gerry,	R. M. Sweet,
D. C. Reed,	Henry Miller,	E. Saph,

I. M. Loomis,	Geo. Hastings,	Edward L. Button,
Alex. Campbell,	M. Dinkert,	Gilbert Walters,
A. Gilbert,	John Rives,	S. Whalen, Jr.,
E. P. Allis,	H. J. Nazro,	James L. Farwell,
H. K. Edgerton,	D. S. Goodwin,	F. Wm. Scheirt,
Wm. Southwell,	O. G. Lange,	Wm. Peterman,
L. J. Farwell,	A. F. Cady,	C. Shepardson,
Fred Wardner,	A. W. Kellogg,	W. H. Cary,
Lafayette Lake,	David P. Lake,	Fred. P. Bohl,
H. P. Peck,	John C. Cramer,	T. L. Baker,
Jacob Deily,	Joseph Osmund,	S. B. Grant,
G. L. Dickerson,	W. Schern,	Robert Ormsby,
Joseph Nicoll,	C. Wardner,	Joseph Curtis,
G. B. Stebbins,	T. C. Gurney,	Jas. McKnight,
C. S. Hurley,	Joseph Paige,	Wm. Hawkins,
H. Shurley,	Kochenick,	Lawrence Alf,
M. Orth,	John Passmore,	John P. McGregor,
H. Osborn,	N. F. Cooledge,	V. A. W. Merrill,
Joseph H. Yewdale,	A. Finch, Jr.	J. W. Hemenway,
A. B. Blanchard,	W. Gorham,	D. A. J. Upham,
Chas. O. Belden,	B. Paine,	C. F. LeFevre,
H. N. Wells,	Albert Smith,	William Gillespie, Jr.,
Joshua Hathaway,	N. Ludington,	Lewis Scheifley,
Henry Wells,	I. Sawyer,	Dayton Burr,
James Burr,	W. Warner,	H. Vanderen,
C. R. Densen.	F. A. Root,	J. Whitney,
T. E. Thompson,	L. Kennedy,	J. H. Paine,
Charles James,	W. Atwater,	J. J. Miter,
D. Bun,	Seth Parsons,	Lyndsey Ward,
C. Shepard,	W. A. Whaling,	James Camack,
G. F. Sherwood,	J. N. Fink,	H. Canfield,
M. F. Hubbard,	Wm. Boughton,	H. A. Foote,
S. Gardner, Jr.,	E. Friend,	Hiram Miller,
Edwin Palmer,	James E. Wilson,	Caleb Wall,
Albert Graveraet,	James Kneeland,	J. T. Bradford,
C. D. Finch,	H. L. Page,	S. C. Bridges,
P. C. Hale,	E. R. Persons,	E. Goddard,
John Gale,	J. N. Bonesteel,	Louis Otto,
Lewis Benton, Jr.,	Lubbes Otto,	F. Rucedell,
I. S. Baker,	Henry Fess, Jr.,	S. J. Van Vechten,
F. J. Blair,	E. Eldred,	R. H. Burton,
A. H. Atkins,	C. Steele,	G. F. Austin,
I. M. Colgate,	G. P. Hewett,	D. Ferguson,

Henry H. Williams,	J. H. Silkman,	S. S. Daggett,
T. J. McClure,	M. Keenan,	Allen Johnson,
John S. Harris,	J. N. Rogers,	E. D. Holton,
Alba Kimball,	S. C. West,	H. H. West,
H. Clarke,	John Ogden,	William Phillips,
J. F. Smith,	C. A. Place,	L. H. Lane,
Alex. Roney,	Chas. F. Peirce,	J. W. C. Langworth,
Robert Bright,	Joseph Knurr,	J. M. Van Slyck,
Wm. A. Tuckcr,	O. G. Hillard,	Timothy O'Brien,
Wm. O'Brien,	J. Carey,	Sam'l Marshall,
G. C. Hathaway,	I. A. Hopkins,	Henry Ranns,
H. Newhouse,	Jacob Steinhart,	Solomon Adler,
Isaac Straz,	W. H. Watson,	L. D. Gordon,
O. C. Otis,	E. B. Dickerman,	John Nazro, Jr.,
H. B. Merrill,	J. F. McMullen,	William J. Bell,
Andrew Lienhart,	Wm. Turner,	Wm. Edwards,
Wm. David,	F. McFall,	J. Deiley, Jr.,
W. Deily,	W. T. Battle,	Isaac Deiley,
E. C. Quiner,	A. A. Norwood,	J. Hawk,
E. D. Darwin,	A. W. Hatch,	Peter McCourt,
John L. Combes,	Samuel Aldred,	John Hays,
J. B. Smith,	H. Courtenay,	Thomas Keeler,
J. Webb,	Geo. G. Dousman,	H. S. Burton,
W. Taintor,	Chas. A. Noyes,	E. H. King,
W. E. Bassett,	H. Bosworth,	O. B. St. John,
G. C. Wright,	C. H. Hill,	A. Cameron,
F. B. Ward,	P. S. Booth,	Albert Smith,
A. Ely,	L. M. Gates,	E. H. Gridley,
F. J. Bosworth,	John Mitchell,	O. F. Baker,
W. B. Johnson,	Jacob Bertschy,	O. Alexander,
E. Edwards,	R. B. Carter,	W. M. Tuttle,
Robert Harper,	Joseph Carter,	Clark Ingersoll,
John B. Vliet,	Christian Mehl,	C. A. Bosworth,
P. B. Hill,	J. T. Sinclair,	Andrew Schank,
W. Calhoun,	James Saville,	Henry Seiler,
S. M. Booth,	Thomas Carpenter,	Anthony Fishback,
M. W. Clarke,	J. E. Wardner,	F. W. Clarke,
Ezra Lowell,	Geo. King,	David Miller,
C. W. Burback,	W. A. Clark,	C. Nodine,
P. Carpenter,	J. Carpenter,	Eseck Green.

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE LICENSE QUESTION.

In compliance with a public call for a Mass Meeting, for the purpose of determining the proper course to be pursued by the friends of Temperance in the present crisis of the cause, an immense concourse of people assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the evening of the 25th of May.

His Honor, the Mayor, D. A. J. Upham, was called to the chair. Hon. J. B. Smith and Dr. Jas. P. Greves were elected Vice Presidents, and Wm. H. Byron was chosen Secretary.

On a motion by Dr. J. S. Douglas, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare business for this meeting, being carried, Dr. J. S. Douglas, G. J. Fowler, J. J. Miter, Jas. Johnson, and W. S. Calkins, were appointed said committee.

When the committee had retired, Gen. Riley was called out, and entertained the meeting with an interesting and stirring address.

The committee then returned and presented the following resolutions, which, after a free and able discussion on the part of Gen. J. S. Paine, Messrs. Booth, J. B. Smith and A. D. Smith, were adopted with great unanimity.

Resolved, That we recognize in the law enacted by our last legislature, relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks, a righteous principle, and one that should be cordially sustained by the good citizens of this City and State, viz: That the vendor of intoxicating drinks shall be held pecuniarily responsible for all damages to the community justly chargeable to such sale or traffic.

Resolved, That since the issue has been made by the liquor venders of this city, whether the law of the last legislature shall be sustained or disregarded, and as the results of this issue may influence the action of the citizens of other portions of the State, therefore, a great and solemn responsibility rests upon our citizens, Common Council and other officers to see that the law is sustained in this city.

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the citizens of Milwaukee, respectfully and earnestly call upon our City Council and other proper authorities and executive to take the necessary measures efficiently and impartially to enforce the provisions of this law in this city, and we pledge ourselves to stand by and sustain them in the faithful performance of their duty, and that the Common Council be requested by this meeting to abolish the present license system.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Mayor of the city with a request that he lay the same before the Council at their next meeting.

Resolved, That Gen. Riley be requested to address the public on the subject of Temperance at the corner of Wisconsin and Water Streets, at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, May 26th.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to have the proceedings of this meeting published in all the papers of this city.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn *sine die*.

D. A. J. UPHAM, *Chairman*.
J. B. SMITH,
J. P. GREVES, *Vice Presidents*.

W. H. BYRON, *Secretary*.

A meeting was also called by those in favor of no license, on the 18th day of May, the proceedings of which are annexed :

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The meeting, the official proceedings of which we publish below, we owe the public an apology for not attending. The truth is, we have been so occupied with domestic cares and sickness in our family, that we did not know of the meeting till it was passed. If the accounts we have heard of the speeches are correct, we think a report of them, such as we should have been most happy to have given, would have been rich and racy. We understand some of the lawyers—perhaps their wits had been sharpened by long practice at the bar—made temperance look blue, and of course very naturally made out themselves to be first rate temperance men. The meeting, we are told, was made up principally of those in the rum interest—a pretty large interest in the city. We hope there will be a general turn out of Temperance men at the adjourned meeting this evening.

We shall have something to say about this law when the discussion becomes general. There is considerable truth in the second resolution:

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee was held at Military Hall, on the 18th day of May, 1849, John S. Mitchell was chosen chairman, and H. Upman secretary. On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions: the chair, M. P. Main, P. Murray, J. Thomssen, S. R. Beeker, W. I. Armstrong. After the meeting had been addressed by several speakers, the committee on resolutions reported the following :

Resolved, That the law passed at the recent session of the legislature of this state on the subject of license is unjust and burdensome in its provisions, and oppressive on the great portion of those engaged in a regular and legal business.

Resolved, That we as citizens of Milwaukee, being in favor of equal rights and laws that operate equally on every portion of the community, do hereby express our disapprobation of the law in question, believing that its effects will injure the poor men only, and enable the wealthier portion of the community, to monopolize a business that should be left free to all.

Resolved, That we will each and all of us use our best efforts to procure the repeal of said law, believing that a just and proper regard for equal rights require that no such law should have a place on our statute books.

Resolved, That as republicans we can never submit to the above named law, and feel bound to repudiate those who aided or in any way promoted its passage. Which were adopted with great unanimity.

And it was further *resolved*, That a general meeting of the people of Milwaukee be held at Military Hall on Wednesday next, to take such other and further proceedings in the matter as may be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city and state papers.

On motion the meeting then adjourned till Wednesday next.

JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

H. UPMAN, Secretary.

The law here spoken of would appear at first sight to be one of the most righteous acts ever placed upon a statute book, as nothing can be more just than to hold every one responsible for all the injury he may do his fellow man, and I can conceive of no greater one than to sell a man that which the vendor well knows will eventually kill him and ruin his family. But the fault lies not so much in the vendor as in the law, and as prohibition is practically impossible—in fact as problematical as is the millennium—and never will be accomplished, the next best thing to do is to put such a fetter upon this hydra-headed “gorgon” as will curtail its power for evil materially.

We are far behind the European nations upon this question. We allow the manufacture and sale of an article so badly adulterated and so deadly in its effect upon all who use it, that if manufactured or sold in any other country except this land of the free and home of the brave, would send both manufacturer and vendor to the galleys for life. Its manufacture and sale, however, will never cease in this country, and all the efforts of the prohibitionist to bring about that glad day will prove as abortive as were those of the general government to put down the late rebellion and retain slavery. It is the chief corner stone of the political system, and although there is no denying that two-thirds of all our taxes and three-fourths of all the crime committed are due to it, yet the deadly work goes on. The misery caused by intemperance is beyond the power of any pen to portray; language fails to describe it, it is the one great living national curse of the age. What the people want to do is to take the control of it out of politics, put a license fee of not less than \$1,000 on the sale of it and allow no person to sell, even then, who will not give bonds not to sell to minors or habitual drunkards. Shall it be done?

Reed street from the ward line, was graded, graveled and sidewalked this year to Florida street, and a very expensive job it was,

as nearly all of it was in the marsh, with water from four to ten feet in depth; also South water from the river to Virginia and Ferry from the river to Lake, were finished in part this year.

THOMAS SHEA.

This gentleman came from Tipperary county, Ireland, to Milwaukee in 1849, then a mere boy. His first employment was as drayman for Ward's line of steamboats, then running between Milwaukee and Chicago, from Kellogg & Strong's pier; which occupation he followed for five years, when he went into the employ of the North Western rail road, under a contract to haul their freight, which has proved a bonanza, as it has made him quite wealthy. Mr. Shea has got the push in him, that, combined with good judgment, which he certainly is possessed of to a great degree, never fails to make a successful man. The lack of education and its advantages has been more than offset in his case by good practical common sense. He has raised himself by his own exertion, from poverty to affluence, while many a man upon whom thousands have been expended for education, has gone to ruin. Mr. Shea has a fine physique, and has become a power among his countrymen in Milwaukee. He is a Democrat, but not a politician; he is all business and has no time, or desire to hold office. Few of his countrymen in this city have been as successful, or stand higher in the estimation of the people, than Thomas Shea, a good business man, and a good citizen.

H. H. WEST.

This gentleman, whose face is as familiar to our citizens as is that of the sun, came to this city from the town of Elbridge, Central New York, in 1849. His first employment was as clerk for his brother, S. C. West, who in company with Abraham Morton, was at that time in the dry goods trade, at what is now 101 Grand avenue. Here he remained until 1855, when he went into the employ of the M. & M. rail road, as clerk, in whose employ he remained until 1857, when he went into partnership with S. C. West, in the book trade, who as has been already seen, had succeeded Ford & Fairbanks* the year

*Jonathan Ford, now of Kansas city, and John I. Fairbanks, now a resident of Milwaukee, who were the successors of J. A. Hall, now an insurance agent, who founded this pioneer book store, at what is now 385 East Water, in 1854.

previous, at what is now 373 East Water, at which time a bindery was also opened in connection with this store and where they remained until 1861, when they removed to what is now 363 East Water street and from there in 1865 to 360 East Water, now occupied by Alexander Mitchell's bank, where they remained until 1868, when S. C. West withdrew, and the stock was removed to 347 and 349 East Water, where it has remained until the present.

This institution is the oldest book store in the city, if not in the state. The present firm has built a very large business, local, as well as country, and are known all over the north west, for fair and honorable dealing, on which principle their business has always been conducted. Mr. West has a pleasant word for every one, neither is it flattery to say that he has the confidence of the entire community, and although not a politician, (in the full sense of the term) has given sixteen years of his life to the service of the people, seven in the council and nine in the school board, which has satisfied him, (as it will every one who does his duty,) that "Jordan" is a hard road to travel.

In political faith he is a Republican and in religious a Presbyterian, and one of the pillars in the Calvary church. He has been greatly aided in his business by Mr. Hubbell West, who has the management of the financial and bindery department, who, though he votes the Democratic ticket, (occasionally) is a first class business man and a valued citizen, always at his post and understands the book trade to perfection. Such substantially is the record of the house that the Wests built.

CENSUS.

The population of the city taken by Alex. Macy, for the school commissioners in December, 1848, gives as follows:

First ward—males, 2457; Second ward—1847; Third ward—2080; Fourth ward—943; Fifth ward—1074; total 8401. First ward—females, 2000; Second ward—2779; Third ward—1661; Fourth ward—752; Fifth ward—928; total 8120; total both sexes, 16,521.

In 1847, it was as follows, including both sexes:

First ward—4601; Second ward—3869; Third ward—2978;

Fourth ward—1552 ; Fifth ward—1364; total 14,364. Increase, 2157. Of these 16,521, 6969 were Americans, 5708 were Germans, 2487 were Irish, 135 were Hollanders, 97 were Scotch, 83 were Norwegians, 74 were French, 34 were Welch, 8 were Danes, 6 were Swedes.

It is possible that some English and Hollanders have been omitted or classed with other foreigners.

SCHOOL BOARD.

In the *Sentinel* of January 24, we find the following report :

CENSUS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN FOR 1848.

First ward—727; Second ward—720; Third ward—482; Fourth ward 261; Fifth ward—573. (1849.) First ward—1189; Second ward—1051; Third ward—918; Fourth ward—526; Fifth ward—628. Total, (1848,) 2763, in (1849) 4312, increase, 1549. This was a good showing, and new school houses are all being built.

The city tax for 1849, was declared illegal and had to be re-assessed. There was some tall swearing, but as usual, no one to blame. But that some one had blundered, and badly too, was very certain.

SPRING STREET BRIDGE.

There was a cutting article in the *Wisconsin* of April 17th, upon the unsafe condition of Spring Street bridge, over which, notwithstanding the settlement entered into at the close of the bridge war in 1845, there was still controversy and a smouldering fire kept alive. It was a severe one and brought the aldermen to time.

There was a new machine shop opened on the water power this year in May, by G. Goodnough.

NEW PAPER.

There was a new paper started this year called the *Commercial Advertiser*, in June, by Lucas Seaver and Henry W. Gunnison.

Ambrose Ely, boots and shoes, was at what is now 395 East Water, this year, sign of the Red Boot.

Mr. Ely was quite a prominent business man for several years, but finally went out of business himself and was in the employ of Atkins & Steele for a number of years. He was a good man and a useful citizen; he died at Kilbourn City, August 2, 1873. His widow is yet

with us, as is also his daughter Mrs. G. P. Hewett, so celebrated as an artist.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among the new comers this year was Prof. Henry N. Hempsted from Albany, N. Y., landing here October 18th, and commenced his career as a music teacher, which he followed until 1851, when he purchased the stock of Geo. F. Illsley, previously mentioned, and commenced business over A. W. Hall's book store on Wisconsin Street, and from there to 175 East Water, now 373, Arnold & Wilson's book store, where he remained until 1856 when he removed to 371 East Water, and began to keep pianos and melodeons, the latter then just coming into use. He remained here until 1860, when this store being too small for his increasing business he removed to 418 Broadway, and in 1864 to the Miller block, Nos. 408, 410 and 412 Broadway, which had been fitted up expressly for him. Here he opened the largest stock of musical instruments of all kinds as well as books and sheet music, etc., in the West, and for the next seventeen years was at the head of the business, his place being the resort of all the musicians in the country, who wished to purchase or practice, and has probably sold more pianos than all his competitors put together. Prof. Hempsted is a thorough musician and as a composer has no superior in the west, if he has in the country, particularly in band music. His celebrated Light Guard Quick Step is one of the most popular pieces ever published in this country. He is a fine organist, and as a performer one of the most graceful and correct that it has been the good fortune of the writer to know. He seems to play by intuition. He was for several years the organist of Plymouth Church and although many others have manipulated the keys in later years, yet the writer will venture the assertion that no one of them has ever filled his place, or brought out the mighty harmonies of Handel or Haydn upon that wonderful instrument as could Mr. Hempsted, and although time is beginning to frost his head, he is to-day no mean antagonist for even Prof. Garratt to meet. He is a born musician and has no superior in the West. And that he may yet live many years is certainly the wish of all who know him.

CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the glorious Fourth, judging from the number of officers appointed, was a weighty affair, and must have done the soul of Washington a heap of good. Several military companies from abroad were present. The following is the list of the officers:

President, Alanson Sweet; vice presidents, Byron Kilbourn, D. H. Chandler, Alexander Mitchell, George H. Walker, W. W. Brown, Lucas Seaver, S. B. Davis, Charles James, Wm. E. Cramer, Moritz Schoeffler, S. M. Booth, F. Fratney and James H. Rogers.

Orator, Levi Hubbell; reader of declaration, Wm. A. J. Fuller; marshal, Col. Amos Sawyer; asst. marshals, Levi Blossom, Chas. L. Kane, S. P. Coon, J. S. Fillmore, J. E. Cameron, D. Upman, L. K. Swift, John Bradford, G. B. Boyd, J. A. Liebhaber and George G. Dousman. How they ever got through the day with all these officers, is more than I can tell, but every body said that it was the biggest time they ever had, and in some respects it was.

The old Milwaukee House was finally removed this year, upon which some wag of a reporter gets off the following:

THE MILWAUKEE HOUSE—"BIG BUGS," &c.

The foundation of the old Milwaukee House seems tottering as the work of grading comes nearer and nearer to the ancient structure.—(The house having been built, we believe, some twelve years ago—and in our city a twelve year old building dates back into the "dim and distant past.") This was the hotel of the city—the abode of the "upper ten" in days gone by. Some "big bugs" yet linger around its walls and deserted bed-chambers; well may they exclaim:

"We feel like those who crawl along
Some banquet hall deserted."

Sad and solemn must be their reflections! Let all backbiters take warning lest they too be thus left alone by those who have fed and nurtured them. An interesting question arises in the inquiring mind, what is to be the final fate of their dilapidated tenement? Shall some strong wind overturn its walls, or is it to take up its line of march along with its younger and smaller peripatetic brethren to some less conspicuous place?

There is not a remnant of this old hotel left except the part known as the "Bellevue".* This is yet standing on the north west corner of

*Mention of which was made in vol. I., page 76.

Milwaukee and Detroit street, and used as a boarding house and saloon.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The *Wisconsin* of August 4th has the following :

AFFRAY AND DEATH.

The schooner *Meriden*, Capt. Seymour, bound from Cleveland to Chicago, put into this port yesterday afternoon, having on board the dead body of James Bain, the second mate, who was killed in an affray which occurred the night previous, when off Port Washington. The facts, as we gather them, are briefly these : That the deceased Bain, commenced an attack on the captain, and the first mate, Harvey Rummage, interfered. Bain grappled and threw him over the rail. He was drawn on board again by some of the crew, when Bain again grappled him and in the scuffle Rummage struck Bain a blow with his fist, which instantly killed him. The schooner put in here at Rummage's request and on her arrival he immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

I was on the coroner's jury in this case. The verdict was justifiable homicide. The mate felt very bad about the affair as he had no intention to injure him, but it must have been a powerful blow.

P. Cady had a grocery this year at 381 East Water.

Minard S. Vielie opened a hardware store at 319 East Water. This is the man spoken of in volume 2 in the sketch of the Methodist Church.

COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the common council last evening an ordinance was passed finally establishing the grade of the following streets in the First and Third wards, viz: River, East Water, Erie, Market, Main, Milwaukee, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Cass, Beach, Marshall and Lake streets and Waverly Place (between blocks 105 and 106 on Martin and Division streets)—this has been for some weeks past under discussion, and will be a matter of interest to the residents on those streets. The ordinance, giving the particulars of the several grades, is of considerable length, and will be published on Monday.

The name of Huron Street was also changed to Washington Avenue*. So it seems we can boast of a real avenue, having length, breadth, houses, (are there trees ? there should be) etc., etc. Well, we are looking up. The dwellers on this "Avenue," bearing such a good name, will keep in mind their new dignity, and see that all is tasteful and nice about their premises.

Much other business of a general nature was transacted.

*This change did not obtain.

There was an attempt made this year to manufacture brick by a new process at the old brick yard at the foot of Fourteenth Street, by Messrs Tibbets & McKnight, by pressing the clay directly into bricks without any kneading. It was a failure on account of the "nodules" of lime in the clay swelling when exposed to the atmosphere and splitting the brick.

The Phoenix Block, number 365 East Water Street, was built with these brick.

NEW STORE.

Messrs Crampton & Osborne, the late Jonathan H. Crampton and Walter Osborne, were at 356 (Dickerman's Block) for a short time when they went into Martin's new block, 399 East Water. They were its first occupants.* They kept a very large stock of dry goods.

BUSINESS BOOM.

Business in the fall of 1849 was good, wheat came in fast, emigrants do., and all parties felt pleased with the work of the past year. There had been a large amount of building and street improvements. The river closed on the sixth of the month this year, twenty-four days earlier than in 1848.

MANUFACTORIES.

The amount of manufacturing on the Water Power this year, up to July 1st, was as follows :

Axes and edged tools.....	\$ 30,000
Burke's woolen factory.....	40,000
Pail, (Luscomb).....	58,000
Sash, doors and blinds.....	40,000
Turning shop.....	25,000
Machine shop and foundry.....	95,000
Carriage shop.....	15,000
Tannery and grist mill.....	80,000
Total.....	\$383,000

In addition to which the planing mills were running night and day.

J. W. MEDBERY.

NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY.

Thompson Litell, 307 East Water. Mr. Litell was quite a promi-

*The author helped fit up this store for these gentlemen, and such was their haste that they were in it before it was fully completed.

ment business man in this city for over twenty years. He was a dark complexioned, finely built man, and one of the close-fisted kind. He was a Baptist and a leading member in the first church. He was a great grumbler, nothing ever went right with him, owing, I think, to his bad health. His residence was at 136 Mason street, which house he built. He died at Cleveland Ohio, (where he had gone for his health) August 19, 1867, and was brought here and interred at Forest Home cemetery.

BRIDGE.

Among the improvements this year was the erection of a new bridge at Oneida street, and one from the foot of Martin street to the island in the middle of the river.

CHOLERA.

This was the great cholera year in Milwaukee, from which great numbers died, 101 in the month of August alone. Some of the experiences through which the writer passed in connection with this scourge will not be forgotten while life remains.

MILWAUKEE TIME.

Much complaint having been made about the difference in time between the east and west side this year, M. McDermot, a civil engineer, then here, was employed to work it up, and here is his report:

To the Editor of the Sentinel & Gazette.

SIR:—Having rambled through Milwaukee and seen that the time on the west side of the Milwaukee river appears to be regulated by Mr. Peter's great clock and that those on the east side of the river are regulated by Mr. Kirby's excellent clock, and seeing that those two clocks differ twelve minutes from one another, love of truth compelled me to find the true mean time on the 10th inst., in Milwaukee, which showed Mr. Peter's to be 6 minutes too fast, and Mr. Kirby's 6 minutes too slow. As these gentlemen still insist that each had the true time, I took the time on the 13th by two infallible methods, which, *as I expected*, got the same result. These clocks, if once corrected, will, I believe, take some years to accumulate the same difference. Hoping the time will be nearer the true time and that the clocks will not differ so much as they do now,

I remain yours.

MICH. MCDERMOTT, C. E.

VALUATION OF CITY PROPERTY.

Some tax payer complains (and justly too, I think,) about the inequality of the amount in the different wards. Here is the valuation and the complaint :

The rolls of the several assessors have been completed and handed into the common council. The figures as returned, are as follows :

	Real Estate.	Personal	Total.
First ward.....	\$445,347	\$85,050	\$530,397
Second ward.....	314,525	25,160	339,685
Third ward.....	-----	-----	542,815
Fourth ward.....	297,120	59,800	354,920
Fifth ward.....	213,862	15,360	229,222
	\$1,868,667	\$189,370	\$2,047,937

This valuation, so far as personal property is concerned, is ridiculously incorrect. Take the Second ward for instance, with its water power and the numerous mills and factories upon it, assessed only 25,000 ! In the First ward, too, according to these books, there is but \$85,000 worth of personal property. Does anybody doubt that there is double or treble that amount ? We cannot appreciate the policy or justice of these incorrect assessments. The common council ought to amend them. Assuming that the *proportion* between the different wards is correct, nobody would suffer by raising the assessments to the actual value of the property, and if the proportion is not correct, it should be made so. In either case the rolls need revision.

INDIAN NAMES.

The following article on the meaning of the Indian names so common in Wisconsin is given as reference merely :

A very competent authority has furnished our contemporary the *Commercial Advertiser*, with the following interesting list of Indian names of different localities in the northern part of our state. We fully agree with the *Commercial* as to the importance of rescuing from the oblivion which threatens them, all the Indian names and traditions appertaining to our state. Wisconsin is rich in such resources, and our state historical society should make it a point to search for and preserve them. Something may be done towards accomplishing this desirable end by preserving the Indian names of the different towns and villages in our state, instead of baptizing them anew with Roman, Grecian or English appellations. But to the communication :

MENASHA, September, 14, '49.

Messrs. Seaver & Gunnison :

There are many persons who desire the preservation of Indian names of places and streams in this country. I am willing to contribute to this object whatever

information I can obtain in this quarter from those whose knowledge is deemed the most certain.

If you should consider it a matter of any interest, the publication of the enclosed sheet may perhaps excite the attention of others and induce a similar collection of them.

In spelling these words, I used the letters with English sounds invariably. Those who spell Indian names for English use with the French letters, create great confusion, as well as difficulty both in pronunciation and spelling.

Wonckumeyo—The curved shore—Fond du Lac.

Waushukaneno—The opening in the timber—Calumet.

Kiskutano—The straight cut—Clifton, or the bank at the north-east end of Winnebago Lake.

Winnebago Lake—This name is given by the Menomonies. That given by the Winnebagoes is Necksakoocheerah.

Menasha—The island, Doty island, the town on the north channel of the outlet of Winnebago Lake.

Shankecon—The mouth of the river—Oshkosh.

Neenah—Fox river of Green Bay—clear water ; a town on the south channel of the outlet of Winnebago Lake.

Waupakun—Island—City island, in Peepeek lake.

Konomee—The cascade—Grand chute.

Wauweyahpeta---The whirlpool---Lawsbury, Appleton.

Makeenukochaputch---The planted Red cedar, Cedar Point.

Kenomee shaliska---The little cascade, petite chute.

Kaukauna---The pickerel fishery, Grand Kaukaulau

Nahmahoshauma---Where the sturgeon spawns---Rapide de Croche

Waupononic---The mouth of Plum creek---the name of an Indian who lived there ; Bridgeport.

Waupakun aukumie---Plumb creek---the clayriled river.

Kepaukanano---Where the river appears to be shut in, Depere.

Poacheket---The town of Green Bay.

Peekwautano—The hill—Butte des Morts.

Waynekuna—The place of the skull.

Powayinna—The place for gathering rice.

Powawgun lake--The annuity payment ground.

Kushkanekun—The dam at Menasha.

Tayko Poini—At the foot of Peepeek lake.

Wauonah---The Neenah and Wisconsin Portage.

Wistweyor—The blacksmith, the name of an old, and one of the best pilots on Neenah river—Grand river.

Weyawega---The whirlwind ; the name of an old pilot---the name of a steam boat built at Neenah in 1849.

Peepeesaukee---The meeting of the waters ; Prairie du Chien.

Taycheedah---The village of the lake.

Neesoocherah---The red water, Fond du Lac.

REPUDIATION.

In the *Sentinel* of October 17th, is the following report of a meeting of the common council held the previous evening and headed

EXCITING TIMES IN MILWAUKEE.

The common council held a large and interesting meeting yesterday at which they concluded to stop fooling, pay their debts and behave themselves, the new city engine having been levied upon to pay the \$1700 bond issued to Harrison & Co., of Boston.

A bond for \$1700 had been issued to this firm for a fire engine and as the council was somewhat dilatory in providing for its payment, the city was sued and the engine levied upon. It brought them to time in short order, and for a while after that they behaved very well, but they were a circus most of the time; the same as in the present board, the difference in ability, if any, being, in favor of the old timers.

LEGISLATURE.

The following (elected November 6, 1848) were sent from Milwaukee:

SENATE—Asa Kinney and John B. Smith.

ASSEMBLY—Jas. B. Cross, Zelotus A. Cotton, Julius White, Stoddard H. Martin.

There was also a vote taken on free suffrage (meaning the blacks) with the following result:

VOTE ON FREE SUFFRAGE.

	Yes.	No.
First Ward.....	183	181
Second Ward.....	44	71
Third Ward.....	26	17
Fourth Ward.....	105	71
Town of Wauwatosa.....	61	5
Town of Granville.....	3	11
Majority for Free Suffrage 66.		

It was "nip and tuck," as the phrase goes, with free suffrage in Milwaukee in those days.

COUNTY.

John White was elected county treasurer, Chas. Lorenzen, county clerk, and F. T. Schumacher county surveyor.

The following was the vote for senator :

SENATOR.			
	D. C. Reed.	W. A. Prentiss.	S. C. West.
Third Ward.....	385	137	----
Fourth Ward.....	196	50	34
Fifth Ward.....	167	58	24
Lake.....	61	80	----
Greenfield.....	121	23	----
Oak Creek.....	109	----	----
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	1,042	318	58

Note—Alex. Matheson received 24 votes for senator.

Among the different matters to come before the legislature the coming session in 1849 was the contemplated division of the First Ward, to which at first, as there always is to every public improvement, there was much opposition, and W. W. Brown, who was a candidate for legislative honors, was called upon to give a pledge not to go in for it, which he did. The *Sentinel* in commenting upon the candidacy of James B. Cross and John E. Cameron, (who was also a candidate) after giving the party some good advice, wound up as follows :

As for John Cameron, he had better stay home and attend to his paper mill, and his constituents will doubtless think so too.

John was, however, elected and made a good member.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

This gentleman was a brother to the late D. C. Cameron, or Dunc., (as Abner Kirby styled him in his ill-timed eulogy at the pioneer banquet, February 22, 1884,) and was a man of considerable importance as well as influence, from 1846 to 1850. He ran the Plankinton House stable for a short time. He was a jovial, whole-souled fellow (as the phrase goes) very fine looking and a noted one thousand and over. S. B. Davis could testify to that fact if living. He never forgave John for inducing him to join the order,* and the message that he left for him at Belden's Old Home saloon, would not look well in print. Mr. Cameron died of cholera in 1852, and his reply when told by Dr. L. M. Tracy that he could not live, was characteristic of the man ; it was, "let her flicker." He was buried

*I suppose a madder man never lived than was S. B. Davis at John Cameron for getting him initiated into the 1001. He hunted for him diligently in order to whale him, but John was *non est*. It was rich.

by the Odd Fellows, of which association he was a prominent member. I remember that day very well.

GRADING.

There was much complaint this year about the amount of grading done on certain streets, ending in a call for a public meeting, September 3, for the purpose of ventilating the matter. The following are the proceedings had at this meeting:

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to a notice published in the Sentinel and Gazette, the owners of lots situated between Mason and Michigan Streets, in the 1st and 3d Wards of the City of Milwaukee, assembled at the City Hotel, on Saturday evening, Sept. 8th, 1849, for the purpose of taking into consideration the project introduced into the Board of Aldermen for an alteration of the grade of Wisconsin Street, from East Water Street to the Lake, and of Main, Milwaukee, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Cass, Marshall and Lake Streets, from Mason Street, south towards the Milwaukee River. The meeting being called to order, on motion, Parcellet Potter was appointed Chairman, and Henry K. White, Secretary.

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. Andrew G. Miller, Joshua Hathaway, P. Potter, and several others, and on motion, a committee of three was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee retired, and on re-assembling, made through their Chairman, the following report:

“A project having been introduced into the Board of Aldermen of this City, for an alteration or new grade of Wisconsin Street, from East Water Street to the Lake, and also of Main, Milwaukee, Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Cass and Lake Streets, from the center of Wisconsin Street to Huron Street, which, if carried into effect, will operate very injuriously to the owners of lots and buildings lying between Mason and Michigan Streets, cutting Main Street in the center of Wisconsin Street, two and one-half feet below the present grade, Milwaukee Street five feet, Jefferson Street five feet, Jackson Street nearly two feet, Cass Street eight and on the bluff about thirty-five feet. Also, Cass Street, in the center of Michigan Street, thirty feet. And whereas, if such grade is adopted by the city authorities, and the deep cutting is made pursuant thereto, it will cause a heavy expenditure of money, in taking up and relaying sidewalks, letting down dwelling houses, and other buildings, and grading off lots situated between Mason and Michigan Streets, and subject the 1st and 3d Wards to heavy damages, by suits and otherwise. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the projected grade of said Streets, by so deep a cutting, is entirely unnecessary, and inexpedient, and is in direct opposition to the views and wishes of nine-tenths of the property holders within said limits.

Resolved, That the present established grade of East Water, Main, Milwaukee,

Jefferson and Jackson Streets, in the center of Wisconsin Street, is right, and ought not to be altered; that part of Wisconsin Street, from Jackson Street towards the Lake, should be filled, and the Eastern end cut so as to give a drainage of one foot to each block, and the Streets crossing Wisconsin between Mason and Michigan Streets, made to correspond with such grade.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Board of Aldermen, in all matters relating to street grades, to endeavor to carry out the wishes of the owners of property thereon, if their requests are not incompatible with the public rights of way."

The report was received, and after discussion by Messrs. Hathaway, Miller and others, the meeting was adjourned, to convene at the same place on Saturday evening, September 15th, at seven o'clock, P. M., and the Secretary directed to request the Board of Aldermen to suspend further action on the subject until after such adjournment.

Saturday Evening, Sept. 15th, 1849.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, and the Secretary, H. K. White, being absent, on motion, Nelson Ludington was appointed Secretary. The report of the committee, made at the previous meeting, was taken up, and after being discussed by J. H. Tweedy, Hon. A. G. Miller, J. Hathaway, and several others, the question on the adoption of the preamble and first resolution, was taken, and carried unanimously.

The second and third resolutions being then under consideration, on motion of Elisha Eldred, Esq., the former was so amended as to give a drainage of two feet to each block, on that part of Wisconsin Street lying between Jackson Street and the Lake, and was then adopted.

The following resolution was introduced by Dr. E. B. Wolcott, and after being discussed, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we will use all legal and honorable means to prevent the alteration of street grades once established, unless such alteration is assented to by a majority of the property holders directly interested, and payment shall have been made, in advance, of all damages which may result from such alterations.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Board of Aldermen, and also copies to each of the daily papers in the city for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

PARCELLET POTTER, *Chairman*.

NELSON LUDINGTON, *Secretary*.

It all availed them not, the grading went on all the same.

NEW STORE.

No. 111 East Water Street, by A. Cameron, dry goods, September, 1849. This was a large store for those days, but short lived.

J. Van Buren, dry goods, 384 East Water (present No.) This

gentleman came from Dunkirk, N. Y., and ran a large store here for several years. He was a tall, dignified, gentlemanly man, with light hair and light blue eyes, and very methodical and particular in all he did. He was, however, a very good business man. Anthony Dahlmann, now one of our prominent wholesale grocery men, commenced his business career as clerk for Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren finally returned to Dunkirk, I think in 1856 or 1857, where he died in 1875. His successor was his son-in-law, L. A. Wheeler, who for many years was one of our prominent merchants, and at present a prominent insurance man.

The *Sentinel* winds up the year as follows :

DECEMBER.

Time, how fast it flies; it seems but yesterday when we were looking for election day, now we are rejoicing over a complete victory (presidential) and hurrying on towards the new year. 1849 is on the wane, and right wintry is the aspect of the new month. Chill December is here, and you who have a snug house and all the comforts of life, may bid defiance to the weather. The luxury of four walls and a tight roof, we can now appreciate and be happy. Visions of sleigh rides, social gatherings, smoking dinners and cheerful countenances, drive away much of the sadness of the grim winter king. Still, how many are there in and about the city, who depend wholly upon the charity of a few individuals for their support from day to day.

JOHN D. GARDNER.

This gentleman, who was one of our substantial and prominent business men for many years, came from New Bedford, Massachusetts, and opened a store (general merchandise) at 353 East Water, its present number, where he remained until he left for Suamico, on Green Bay, to engage in the lumber trade, and where he did a large business until his death, some two years ago. His residence was on the northeast corner of Jackson and Michigan streets, which house he built. He was a short, thick-set man, with dark complexion, dark hair and eyes. He was no talker but all business, and never idle a moment. He loved money, and went for it with all the energy that he had, and accumulated quite a fortune. I can see him in memory's eye, as he looked 30 years ago. He made few acquaintances, except among business men, and unlike

his brother the unscrupulous E. L. H. Gardner, never dabbled in politics.

FINANCIAL.

The following copy of the proceedings had at the meeting of the board of supervisors held November 19, and published in the *Wisconsin* of December 10th, is given as an illustration of the difference between the valuation, as well as expenditures, between 1849 and 1883, also as forming a portion of the history proper.

REPORT.

In pursuance of a resolution of the board adopted January, 1849, the undersigned clerk submits the following statement of the doings of the board at their meeting, November 19th, to wit:

In relation to the raising of a county revenue for 1849, the committee on the treasury reported that county orders were then outstanding to the amount of.....	\$5000 00
And the amount of accounts to be audited at the present session would amount to.....	4800 00
	<hr/>
	\$9800 00

And that the estimated amount of county expenses for the ensuing year would be.....	\$3500 00
Jail.....	2000 00
District attorney.....	800 00
Coroner's inquests.....	300 00
Clerk of the board.....	500 00
County indebtedness to state (old tax).....	1000 00
Incidental.....	1055 30
	<hr/>
	\$18,955 30

The aggregate valuation of the real and personal property in the county was.....	\$2,707,000 64
Upon which a levy of 7-10ths of 1 per cent was made which gave.....	18,955 30
And for school of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, which gave.....	6,674 45
And for state of $\frac{4}{10}$ which gave.....	10,831 60
	<hr/>
	\$86,461 35

The accounts audited by the county board for which county orders were then issued, amounted to the following sums.

Election expenses.....	\$ 114 00
Sheriff and constable's fees.....	677 10
Jurors and witnesses fees.....	318 40
Support of prisoners including medical services.....	1,440 49
Wood and stationery.....	437 64
Mileage for supervisors.....	339 02
Printing.....	246 70
Repairs of public buildings.....	440 54
Fees of clerk of circuit court.....	48 33

Town of Oak Creek.....	4 65½
Fines refunded.....	10 00
Coroner's inquests including coffins.....	227 28
Salary of city attorney.....	450 00
Lime for jail.....	5 00
Wolf bounty.....	8 00
Taxes refunded to the town of Oak Creek.....	17 49
County orders outstanding.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,748 64

By the raising of a revenue of \$18,955.30, all of the amount of orders will be redeemed and a cash balance of \$9,207,66 will be left in the treasury for defraying all the necessary expenses of the ensuing year.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Jasper Vliet, for the town of Milwaukee; O. Damon, for Wauwatosa; J. C. Smith, for the Fifth ward; Martin Coulan from Greenfield and August Greulich from the Second ward, were appointed to ascertain the cost of a site for a new court house, and the expense of a suitable building thereon, and report at the meeting in January 1850.

A memorial to the legislature was also prepared and signed by the whole board for the passage of a law at the next session, authorizing the board to hire out all prisoners convicted in any court in this state and confined in Milwaukee county jail.

STATISTICS OF MILWAUKEE.

In May, 1834, Mr. Solomon Juneau was the only white settler within the limits of what is now the city of Milwaukee. The following table of census returns, taken since that period, exhibits the rate of increase in the population:

1838.....	700
1840.....	1,700
1842.....	2,700
1846, June 1.....	9,655
1847, December 15.....	14,000
1849, August, estimated.....	18,000

Equally rapid has been the augmentation in the exports of produce, etc. It was in 1845, that the first shipments of wheat and flour to any extent, were made from Milwaukee. The following table shows how this business grows:

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

	Wheat.	Flour.
1845.....	95,510 bus.	7,550 bbls.
1846.....	213,443 "	15,756 "
1847.....	598,011 "	34,840 "
1848.....	612,474 "	92,732 "
1849.....	1,148,807 "	201,941 "

It is proper to remark that the exports for 1849, in the above table, embrace those from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1849, while those for the four previous years are for the season of navigation in each year, respectively.

MANUFACTURES OF MILWAUKEE, 1849.

Description of Articles.	Value.
Woolen goods, various kinds.....	\$40,000
Edge Tools.....	30,000
Foundries, various kinds of machinery.....	195,000
Carriages and Waggon's.....	115,000
Sash, blinds and doors.....	49,000
Leather.....	120,000
Wooden ware and wooden turnings.....	87,750
Lumber.....	20,000
Cabinet ware.....	127,000
Boots and shoes.....	95,250
Tin, sheet iron and copper ware.....	114,600
Saddles and harness.....	44,000
Soap and candles.....	37,000
Burr mill stones.....	36,600
Boilers (steam).....	20,250
Sails and rigging.....	17,000
Ploughs.....	4,500
Clothing.....	97,000
Saleratus and pot ashes.....	15,000
Lumber planed and matched by machinery.....	24,000
Fanning mills and threshing machines.....	25,700
Paper.....	40,000
Copper and iron smithing.....	27,550
Earthenware.....	7,500
Brass machinery and turnings.....	10,000
Tobacco and cigars.....	15,500
Malt liquors.....	71,000
Bread and crackers.....	27,900
Gun and lock smithing.....	9,500
Book binding.....	8,000
Coopers' ware.....	8,500
Brick, 10,000,000.....	40,000
Miscellaneous, such as jewelers, tool manufacturers, pump makers, weavers, etc.....	107,000
Total.....	\$ 1,714,200

In addition to the above, there are five flouring mills, propelled by water power, and one by steam, containing seventeen run of stone, each run capable of turning out 80 to 100 barrels of flour per day, and consuming in all 7,000 bushels of wheat daily.

IMPORTS

	Value.
Tons of merchandize, 16,012.....	\$ 3,202,400
Barrels of salt, 35,000.....	43,750
Bbbs. bulk of furniture 17,500.....	140,000
Coal, water lime and plaster.....	18,000

Fruit (dried and green).....	11,500
Lumber, lath, shingle bolts, shingles and timber.....	375,000
Miscellaneous.....	38,000
Total.....	\$ 3,828,650

EXPORTS.

Bushels wheat, 1,138,807.....	\$ 1,004,642
Barrels flour, 201,942.....	945,088
Ditto pork and beef, 5,527.....	44,216
Tons lead and shot, 810.....	53,000
Hides, 10,281.....	23,132
Sundry manufactured articles.....	28,390
Total.....	\$ 2,098,469

VESSELS OWNED IN MILWAUKEE.

There are thirty-nine sail vessels owned in, and sailing out of this port, of which the total tonnage is 5,542 tons; also stock in steamboats and propellers of 3,000 tons; making the total tonnage owned in the port 8,542. Sixteen sail vessels are engaged in the lumber trade, and the remainder in freighting produce and merchandize.

REMINISCENT.

HIGH PROOF WHISKY.

The following incident which occurred at the Lake House in the summer of 1845, is inserted here as an illustration of how far some men will go to obtain a drink of whisky, and how far others will go to gratify them.

Among those who boarded there was an Irishman named John Shields, a blatherskite of the first water, who, no doubt, many of the old settlers will remember as the builder and owner of the brick store, number 115 Clinton Street, played a prominent part. It was a role he would probably not be in a hurry to play again unless he was dry, and even then I am inclined to think he would be a little wary, and which was as follows: It happened that John, who was an inveterate drinker and a nuisance generally, was in the habit of coming into my room and bothering me with his senseless twaddle until the thing got to be unbearable, and knowing that he would not be at all bashful about going for anything in the shape of liquor that he saw lying around loose, I hit upon the following plan to bust him. I procured some whisky, regular rot-gut, into which I had Mr. Hawkins put a quantity of red peppers, where they remained for some

ten days, by which time that whisky was hot enough to burn the enamel off a stone crock inside of twenty-four hours. Talk about your hot drops, or No. 6: No. 60 would have been nearer the proof of that whisky; its temperature must have been at least 375 Fahrenheit. I then filled a flask with it and placed it upon the floor of my room behind a trunk where John could not fail to see it if he came in, and all was lovely. Well, Sunday came and so did John, who was not long in discovering the flask, and exclaiming, "a ha! me boy, so yees kape it on the schly!"

Yes, I replied, I always keep a little for myself and friends. Help yourself.

He did not wait for a second invitation, but seized the coveted treasure, pulled the cork, inserted the nozzle into his capacious mouth and poured nearly half the contents down his gullet before you could count six. By that time he discovered that it was not ice water, and with a desperate effort to conceal his disappointment, he replaced the cork, deposited the flask upon the floor and without waiting to answer my kind inquiries as to the quality of the fluid, he started down stairs taking four or five steps at a leap, his mouth wide open like the door of a coal stove, and as red as rooster's comb, while from that, as well as his eyes, the water was running in streams.

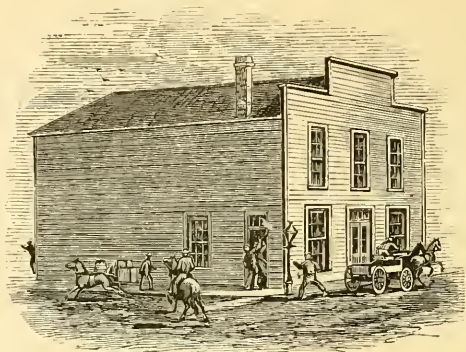
He broke for an artesian well that stood near, and commenced taking in water like an engine fighting fire. He must have drunk a barrel, stopping at intervals to catch his breath and give vent to his feelings, which he did in more languages than Dr. Wight ever dreamed of speaking, not excepting Heathen Chineese. After he had got his fires sufficiently banked to be left with safety, he sat down on the piazza and proceeded to anathematize the dirty spalpeen as put them peppers in that whisky (I always thought that he meant me) with an adjective sandwiched in between every second word. It was the spiciest little speech ever made on the south side, and for weeks he was unable to indulge in anything stronger than water, during which time he sat apart from the rest of the boarders in moody silence while doctoring his mouth with borax. He never came into my room after that, my whisky was too high proof.

HUNTING DESERTERS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The question as to whether there is a hell, about which there is so much dispute among theologians, "for the punishment of the wicked" in a future state, brings to my mind an incident that occurred in 1839, which goes to show that if the existence of one hereafter cannot be substantiated, that that of an earthly one can (or could), certainly as far as the common soldiers were concerned, in the days when Forts Howard, Snelling, Mackinac, and Winnebago were in full blast, at least at the latter named post during the administration of David G. Twiggs, of rebel fame, who was notorious for acts of cruelty, tyranny and oppression to those who were unfortunate enough to be under his command, many cases of which are on record in the State historical publications, that were perpetrated by Twiggs and others. Neither were private citizens wholly exempt from their tyranny. Like Selkirk upon his island "they were monarchs of all they surveyed." Neither was there, for the time being, any resisting their will. Their word was law at these remote outposts from which there was no appeal, which of course led to frequent broils with the settlers (see Ebenezer Childs, and other reminiscences), as well as desertions on the part of the soldiers, they choosing to hazard everything in order to escape from the bondage in which they were held by these merciless tyrants, until it was no uncommon thing for half a dozen or more deserters to be seen in Milwaukee or Chicago any day, as well as a squad in charge of an officer hunting after and arresting them. And many a race for liberty has been witnessed on these streets, one of which on account of its nearly ending in a tragedy I will relate.

Among those who had sought refuge in Milwaukee, where he had a brother living, was a man by the name of Mason, a smart, intelligent young fellow, who was unfortunate enough to be discovered, while seated upon a horse at the foot of Wisconsin Street, by some officers from Fort Winnebago, who were stopping at the old Milwaukee House (then kept by Geo. E. Graves), and ordered to surrender. Well knowing his fate, if taken, he leaped from the horse and made a rush for the old corner store of Ludington, Birchard & Co.,* which he succeeded in reaching, the officers being in hot pursuit.

* This pioneer building, a cut of which is here given, was removed in 1851 to



As he entered the door the one in command, utterly regardless of who might be within, gave the order to fire, exclaiming, "Shoot the d—d rascal! shoot him!" In obedience to this order two shots were at once fired—the second just as Mason was entering the door—luckily, however, without injuring any one, the officer being no doubt too excited for a steady aim.

Of course the sight of Mason running, with the officers in pursuit, together with the order to fire, followed by the report of the pistol, created, as well it might, no little excitement, and the street was instantly filled with men, each inquiring of the other what was up, prominent among whom was Col. Geo. Walker, then in the act of being shaved in Green's old barber shop, where the Iron Block now stands, from whence, with a napkin pinned around his neck and face white with lather, he rushed into the street, where seeing but a crowd of excited men, he demanded in clarion tones to know what in h—ll was the matter. That, however, was a conundrum that no one present could solve, and the colonel returned to his tonsorial enjoyment.

Now the sudden appearance of Mason into the store as if thrown from a catapult, with the officers in pursuit, let alone the report of the pistol and the whistling of the bullet, caused no little excitement inside as well as out, particularly among the different members of the

525 East Water Street, where it was used for a hay barn until 1878, when it was removed across the block to about the same number on River Street and fitted up as a feed mill, where it was burnt August 10, 1882.

firm, two of whom happened to be present, one of whom* instantly executed a backhanded somersault from the top of the counter upon which in accordance with an ancient custom, now obsolete (at least in cities), he happened to be sitting, and disappeared from view among the barrels, tea chests, nail kegs, and other miscellaneous articles usually kept in that locality in those days. No prairie dog could have done it quicker or more natural. It only wanted the yelp to make it perfect. Had the bullet been aimed at him it would have been at least five minutes too late, so quick were his movements. Not any of that in mine, was no doubt his boss thought just then, but he made no sign.

Not so Bluff Hal.† He faced the music like a man, seized the would be murderer by the throat, and giving him what might be called a "slathering calamity" right between the eyes that made him see a whole constellation of stars, laid him over the counter, where he held him with one hand while he wrenched the pistol from him with the other, carried it to the door and discharged the contents of the four remaining barrels into the ground, thus rendering the weapon harmless for further mischief.

By this time the crowd outside had got an inkling of what was going on, and their blood was up to fever heat in a moment. A few, among whom was Sam Robinson, Mose Donaldson, and several others equally hot headed, were for lynching the officers, while others were for throwing them into the river (which ought to have been done), and they would no doubt got roughly handled had they not beat a hasty retreat.

They were however informed, in language more expressive than elegant, that this was not Fort Winnebago, and that if shooting and torturing soldiers was a common pastime there, it would not be tolerated in Milwaukee.

Meanwhile Mason, the unwilling cause of all this excitement, had passed directly through the store, leaped from the back door to the ground, ran up the river to Biddle Street, where he swam across and made his escape. Neither was he ever retaken.

This, as far as I know, was the last attempt ever made to arrest

* The late Nelson Ludington.

† Harrison Ludington.

deserters in Milwaukee, although it was well known that quite a number made their home here for several years. It was a business that did not pay.

GEO. R. DYER.

Among those who came in 1836, was an individual by the name of George R. Dyer, known among the boys as the "town calf," who settled upon the northeast quarter of section 24, town 7, range 21, who on account of his singular personal appearance, as well as his eccentricities of character, has been more firmly photographed upon my memory than has any one of those I found here, who afterwards moved away. He remained but a short time; he left I think, in 1838 or '39. In personal appearance George would not rank among the highest types of manly beauty. He was over six feet in height, three fourths of which was legs, his feet were of immense size, large arms, small chest, long neck, large head, had a heavy powerful voice, always spoke in a half imperative tone, was of an exceedingly nervous temperament, and when a little excited resembled a ten horse power "jumping jack" more than anything else, and on account of the loose manner in which he was put together, was about as well qualified to take up and improve a farm, (if he expected to do the work himself) as that long eared animal Æsop speaks about (in the fable) was to play the part of the lion. As an itinerant showman, he might have been a success, but as a granger he was a failure.

His dress usually consisted of dark pants, coat indigo blue, and of the claw hammer pattern, white vest, white gloves, (with a gold ring seen on the outside) and a stove pipe hat. A nobby boy, he was, for a pioneer. Thus accoutred, he once made his appearance in East Water street with a lumber wagon, to which was attached a yoke of oxen and in front an old mare, being what is known in New England as a spike team, in the management of which he made more noise, and attracted more attention, than half a dozen runaways would at the present day. Now whether it was the size of the town, or inability to understand the cherokee in which George issued his commands, or a disposition to show off that got possession of that old piece of horse flesh, will probably never be known; per-

haps she was thinking of her circus days and mistook George for the clown. Any way she opened one, taking the part of the trained mule by giving a series of kicks that any mule, however well trained, might be proud of, the last of which left her outside the traces, where she remained perfectly quiet for a few seconds as though undecided what to do next. This performance frustrated George somewhat at first, but as quite a crowd had gathered around him, he quickly recovered his self possession, and with a yell at the unruly beast that meant business, he roared out: "W-h-o-o-a there you durned old lunatic, where in thunder 'you comin' to with your legs out the traces, (here he elevated his voice so that it could be heard a block off) wan't you never in town afore?" And for years after that, when anybody's horse got unsettled in his mind, you would hear that expression quoted as a settler.

ALFRED ORRENDORFF.

This gentleman, whose name appears so often among the early settlers, came to Milwaukee in 1835, and settled upon the northeast quarter of section thirty-three, township seven, range twenty-one. The entry of this claim bears date, on the record, March 17, 1837, just four days subsequent to the great claim meeting held at the Court House, March 13, to organize for self protection against the speculators, and at which he was one of the leading spirits. He also entered the southwest and southeast quarters of the same section, afterwards known as the Russell Sage farm, now the property of Geo. C. Stevens and others. Mr. Orrendorff was a native of Kentucky, and possessed in no small degree the reckless spirit for which the people of that State are so noted.

In person he was tall and slim, had dark hair, a swarthy complexion, large dark lustrous eyes, that, when their owner was excited, shone like beads. He had a powerful voice, clear in tone, spoke quick and with a slight southern accent, and always looked you square in the face when in conversation with you, and he always meant just what he said. He was not a man that it would do to fool with much, unless you were itching for a fight, in which case you would most certainly be accommodated. He was as quick motioned as a cat, neither was he ever known to back down, or to

show the white feather. He would frequently swim his pony across the river at Wisconsin Street, even after the ferry was established. He walked with a long nervous stride, was a splendid woodsman, and a famous hunter.

Mr. Orrendorff was one of the party who volunteered to go out after and arrest the two Indians, who killed Ellsworth Burnett, November 5th, 1835, and take them to Green Bay, upon which occasion there occurred an incident that showed what kind of a customer he was when aroused. The Indians were taken to Fort Howard for safe keeping, until they could be tried, where the commanding officer at first declined to receive them, giving as a reason that if they had killed Burnett, they no doubt had sufficient provocation. At this announcement all the lion in Orrendorff was aroused in a moment, and stepping in front of the officer, rifle in hand, his whole frame quivering with excitement, he looked him steadily in the eye, and hissing out his words between his clenched teeth, addressed him as follows: "You're a nice man—you are—for the government to send out here to protect the frontier, you d——d white livered scoundrel! You just let them two Injuns go, if you think best (here he elevated his voice and put in an adjective that made the officer's hair lift), and I will shoot them both before they can get across Fox River." And he would. The officer backed down. It was not often that a United States officer had to back down in those days, particularly upon the frontier, but this one did.

This incident was related to me by Benjamin F. Wheelock, now a resident of Medford, Taylor County, who was present in the fort at the time and witnessed the whole proceeding.

While on a trip to Green Bay, in 1836, Mr. Orrendorff entered the cabin of a settler named Smith to obtain a night's lodging. He was cold, wet, hungry, tired and used up generally, his countenance presenting such a woe begone aspect as to cause Mrs. Smith to inquire what had happened. Had he been in a bear fight; treed by wolves; beat by some squaw in a game of moccasin; blown up with gunpowder; struck by lightning, or what? To which he replied "Narry one, but you better believe, Madame, that I've had the worstest luck, and the morstest of it that, perhaps, by jim-eni, that

you did see." (The last two words being strongly emphasized.) This expression was a by-word among the boys for a long time afterward.

It was upon his claim that so many swarms of bees (twenty-eight) were found in one day, June, 1837. The woods were literally filled with bees in those days. If the settlers had no other stock to boast of, they had bees.

Mr. Orrendorff was not a man to settle down in one place for any great length of time; he was too fond of excitement for that. Consequently no sooner had the rough and tumble of the few first years worn off than he, like Clyman, got restless and uneasy, and finally went to California, where he died. But the recollection of his manly form and daring spirit, as well as eccentricities of character, will never fade from the memories of the early settlers of Milwaukee County.

JOHN CORBIN.

Mr. Corbin, who came to Milwaukee in 1836, was from Keeseville, N. Y.; was among the first merchants to open a store in Milwaukee, which he did in company with Jeremiah B. Zander in the old Walker warehouse at the point, in May of that year, under the firm name of Zander & Corbin, with a stock of general merchandise, where they remained until 1838, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Zander retiring, and Sylvester L. Corbin became a partner. This store being too small they removed, in 1839, to the Hollister warehouse where they remained until 1841, when they succumbed to the general pressure, and were succeeded by James Rathburn, from Buffalo, who filled the store with a heavy stock of dry goods and groceries. Mr. Corbin was of medium height, slightly built, had dark hair and eyes, his voice was soft and low in tone. He was full of fun and mischief and one of the most social and companionable men of his time. He was also a great hunter and a splendid shot with a rifle. He removed to Iowa about 1856, where he died a few years ago.

Sylvester L. Corbin removed to Beaver Dam where he resided for several years, and where, I am informed, he died some three years ago, a mere wreck of what he once was, the result of intemperance. He was a splendid looking man when I first knew him, tall and

straight, florid complexion, proud spirited and held the cards at that time, which if properly handled, would have made him to-day one of the solid men of Milwaukee, but such was not to be.

CORRECTION.

On page 170, in sketch of G. W. Mygatt, the date of his death was by mistake omitted. He died October 26, 1883.

CHAPTER IV.

1850.

Opening address—Charter Meeting—Taxation—City Government—Improvements—Fire—Leland's Old Home Burnt—Adolph Cramer, Sketch of—do. H. S. Mack—New Warehouse—Hemenway's Bank—Great Storm—Riot—Fire—The Kenosha War—Political—A Lecture—Financial—Pennsylvania House Burnt—A Second "Sam Patch"—The Bayou—Phoenix Building—That Bull Calf—Chief Engineer's Report—Municipal Election—S. Juneau's Portrait—Miscellaneous—School Superintendent's Report—List of Saloons—Hon. Ed. O'Neill, Sketch of—Buildings Erected—Imports and Exports—Newspapers—Public Schools—Churches—Orphan Asylum—Eenevolent Societies—Military Companies.

Milwaukee in 1850, had become quite a noted city. The previous winter had been a long one, the river as has been seen in the previous chapter, having closed on the sixth of December. True the cholera had decimated our ranks largely in 1849, but immigration had also been large. Our population had now reached 20,000, and our future looked bright. No sooner, however, had the winter of 1849-50 fairly set in than the usual number of balls and social gatherings were inaugurated by the different fire and military companies in the city. Fairs that would last a week, were held for the benefit of the different orphan asylums, into which the young ladies were wont to inveigle the innocent youth of our city during the wee-sma' hours, and some of the elders too (occasionally) in order to induce them to invest their small change in pin cushions, wax dolls and other bric-a-brac, and in which they were very successful, often to the great disgust of the boys when cornered by these winsome beggars. The politicians were at Madison looking after their little bills or getting wisdom by being initiated into the mysteries of that wonderful organization known as the Ancient Oriental Evanic order of the 1001, in order to fit themselves for the arduous duties incident to the life of a pioneer legislator, should they ever be called to that high office. The editors of the *Sentinel and Gazette* and the *Wis-*

consin were busy throwing mud at each other and abusing Noonan, Sherman M. Booth was manufacturing political dam-a-nite, (and he could do it too) for use in the coming presidential election for the benefit of the Free Soil Party, and all was lovely. Thus the winter passed away until March 3d, when the ice left the river, and April 4th brought us our first boat, the schooner Republic, from below, which put us once more in communication with the east by water, after which all was life and bustle in getting ready for the work of the year.

TAXATION.

There was, as the writer well remembers, and as no doubt the reader who has followed him through these pages has not failed to discover, much complaint, often without just cause, about the enormous rate of taxation during the infancy of our city.

The following, taken from the *Wisconsin* of January 4th, is given as an illustration of how it worked in many cases:

MR. EDITOR: Permit a tax-payer to enquire through your paper of the aldermen of the First and Third wards in what manner the bridge tax of one-half of one per cent. levied in 1849, has been expended. This tax amounted to the enormous sum of \$6,770; does it take all that to pay the bridge tenders? Milwaukee is at present divided into five wards. In the first the tax is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in the Third $4\frac{1}{2}$, independent of the special tax. I own a lot the assessed value of which is \$230.00, and upon which the tax is 144.90. Will some good mathematician please figure out how much I can make by building upon that lot, and then have the improvements taxed in proportion.

JUNIUS.

There was no reply to this inquiry, the aldermen being, no doubt, unable to cipher it out. Neither was Junius alone in this matter, there were several more who paid as high a tax as did he, but they kept out of print.

PUBLIC MEETING.

There was a mass meeting held at the Court House, January 7th,*

* It was shown at this meeting on the 7th that, with a population of 18,000, the gross amount of taxes was \$143,617.07, equal to \$8.50 per capita, while Detroit, with a population of 20,000, paid \$64,000, and Chicago only \$55,000.

Among those who were particularly active at this meeting were Dr. Jas. Johnson, Frank Randall, Parcellet Potter, Wm. A. Prentiss, Levi Blossom, Alanson Sweet, Leonard Kennedy, Cicero Comstock, James Kneeland, Ira E. Goodall, Dr. L. W. Weeks, John L. Doran, and Gen. John McManman.

under a call signed by one hundred and twenty of our most prominent citizens, to receive and take action upon the report of a committee, consisting of Col. Geo. H. Walker, Dr. Jas. Johnson and Dr. Jas. P. Greves, (appointed at a previous meeting held at the Military Hall, January 4,) upon the amendments to the new city charter.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Albert Smith, in the absence of the President (B. H. Edgerton), and Clarence Shepard was appointed Secretary. This was a very spirited meeting, and one at which a large amount of carburetted hydrogen was expended by the different would be Solons, each of whom was loaded to the muzzle with amendments, warranted not to cut in the eye, that, if adopted, would effect a radical cure for all the evils which it was claimed existed in the present charter. One wanted the number of aldermen, then three in each ward, (elected annually,) increased to four, two to go out each year, while another wanted all to go out. One of the committee, Dr. Jas. Johnson, wanted a comptroller in each ward. This was opposed by Alanson Sweet. Col. Walker wanted the time for holding the charter election changed from April to January, all the aldermen to be paid one dollar for each attendance, claiming that that would make them more punctual. Mr. Sweet claimed the right to expend the city money for the purpose of entertaining guests from abroad, about which a row had been made.

Mr. Bielfeld read an account of certain resolutions passed on the 4th of July expenses, never before made public, the aggregate amount of which was \$600 to \$800. The aldermen had voted to have these proceedings not published. What their reasons were he would not say, but would leave the people to think for themselves.

Dr. Johnson thought it no more than right that men who served the city should have a jollification occasionally; and if no heavier bills could be brought against them than this paltry sum, he never would have assisted in calling a meeting to amend the city charter. There were circumstances on this occasion which justified the expenditures. The Chicago military on that day visited the city, and were received at the city expense.

Mr. A. Sweet justified the course he had taken upon this subject. It was in justice to the military of the city, who requested the city to

receive companies which they were unable to receive respectfully themselves, and he would do it again under the same circumstances.

Mr. McManman thought the expenditure a just one. The military had asked this, not for themselves, but as an honor to Milwaukee. It was usual in all cities, and these expenses were paid without a murmur. We had not come here to bring up petty quarrels, but to revise a city charter, and he hoped these deeds of the common council would not be referred to again.

Gen. McManman was opposed by A. H. Bielfeld, and thus the war went on, until it culminated in the appointment of a new committee, consisting of three from each ward, who were to report at a future meeting, after which they adjourned until the 14th, when they held another "seance," resulting in a further adjournment until the 16th, when, after a long and exciting session, they completed their work by leaving the whole matter practically where they found it, thereby fully verifying the old adage, that too many cooks spoil the broth.

The principal changes were the abolition of the poll tax of \$2.00 per capita, which up to that time had been the law, and reducing the number of assessors in each ward from three to one.

The charter was then ordered to be engrossed, certified and sent to Madison for approval, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

There was also an article in the *Wisconsin*, of January 16th, from some one who signed himself "city father," which contained some pertinent suggestions about the proposed amendments to the charter, one of which was, that the number of aldermen in each ward be limited to two, one to go out each year. This advice, however, was not followed, as that would not have given the politicians, who were then just putting on their "war paint," and were anxious for "scalps," a chance to get them.

It is a little singular how many there are who are not only willing but anxious to serve the public for nothing, and board themselves. But so it is, and their numbers are increasing annually with the increase of the chances for plunder. They are patriots only in name.

The following petition was also sent to Madison upon this then very important subject :

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of Wisconsin :

The undersigned, aldermen of the City of Milwaukee, respectfully represent:

That the act for the incorporation of the City of Milwaukee is totally defective, and the several amendments thereto that have been annually enacted have failed to improve it. Immediately after the organization of the present board a new charter was deemed necessary, and a committee was appointed who drafted the one now before your honorable body, and which we pray your honorable body to approve.

JAMES H. ROGERS,
JACOB A. HOOVER,
MICHAEL PAGE,
WM. WEDEMEYER,
MOSES KNEELAND,

EDWARD BUTTON,
NELSON LUDINGTON,
JOHN B. JUNEAU,*
WM. P. LYNDE,
HENRY A. HAYDEN.

A meeting was also held in the Second Ward, on the 21st of January, at the Mansion House, August Greulich, Chairman, R. D. Jennings and John B. Vliet, Secretaries, at which a series of resolutions were adopted in favor of the new charter, (then at Madison,) after which Jacob A. Hoover offered the following:

Resolved, That whenever it shall be expedient to call meetings in this ward, in future, (to make gas,) Mr. Becker, generally called the little giant, from the City of Humboldt, is respectfully requested to appear, with his twenty-four pounder, drawn by one yoke of oxen, to give the signal.†

North western oil store opened this year at 233 (old number) East Water street, L. B. Warner agent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements made this year, was the erection of a block of three stores, known as Nos. 413, 415 and 417 East Water street, by James Kneeland, the carpenter work upon which, was done by Edwin Palmer and Geo. B. Bingham, the mason work by Henry and Joseph Sivy; also No. 419, by Geo. J. Fowler; 421, by Charles Waterman; 423, by J. C. Benton; 425, by Archabald Mc-

* This gentleman died August 23, 1883. He was a carpenter, and for a number of years quite a prominent master builder, but for the last twelve or fifteen years had been a religious monomaniac. He was a nephew of Solomon Juneau, and a rigid catholic.

† The principal business of many of these meetings was in the olden time same as they are to-day, solely for the purpose of making gas, and this one in particular, (as any one who ever reads the resolutions passed will see,) and, of course, Mr. Hoover's resolution was in order.

Fadyen; 427 and 429, by Charles Cain;* 431, by Owen Van Dyke; 433 and 435, by Cain & Edwards, (William Edwards of Spear & Edwards and Charles Cain,) all upon the burnt district, from the fire of May 17, 1849. And besides these there were two brick stores erected at 275 and 277, by Henry and Samuel Sivyer, and one at 297, by Edwin D. Baker;† all of which are yet in use, although mere shells, compared with some of those built at the present day. There was also a four story brick block erected by Dr. Jung, (a German) on the Market square, yet standing and known as Nos. 457 and 459 East Water, and the present Grand Central hotel, (though why it is called grand, no one knows,) south west corner of Oneida and East Water streets, was erected this year by Jacob Nunnemacher. There was also one, No. 418 East Water, erected by John Thompssen. This gentleman also built the present residence of Hon. Edwin Hyde, No. 99 Fifth street, where he lived until he left for Germany, where he is still living. I remember Mr. Thompssen very well.

FIRE.

The annexed is the sketch of the fire that occurred January 25, 1850, mention of which was made in Vol. 2, page 154, in connection with Messrs. Bradley & Metcalf. This was quite a large fire and as can be seen, the loss was quite heavy for those times.

FOUR STORES BURNED—LOSS \$10,000.

At about seven o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in store No. 195 East Water street, occupied by Messrs. Newman & Ney, as a dry goods and variety store, and spread with such rapidity, that before an alarm could be raised, and the engines got upon the ground, the store was enveloped in flames. The books were taken out by a lad of 14 years, named Benton, who broke in the door. The amount of stock in the store of Newman & Ney, is estimated at from \$5000 to \$6000, considerable of which was saved. No estimate of the loss can be made. Insured in the Columbus (Ohio) insurance company, (J. P. McGregor, agent) for

*Charles Cain was quite a prominent builder (brick mason) for some 20 years, after which he went into the lumber business, and subsequently, some where along in the sixties, removed to Manitowoc county, where he died a few years ago. He was a man of fair business abilities, but not of executive. I remember him well.

†These are the ones referred to in the previous chapter, as the ones that were in contemplation to erect this year by Messrs. Baker & Sivyer.

\$3000, which will probably cover all damages. The building was owned by A. O. T. Breed of Wauwatosa. Not insured.

The next store, No, 193, was owned by Shepard & Bonnell, and unoccupied, was entirely destroyed, loss \$1800 to 2000. Insured \$1200 in the North Western company, of Oswego, N. Y., (Julius White, agent.)

No. 191, building owned by William Bradley, and occupied by Bradley & Metcalf, heavy boot and shoe dealers, and manufacturers. This firm had from \$15,000 to \$18,000 of stock, most of which was saved. Damage sustained principally by water, and in moving stock—to what amount is not known. Insured \$5000 in the Howard Insurance company, New York City, J. A. Noonan, agent; and \$5000 in the North Western Insurance company, Oswego, Julius White, agent. The building was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$2000—insured \$1200—Company not known.

No. 189, building owned by Lyndsey Ward, and occupied by P. W. Badgley, wholesale grocer and liquor dealer. The loss was mostly caused in the removal of goods, but fully covered by insurance in the *Ætna* at Hartford \$2000, (Wm. A. Whaling, agent;) Protection, Hartford, (E. Worthington, agent, \$2000; North Western, Oswego (J. White, agent,) \$2000; Columbus (J. P. McGregor agent,) \$2000: building considerably damaged. Insurance unknown.

No. 187, building owned and occupied by J. N. Bonesteel, dry goods merchant. The fire did not reach this store, but loss was considerable from moving of goods, and damage by water.—Fully insured in the North Western Insurance company. Ogden & Magee, No. 185, and Mr. J. Heart, No. 183, dry goods dealers. Loss by moving goods, light.

The splendid block of stores of Mr. Martin, was considerably damaged on the south wall by heat and water.

We regret to learn of the occurrence of one accident. Mr. A. E. Dibble, of the firm of Dibble & Berry, while standing near one of the buildings, was struck in the face by some falling bricks from a chimney, cutting his lips severely. The fire is supposed to have caught from a stove pipe, in the store of Messrs. Newman & Ney, as it was first seen in the ceiling through which the pipe passed. Mr. Newman had made the fire but three quarters of an hour before, and had left the store for breakfast about twenty minutes before the alarm was given.

Everything was apparently safe when he left, and it must have caught immediately afterwards, as, when the alarm was given, it had progressed beyond the power of firemen or water to save. Too much care cannot be observed with stoves and lights—in stores especially, where there are so many combustible materials which take fire almost like tinder.

NEW FIRM.

J. P. Stillman & Co., clocks and looking glasses, 330 East Water, came this year.

The Milwaukee river got on the rampage this year. The *Sentinel* says :

It was so high on Saturday that its back water flooded all the cellars on East Water street. The water has been receding since Sunday morning and they are now free from water. The sewer on the corner of East Water and Michigan street caved in, and flooded the cellar under Mr. Gardiner's store. The street inspector is now repairing it and it will be all right by to-morrow.

We understand that the railroad embankment suffered some damage, and that the plank road, near the Menomonee, was considerably racked by the flood.

Leland's old American House burned October 26th, 1850. The firemen from Racine and Kenosha, here on a visit, helped at the fire.

TURNED OUT OF DOORS.

The following explains itself :

The hose cart of hose company No. 1, which for want of other quarters, has been kept these three months past in Kellogg's warehouse, has been turned out of doors to make room for storage. The cart stands in the open street, the hose *froze up* and, of course, utterly unserviceable. Unless promptly provided with suitable quarters the company will disband, and the hose and cart be left to rot. This apparatus, purchased last fall at a cost of some \$800, and put in charge of a spirited and efficient company, has already suffered serious injury from the *inexcusable* neglect of the common council to provide a suitable house or room. Do our city fathers intend that it shall be entirely ruined? If not, let them take measures *to-night*, to provide the hose company with a good house.

Some spicy correspondence followed this announcement concerning the neglect of the council to provide for the fire department in a better manner, in which A. J. Langworthy, Nelson Soggs and John S. Fillmore, took a part, with but little success, as such was the poverty of the city at that time, that a petition was actually presented to the legislature asking that half of the bridge fund might be appropriated to the use of the fire department. It is better now.

ADOLPH CRAMER.

This gentleman, now so prominent in insurance circles, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1827, and from whence he emigrated to America in 1847, came to Milwaukee for a short time, but, thinking that Chicago was a better point, went there in 1850. A residence of one year, however, in that city of sin, dissipated all that, and he returned to his first love, Milwaukee, and in 1851

opened a small retail grocery on Chestnut Street, (at that time the "Amsterdam" of the Germans,) ran it for a year, when he returned to Chicago again, this time as a bookkeeper, where he remained for five years, returning to Milwaukee in 1857, and opened a crockery store on East Water Street, the firm being Cramer & Becker. This was discontinued at the end of one year. His next venture was as business manager of a new German paper called the *Atlas*, edited by the late B. Domschke, which lasted until 1860, when he was appointed a clerk in the State Land Office at Madison, by Gov. Alex. Randall. This position he soon gave up, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was appointed quartermaster of the 25th Regiment, which he accompanied to Louisiana and Arkansas. But in 1865, his health compelled him to resign, and in March of that year was appointed to his present position as Secretary of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company, where he is to-day.

Mr. Cramer, as has been seen, has had somewhat of a checkered life, but found his proper place at last, and it is no flattery to say, that when the company secured him they got the right man for the position, as his retention for all these years fully proves. He has a perfect knowledge of every duty connected with the office, and under his care the clerical work goes quietly on with the regularity of clock work, (Mr. Preusser's being merely supervisory.) He is always to be found at his post, and is a good representative of his countrymen, who as a class have a peculiar adaptation for clerical work.

This company has also been long noted for the selection as well as the retention of its employes, and in the person of Daniel Schultz as a general agent, and Gustav W. Griebling as assistant secretary, it has two as good men for the position as can be found in the city. Mr. Schultz has first class qualifications for his position. He sees through a crooked case by intuition (and many such occur in the experience of every insurance adjustor), and is a hard man for a would-be sharper to beat. Mr. Griebling, the assistant secretary, has a "map," so to speak, of all the office work past and prospective in his head, and will answer any question about office business promptly.

Under such an office corps, presided over by such a man as Christian Preusser, it is no wonder that the Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company has grown to be such a power in the

land. Its growth has been truly wonderful, the results of having the right men at its head and keeping them there. "Rolling stones gather no moss."

THE HOUSE THAT MACK BUILT.—HERMAN L. MACK.

This gentleman was born at Altenkandstadt, a small hamlet in Bavarian Germany, from where he came to America, landing at New York City in May, 1849.

His first place of settlement was at Cincinnati, from whence he came to Milwaukee October 16, 1850. His first employment after his arrival was as a clerk for Mack & Co., their place of business being at what is now 194 West Water Street, where it was continued up to 1854,* when a partnership was formed by the subject of this sketch with his brothers Max, and Lewis S. Mack (the latter mentioned having come in 1851) under the title of Mack Brothers, after which they removed to their new store 379 East Water (present number). And as they were all three wide awake and energetic business men, of course were not long in placing themselves at the head of the dry goods trade in Milwaukee as well as throughout the entire Northwest. This firm was dissolved, however, a few years later, Max and Lewis S., retiring, the former going first to Cincinnati and subsequently to New York City, followed by Lewis S., a few years later, (and where they at present reside) and a new partnership was formed by H. S. Mack with his brother Hugo, (who had previously been in business at La Crosse) under the title of H. S. Mack & Co. The new firm was very successful and did a large business up to 1870, when H. S., believing that Milwaukee was destined to become a good point for the manufacture of woollen scarfs, jackets and hosiery, went to Europe and imported men and machinery for that purpose. This enterprise, which has proved a bonanza, was carried on under the title of the Northwestern Knitting Works, and in addition to that they have recently commenced the manufacture of clothing in which they have also been very successful, and have built up a large trade, employing in that depart-

*This house was founded by Max Mack (afterwards Mack, Ottinger & Co.) Mr. Ottinger, Sr., who was a resident of New York City, never lived here, (his interest being represented by his son Bernhardt) he withdrew his interest upon the organization of the new firm.

ment alone over 300 men and women, with a prospect of increasing it annually.

Mr. Mack has always taken a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of Milwaukee, and as a proof of his faith in its future invested largely in real estate in the early days of our city, and has consequently made money. He was also an active member of the old volunteer fire department and ran with the machine with Clarence Shepard, J. F. Birchard, Geo. D. Dousman, P. Van Vechten, A. J. Langworthy and others of the old volunteer department, and often speaks of the hard work performed by the department in the olden time. Mr. Mack was appointed by Gov. L. Fairchilds, in 1867, to represent Wisconsin in the world's exposition at Paris, and in 1873 by Gov. C. C. Washburn, to the same high office at Vienna, Austria, both of which he filled with credit to the state as well as himself, and during which he traveled quite extensively over Europe. Mr. Mack is also a prominent Odd Fellow and Mason, in both of which organizations he has filled all the offices up to, and including that of grand representative of the former to the Grand Lodge of the U. S., at the session held in New York City in 1867, and at Baltimore in 1868. Such is a brief sketch of the business life of Herman S. Mack, one of our best known and active German citizens. In person he is short and stoutly built, has a constitution capable of great physical endurance which he often tests to its utmost capacity. Like most of his countrymen he is very fond of money and takes great pleasure in its accumulation. He walks with a quick nervous step, (no grass growing under his feet), speaks loud and in sharp commanding tone, looks you square in the eyes when talking, is social with acquaintances if not busy, but if busy, a monosyllable is all the answer they will be likely to get. He is sharp and keen and will not play second to any one if he can help it. He has a sufficient degree of pride to prevent him from going astray, and if he gives his word will keep it, if it breaks him, professional honor, with him being the motor that governs all his movements. Such are some of the personal characteristics of Herman S. Mack, one of Milwaukee's prominent German citizens, and successful business men.

A NEW WAREHOUSE.

A new warehouse was built this year at the foot of Milwaukee street by the late Horatio Stevens, (a part of which is yet standing) for the use of the Michigan Central railroad.

JOEL W. HEMENWAY'S BANK.

This well remembered "wild cat" institution, for it was in reality nothing else, some of whose bills are yet in existence, was chartered February 12, 1850. It was the "congener" of some half dozen others of a similar character, with whose bills the state, as well as the city, was overrun for some ten years, previous to the rebellion, (which if it brought no other blessing upon the country, gave us a sound currency) whose bills called for specie upon presentation at their banking house, the location of which was in some out of the way place, the exact spot in many cases unknown even to themselves, and could not have been found, with the aid of a good dog. Any man who could raise seven dollars and a half, could start one of these institutions (located some where in the woods) issue bills, and *get gain*. Several were located in the dense forests on Lake Superior. In fact I could name some three or more individuals, who visited La Point in the summer of 1857 to record the papers that would entitle them to flood the state with these worthless promises to pay on presentation at their banking house. These bills would pass readily for a while, as their resemblance to genuine "Perkins Plate Vignette" was well calculated to deceive. But the bubble burst at last, and all was over with those bogus institutions, but the recollection of them will last for a generation to come.

Besides these there were quite a number of private institutions called banks of deposit, and discount, *particularly the discount*, among whom were Kneeland & Hull, Bean & Burlock, afterwards Townsend, Bean & Burlock; Heartel & Greenleaf, H. Papendike & Co., Bridge Bros., Cook & Co., and several others, with a capital all the way from \$200,000 *down* to \$25,000 *on paper*, into all of which it was easy to deposit money (if one had any) but not so easy to get it out, the presentation of a sight draft for \$3000, creating as much consternation in most of them, as would the appearance of a bull in a china shop, and who went the way of *all flesh* in less than three, and most

of them in less than one year from their opening. *They* were founded upon the *sand*, and when the rains descended and the floods came, they fell. I think that out of the whole list, Messrs. Kneeland & Hull were the only ones who paid out as much as they took in. But the advent of the national banks used them all up.

The following is the bill for establishing the first dock line in our city, and is inserted here as a part of the history proper :

CITY WHARF—FOURTH WARD.

An act to authorize the construction of a wharf in the city of Milwaukee.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in the senate and assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1.—It shall be lawful for the aldermen of the Fourth ward of the city of Milwaukee, to cause the construction of a substantial wharf, four feet in height, above the surface of the river, upon the established dock line, commencing on the Milwaukee river, at lot one in block fifty-seven, in the Fourth ward, and following the dock line along the west side of said river to the junction of the Menominee river and thence on both sides of said Menominee river, along the platted dock line of the Fifth ward, thence up the water basin, from its junction with the Menominee river to its western terminus, at the east line of the west half of southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, all within the limits of the Fourth ward of said Milwaukee ; also, to dredge, or excavate, the river in front of said wharves, at least one hundred feet in width, and of sufficient depth to afford safe and convenient navigation of the same for vessels of the largest class ; the earth so excavated shall be deposited upon the lots opposite such excavation.

SEC. 2. To defray the expense of constructing said wharves, and of dredging, or excavating the river in front thereof as aforesaid, under the direction of the aldermen thereof, a special tax upon each of the said lots fronting on said improvements, in proportion to the extent of front of each such lot, which tax shall be collected in the same manner as is now provided by law for the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of Milwaukee.

SEC. 3. The said aldermen shall cause notice to be given to all persons interested by publication in some daily newspaper published in the city of Milwaukee for thirty days, which notice shall state the number of the several lots and blocks, included in the first section of this act, the names of the owners thereof, if known, a specification of the work to be done, and the length of time in which the improvement is required to be made by the owner or owners of the several lots therein specified.

SEC. 4. The owner or owners of any of the said lots may make, or cause to be made, a wharf, and dredge, or cause to be dredged, the river in front of his or their lot or lots, in pursuance of the first section of this act, and no tax or assessment shall be levied or collected upon any such lot or lots ; provided, the same

shall be completed within six months after the first publication of the notice required to be given by the third section of this act.

MOSES M. STRONG.

Speaker of the Assembly,

SAMUEL W. BEALL.

Lt. Governor and president of the Senate.

Approved February 4th, 1850.

NELSON DEWEY.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, }
April 15, 1850. }

Resolved. That the local committee of the Fourth ward are hereby authorized and directed to cause the construction of a substantial wharf, four feet in height above the surface of the river, upon the established dock line, from the intersection of the south side of Spring street with said established dock, along said dock line to the Monominee river, or to the southeast corner of lot one, block 147 in said ward; thence up said Menominee river on both sides of the same to the east side of Third street; and also to cause the Milwaukee river in front of said wharf to be dredged or excavated one hundred feet in width, and to a depth of ten feet below the surface of the water; and the Menominee river to be entirely dredged or excavated to the same depth between the two wharf lines;—that the wharf shall be composed of piles driven close together and cut off at or below the surface of the water, and the remainder to be built of foot square timber, well secured to the bank by ties.

Notice is hereby given to the owners, agents or occupants of the lots fronting on the river within the limits above given, a list of which lots is annexed below, to cause the above work along and in front of their respective lots, to be done and completed on or before the 20th day of October next. If said work or any part of it shall not be entirely completed by the time above named, the local committee of said ward will cause the same to be done and defray the expenses as provided by an act of the legislature approved February 4th, 1850.

Block.	Lot.		Block.	Lot.	
72	1	E. D. Holton	146	11	H. Ludington
do	2	do	do	12	
do	3	Ira E. Goodall	do	13	
do	4	L. Blossom	do	14	do
do	5	do	do	15	Holton & Goodall
do	6	Elisha Eldred	147	1	
do	7	do	do	2	
do	8	do	do	3	
do	9	do	do	4	
do	10	do	do	5	Henry L. Brush
73	1	Anson Eldred	do	6	

do	2	Anson Eldred	148	1	
do	3	Est. of M. T. Williams,	do	2	
do	4	Anson Eldred	do	3	
do	5	do	do	4	
do	6	Benjamin Bagnall	do	5	John E. Cameron
do	7	do	do	6	do
do	8	John M. McCarty	do	7	
do	9	Est. of M. T. Williams	do	8	Otis Sprague
do	10	L. J. Higby	do	9	
87	1	John M. McCarty	do	10	
do	2		do	11	
do	3	James Kneeland	do	12	
do	4	James B. Cross	do	13	
do	5	James Kneeland	158	1	
do	6	Est. of M. T. Williams	do	2	C. Shepardson
do	7	Ludington & King	do	3	do
do	8	do	do	4	
do	9		do	6	
do	10		do	7	
146	1	Joel Kneeland	do	8	S. Pettibone
do	2	James Kneeland	do	9	do
do	3	do	do	10	
do	4	do	do	11	
do	5	do	do	12	
do	6	J. H. Rogers	do	13	B. Kilbourn
do	7		do	14	
do	8		do	15	
do	9		do	16	S. Pettibone
do	10		do	17	do

P. B. HILL, City clerk.

CHARLES J. CARY.

Among the early men not previously mentioned, and one who has reached a high position among his compeers as an insurance agent and adjustor, is our well known fellow citizen, Charles J. Cary, who was born at Litchfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., December 10, 1821, and from whence he came to our city October 10, 1847.

His first employment after his arrival was upon a farm in the town of Wauwatosa, where he remained until 1850, when, feeling satisfied that he was not called to that profession, he "threw up the sponge" (as the saying is) and accepted the agency of some half dozen insurance companies, with which he at once took the field, determined

to win both wealth and fame, or know the reason why. His first place of business was in the J. B. Martin Building, (erected the previous year,) southwest corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, where he remained until 1852, when he removed to the northeast corner, (same street,) over Kirby's jewelry store, and from there, in 1861, to his present office, No. 393 Broadway. Mr. Cary has been one of the most prominent, as well as one of the most successful insurance men who ever came here, and is the oldest agent in the city, having been in the business continuously for thirty-three years, and is the acknowledged "Nestor" of the craft in Milwaukee. Neither do I know of another agent who has retained the confidence of his companies to that extent that he has. He believes in doing right, let the consequences be what they may, always acts on his own judgment, and as a rule is always ahead. He dislikes all chicanery or unfair dealing, and will transact no business with a dishonest man if he can avoid it. He is sharp, as well as shrewd, always sees all the technical points involved in the settlement of a loss, and will always see that justice is done the insured as well as the company.

In person Mr. Cary is stoutly built, has a good sound constitution, and a well balanced head. His face is large, round and full, with a slightly florid complexion. He has a strong voice, speaks very deliberately and very distinctly, and unless joking, (which he does occasionally,) always means just what he says. He walks slowly, in fact he never does anything in a hurry, is very careful what he says, is very methodical in his business and makes few mistakes. He has a wonderful memory—few men in the city have as good. His circle of acquaintance is very large, with a few only of whom he is very intimate. To the others he is polite and social, but nothing more. Had he been educated for a lawyer he would doubtless have worn the "judicial ermine" early in life, as he certainly has a fine legal mind and one that grasps all the points in a case with a clearness that always makes the successful judge. He is fond of mirth, and can if he will be very sarcastic.

The writer's acquaintance with Mr. Cary began in 1853, since which time he has never lost sight of him. In political faith he is a Republican, but not a politician. In religious faith a liberal. His

habits of life are regular, his word is good as the gold, and few are the men in Milwaukee who can show a cleaner if as clean a business record as can Charles J. Cary.

The City Hotel was run for a while this year by H. W. Gunnison and C. H. H. Papendike.

GREAT STORM.

On February 21, occurred the worst storm of the season. It was accompanied by a wind that blew down half the signs in the city and quite a large number of chimneys. It was a fearful night.

HATS AND CAPS.

There was a new hat and cap store opened this year at 366 East Water Street by Geo. P. Gifford and S. A. Ellithrope.

A DISGRACEFUL RIOT.

JOHN B. SMITH'S HOUSE ATTACKED BY A MOB.

A disgraceful riot occurred in Milwaukee on the evening of the 4th of March, 1850, which cast a stigma for a long time upon our fair fame as a law and order loving community. It was the natural sequence of the liquor traffic combined with the efforts made by the Democratic leaders to keep control of the foreign vote. A law had been passed the previous winter, approved February 8, 1850, (or rather the law of 1849 amended) through the instrumentality (mainly) of Hon. John B. Smith, of this senatorial district—known in after years as the Graham law—which contained a provision making the vendor of liquor liable (personally) for all damage that might follow to persons or state from the act of any one while under its influence.

The passage of this law produced great excitement among the Germans who were very sensitive upon the temperance question, and culminated, as stated, in an attack upon the residence of Mr. Smith, in which considerable damage was done to his furniture and dwelling, after which the mob (consisting of some three hundred in number) dispersed. Those of our citizens friendly to this law, were of course, highly indignant at this outrage, and no little discussion was had upon the subject. Is it proper and just, however, to state that the mass of the Germans were as indignant as were the native

Americans, and were defended by Mr. Chas. Brandiker in a very able letter published in the *Wisconsin* of the 6th, in which he commented somewhat severely upon the course pursued by the daily *Volksfreund*, which was replied to by Messrs. Fratney and Herzburg (editors) in the *Wisconsin* of the 8th, in which reply, although they expressed great indignation at the outrage, yet had no sympathy for Mr. Smith, who they pretended to consider a dangerous man. They might just as well have said that they were glad, as to have said what they did. But the indignation of the law and order portion of the community was up to fever heat, and a call was made in the *Wisconsin* of the 21st, signed by over 1200 of the best citizens, including many ladies, for a mass meeting on the 22d, at the Free Congregational Church (then standing where the central fire station now does) and headed

THE CRISIS HAS COME—SHALL THE LAW BE SUSTAINED?

Fellow Citizens:

A crisis has arrived. Our city has been disgraced by a mob. The property of one of our citizens has been destroyed by lawless violence, the rioters go unpunished, and no decided expression has yet been made of the strong feeling that exists in the community against this outrage.

A public meeting, headed by the Mayor and sanctioned at least by one of the aldermen,* has condemned Senator Smith, the object of mob violence, for his agency in procuring the passage of this law, and censured the Legislature of Wisconsin for acting (as they say) in opposition to the expressed wishes of the citizens of Milwaukee, but recommend no measure for the vindication of the law, or for bringing the rioters to punishment.

In view of these facts, we, the undersigned, invite our fellow citizens, without distinction of party, or sex, to meet at the Free Congregational Church, on Friday evening, March 22, to express our disapprobation of the late mob, and to discuss and act upon the question of sustaining the amended act in relation the sale of intoxicating liquors.

In pursuance of this call, the meeting was held at the Free Church to discuss the question, at which an attempt was made by Jas. B. Cross, a leading anti-temperance and Democratic politician of that day, to get control of it, by nominating the Mayor, D. A. J. Upham, as Chairman, who upon taking the chair, although there was a decided objection made to his doing so, made a few brief remarks,

* This meeting was at the Military Hall, on the 11th of March.

the substance of which was, that although not in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, yet, if it was thought he could be of any use in allaying the excitement, he was willing to serve, but at the same time must not be held responsible for any opinions expressed by the meeting, as in all such meetings a majority might differ from him in opinion upon matters that were likely to come before it. At the close of this little speech, Hon. John E. Cameron and Alanson Sweet were appointed Vice Presidents, and Chas. F. Bode and Duncan E. Cameron (all Democrats), Secretaries.

This done, a committee, consisting of J. B. Cross, Frederick Fratney, Michael Walsh, Moritz Schoeffler, and A. W. Stark,* were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, which of course, as is usual on such occasions, were already prepared, and upon the attempt being made to read them the row commenced and continued for nearly four hours, during which Mr. Cross, as chairman of the committee, attempted and in part succeeded in reading the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The fundamental principles of government are founded upon and upheld by the laws of the land, which laws are enacted for the protection of every citizen, however humble. AND, WHEREAS, The safety and peace of every community depends upon the power and efficiency of these laws, and their proper administration. AND, WHEREAS, Every citizen, for his own safety and protection, has a deep interest in the administration of the laws, and is bound by the strongest obligation to respect and uphold the same. Therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily respond to the call of the friends of law and order in the City of Milwaukee.

That we are opposed to all mobs, riots, and unlawful assemblies, of what kind and nature soever, that have a tendency directly or indirectly to endanger the public peace, and raise feuds and jealousies among the people, whether the avowed object of such assemblies be lawful or otherwise.

That we abhor and detest mobocracy in every shape and form, as well in spirit and feeling as in open acts and deeds. That the recent outrage committed upon the property of Hon. J. B. Smith, is an open violation of the laws of the land, and deserving not only the frowns, the censure and the just indignation of an injured community, but also the severest penalties of the law.

That we believe that our citizens generally, without distinction of nationality, party, or sect, are a peaceable, orderly, labor loving, and law abiding people.

* The one eye.

That they respect the powers that be, admire our free institutions, cheerfully contribute to the support of the government, and strive to live in strict conformity with the laws of the land.

That we approve of the measures taken and the course pursued by our Mayor, the HON. D. A. J. UPHAM, in his endeavor, in concert with the Common Council and police of the city, to ferret out and bring to justice the guilty authors of the late outrage committed upon the property of Hon. John B. Smith. That we are confident that the course pursued and the measures adopted, under all the circumstances, are the best, the wisest, and the most judicious, that could possibly have been adopted, in order to effect the object in view, and justly entitle them (*i. e.*) the Mayor and police, to the confidence and esteem of the public.

These resolutions were declared adopted by the mayor, but the people were not to be put down so easily, and the row continued until near midnight, during which several were badly hurt, and one August Philip, who kept a saloon at that time on Market Square, called Hell (and it was rightly named) and who wore a very long beard, was seized by that appendage by Samuel Wells, now a resident of California,* who by straightening out his arm caused Philip to face to the right about, in which position he marched him to the door giving him a kick in the rear every two or three steps in order to hasten his movements, where with one that made Philip think a billy goat had butted him, sent him flying down the steps into the street.† Shortly after which the balance of the rioters, fearing that a similar exit awaited them, left, and the meeting was reorganized by the election of Ed. D. Holton, president, Jas. H. Paine vice-president, and Herbert Reed secretary, after which the following resolutions were read and adopted :

*Mr. Wells was in Milwaukee in 1883, and had a good laugh over this affair at the Free Church.

†This man Philip, who no doubt, many yet living can remember, was a bad citizen. He was a short, dumpy little chap, with very crooked legs. He was broad shouldered, had a large head, covered with a thick matt of coarse brown hair, and a pair of eyes, that from the excessive use of stimulants, looked like a couple of mahogany door knobs. His mouth, which was toothless, or nearly so, was very wide and when open, would have fooled a kingfisher. He was just the man to run such a place as "Hell," which was the sign over his door. He was also a prominent fireman under the old volunteer system, and took great pride in appearing in uniform on review days. He was lost on the Lady Elgin, and when asked by a comrade, just as the boat was going down, who found him seated at a table in the cabin, with a glass of beer in his hand, to get a door or something and try to save himself, his reply was, "Nein, I never gets so goot a chance to die mit mein uniform on again, und I goes down mit der poat." And he did, but I have often laughed when thinking of the ridiculous figure he made the night when Samuel Wells put him out of the old Free Church, it was a rich scene.

WHEREAS, On the evening of Monday, March 4th, a large number of persons assembled on Market Square from where they marched in a riotous manner through the streets and attacked with lawless violence the dwelling of one of our citizens.

AND WHEREAS, all such riotous demonstrations are dangerous to society, and subversive of true liberty, and deserve the severest reprobation; Therefore,

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove and condemn the late mob, and deem those, whether present or absent, who aided, encouraged or connived at it, by word or deed, as guilty of a high offense against the public welfare.

AND, WHEREAS, The active members of the late meeting at the Military Hall, over which the Mayor of the city presided, was composed in great part of the same persons who either committed, or connived at the riot, and have, as we believe, a design to overawe the friends of law and good order. Therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely regret that such a meeting should have had the countenance of the Mayor as the presiding officer, and the aid of an alderman* in framing the resolutions, the tendency of which was (notwithstanding their professions of regard for law and order) to excite the rioters to further exhibitions of mobocratic violence.

AND, WHEREAS, We have good reasons to believe that the dealers in intoxicating liquors and their friends instigated the late riot—

Resolved, That we see in this disgraceful and cowardly act of violence a new and forcible proof of the evil nature of the liquor traffic, and of the necessity and wisdom of the law making the liquor dealers responsible to the community and individuals for the results of their business, and we pledge ourselves to use our influence to sustain and enforce this law.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our city authorities to rebuke the mob spirit, and to adopt the most decided and effectual measures to bring the offenders to justice, and that any relaxation of the fulfilment of this duty, from consideration of political office, or business, will invite a repetition of violence, and may bring our city the bad eminence of being the mob city of the west.

Resolved, That the charge made against the Hon. John B. Smith, of disregarding the petition of his constituents, in relation to the law regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks, is untrue.†

Resolved, That the Hon. John B. Smith, our Senator, in advocating and voting for the law repealing all authority granted the Common Council to give license for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and holding the dealers thereof responsible for the evils of their traffic, shows a moral courage and devotion to principle that should secure to him the confidence and support of every good citizen.

Resolved, That our brethren from foreign lands, who came here to find a refuge

* Huebschmann.

† One of the charges made against Mr. Smith by the liquor party was, that he refused to present their petitions, which charge was most emphatically denied in the *Wisconsin*, of March 6, and further than that, that no such petitions were ever sent him by any one during the session of the Legislature.

from the tyranny of despotic governments, are welcome to homes amongst us, and to all the rights and immunities of our institutions. But we must insist that in return for all these privileges they shall in common with ourselves refrain from all disorderly and riotous conduct.

Which, having been adopted, a committee consisting of S. M. Booth, Jas. H. Paine, Dr. Jas. Douglas, John M. Medbery, and Asahel Finch, Jr., were appointed to report resolutions, at a meeting to be held at the same place, on Monday next, the 23d, at 10 A. M. And at which meeting the committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, At a meeting held at this place last evening, pursuant to a call signed by over twelve hundred of our peace loving citizens, it was interrupted by the riotous conduct of a small number of persons present, we deem it proper and due to ourselves, and to the cause of law and order, to express an opinion in relation to said conduct, its cause and its perpetrators. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting disclaim any desire to express itself harshly, or vindictively, whatever may have been the provocation, against any person or persons, in regard to their conduct or the cause they espoused; but we feel bound to declare that it was self evident to all present that there was a preconcerted arrangement on the part of persons opposed to the objects of the meeting to take its organization out of the hands of its friends. That the chief conspirators in this movement were Jas. B. Cross and D. A. J. Upham, Mayor of the city, and that the last named gentleman made himself the most prominent in the disturbance that ensued. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Mayor, Mr. D. A. J. Upham, had it entirely in his power to have preserved order, had he but set the example himself, instead of which he was the most persistent among the rioters, and instead of endeavoring to preserve order, as the Mayor of a city is expected to do, as he ought to do, and as he is by his oath bound to do, he led the way, in disregard of all these obligations, in promoting the violation of order and law, and therefore his conduct deserves the severest reprehension from an aggrieved, insulted and outraged community.

Resolved, That we accept the issue of law or no law, order or disorder, the government of reason or the government of brute force, which has been tendered us by the Mayor, and his mobs, and we pledge ourselves to maintain the rights of property, of free speech, and the supremacy of the law against the assaults of the rioters, at all hazards.

On motion, a committee, consisting of S. M. Booth, J. P. Greves, M. Densmore, Dr. Douglas, Jas. H. Paine, L. Kennedy, Edwin Palmer, A. Finch, Jr., Herbert Reed, J. P. Stebbins, J. McDugald, Williams Lee, and G. B. Boyd, were appointed to make a full report, at a meeting to be held on the 26th, of the proceedings at the meet-

ing of the 22d, which report occupied two columns in the *Wisconsin*, and in which the action of the Mayor,* as well of Mr. J. B. Cross, was commented upon in no honied words. A resolution was also offered and adopted, that the Common Council demand the resignation of the Mayor, of his office as such, after which the meeting adjourned.

ED. D. HOLTON, *President*.

JAS. H. PAINE, *Vice President*.

HERBERT REED, *Secretary*.

This, as far as the public were concerned, ended this exciting affair, the natural sequence of the deep rooted jealousy of the Germans against what they considered the encroachments of the advocates of temperance upon their liberties, kept alive by the aid of a few such men as Jas. B. Cross, who if he had any one virtue more prominent than another, that virtue certainly was not temperance. He had an eye for a seat in congress and saw no way to obtain it except by the aid of the foreign vote; hence his course. Mr. Upham also, at that time, had his eye fixed upon the gubernatorial chair, and perhaps let his ambition to some extent cloud his better judgment. Neither can it be truthfully said that the gentlemen who were prominent upon the other side were wholly free from guile or prejudice, a trait that all of us have to a much greater extent than we are willing to admit. How aptly the words of Scotland's bard apply to all of us:

Oh wad some power the giftie gie' us
To see oursels as ithers see us !
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion !

Two lengthy and bitter articles from Mr. Cross, that were replied to by Mr. Holton, closed the discussion and peace once more cast

*It cannot be denied that the course pursued by Mayor Upham in this matter was exceedingly partisan and unfair. His strong prejudices against every thing not Democratic led him to do things that in after years he regretted. He was very ambitious and as a politician very aggressive. The Democrats at that time were in full possession of the government and acted upon the assumption (at least in this city) that the Whigs or temperance party had no rights that they were bound to respect, and they did not. D. A. J. Upham was at heart a kind man and a good citizen, but his party affiliations were too strong to be set aside, and he would vote the Democratic ticket every time and often, no doubt, against his better judgment.

her white mantle over us. I have often thought, however, when looking back to that night, how perfectly inconsistent the course pursued by Mayor Upham was, particularly as he was the chairman of the great temperance meeting held May, 1849, in the Methodist Church on Spring Street, and was to all appearance at that time in full sympathy with it, but as both he and Mr. Cross have gone to the better land, it is proper and just that we cast the broad mantle of Christian charity over their actions.

FIRE.

A fire broke out in the small frame dwelling on the southeast corner of Mason and Jackson Streets, where the Noonan homestead now stands, then the residence of the late Thos. J. Noyes, March 4, 1850, during which the effect such an occasion will have on some people, was illustrated in the following manner: The day was quite warm, so much so as to cause the snow, some eight inches in depth, (that had fallen the day previous) to melt rapidly, rendering it somewhat difficult to haul the engines to the fire—which was on the roof—and as there was no wind it was soon extinguished with snowballs. This did not, however, deter a few excited individuals from going up stairs, kicking out the window and lifting a mahogany bureau, filled with linen, into the opening and send it spinning to the ground with such force as to cause it to split from end to end, and spill its contents into the snow. After which they walked deliberately down stairs and departed, feeling perfectly satisfied apparently with their good luck in being able to do some damage if the house did not burn. I have, when passing there, often thought of that scene, and how completely demoralized some people are at the cry of fire. I can see those fools now as they sweat and panted in their efforts to demolish that bureau, and they succeeded.

We had a second snow storm on the 6th, after which it was very cold.

THE KENOSHA WAR.—A HUMOROUS SKETCH.

War has been one of the principal industries of the human race* since its advent upon this planet of ours, until the present time.

*Perhaps inhuman would be more appropriate.

Some, like those inaugurated by Hannibal the Carthaginian, Cæsar the Roman, Alexander the Macedonian, Xerxes the Persian, Cyrus the Assyrian, and other distinguished military pugilists of ancient times as well as those of Napoleon Bonaparte of more modern, were for conquest alone, while others like the Trojan, were all on account of a woman, and if history is true a *disreputable* woman at that. In all of which the cruelties inflicted, the sufferings endured, the bravery exhibited, by the troops engaged, as well as the glory acquired by the commanders have become a matter of history. Even the Black Hawk war, (brought about in order to settle a land title) during which it was claimed that several serious accidents occurred, and taking place in our own times, has been immortalized by Wisconsin's only *real bard* Egbert Herring Smith in a poem of 300 pages, more or less, (I think a little less) entitled Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiac, in which it is stated that Black Hawk lost his case, but the valor displayed, the dangers incurred, the sufferings endured, as well as the glory won in the Kenosha War has never yet been fully emblazoned upon the pages of history.

This war, which the writer will now proceed to describe, grew out of a dispute between the farmers of Kenosha Country and one Champion I. Hutchinson, as to the ownership of some wheat stored in his warehouse, for which they held his receipts and who was attempting to defraud them out of it by placing it upon a vessel and running it off, and as this wheat was nearly all that many of them had out of which to raise money, of course it caused a great excitement, and finally a riot, the principal rioter or riotess being an Irish widdy by the name of O'Neil, who depended upon the sale of her wheat to raise money wherewith to pay for her land, and who made it so hot for the local officers who were attempting to deliver it to the vessel, several of them being honored with a black eye by the plucky little woman, and whose persistence finally compelled them to call upon the U. S. marshal, the late Leicester H. Cotton, for troops, who made a requisition upon the old Milwaukee City Guards, Capt. John McManman, an Irish military company then stationed in the Third ward, and the Washington Guards, Capt. David George, composed of Germans and at that time performing garrison duty in the First ward, to go to the seat of war and help to fight the

farmers, both of which responded to the call, although in some instances a little reluctantly,* and were marched to the steamer the *Sam Ward* to the tune of the "Girl I Left behind Me," armed and equipped for the fight, and the steamer sped away for Kenosha where upon her arrival they were kept from effecting a landing for a short time, (the same as was Gen. Geo. B. McClellan from taking Arlington Heights from the rebels during the late unpleasantness) by an improvised cannon formed from a section of stovepipe placed upon the forewheels of a wagon and manned by a few of the Kenosha firemen, one of whom was our well known fellow citizen William L. Hinsdale, who, with match fuse in hand, stood gallantly at his post ready to sink the boat if necessary, while in full view upon the shore, as a support for the improvised battery, could be seen the serried ranks of the Kenosha *infantry* composed of boys between the age of seven and nine years, armed with broomsticks, pieces of lath and other dangerous weapons, and the outlook appeared squally for the guards, so much so as to cause several of them to call upon the bogus artillerymen not to fire, as they (the guards) were the friends of the farmers.

The eagle-eye of Capt. Cotton, however, finally detected the cheat. The boat ran alongside the pier where a landing was effected in safety.† The troops formed in column of attack and after being reminded that the eyes of the world were upon them, the order "en avant" was given, and led by the gallant McManman, started for the shore with vizors down, bayonets fixed, where, upon their arrival they were received by the aforementioned infantry, by whom they were escorted to the Durkee House where they took sucktion, (I think that is the proper spelling) and partook of a few army biscuit left

*Tradition has it that such was the excitement in Milwaukee when the call was made for troops, on account of the reports of those who were in the interest of Hutchinson, that a call to go into a regular battle would not have caused any more dread, some of the guards resigning rather than go, and that one actually hid under a bed, from where he was dragged and discharged for cowardice. This the writer had from one of the ecompany who went, and who certainly is no coward. It was a rich affair and has often been the subject of laughter by the troops themselves even up to to-day.

†The only occupant of the pier at the time the landing was made (except the aforementioned artillery) was a son of Erin who was seated upon his dray in expectation of a job, at whom McManman rushed, sword in hand, and ordered him to clear out of that, or he would cut his horse in twain; upon which the frightened drayman left in haste for the shore as fast as old dobbin could travel.

over from the Black Hawk War, in order to render them bullet proof, after which they were marched to the warehouse (escorted by the Kenosha infantry) around which they formed a cordon. (This is a French military word and means to surround) in order to prevent Mother O'Neil from going inside and cleaning out all the local officers of Kenosha. Here they remained until the wheat was all delivered aboard the vessel, when, the war being over, they returned to Milwaukee covered with glory and wheat dust, marching to their barracks, upon their arrival, to the music of "Johnny Comes Marching Home."

POLITICAL.

The spring election was a very exciting one; three tickets were in the field, viz: Democratic, Whig and a Law and Order ticket, or people's ticket, resulting as usual in a Democratic triumph.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Election Monday, April 1, 1850.

For Mayor—John B. Smith.

For Treasurer—Allen W. Hatch.

For Marshal—William A. Hawkins.

No candidate for city attorney or police justice.

Aldermen—First ward, Wm. P. Lynde, Nelson Ludington and Samuel S. Daggett.

Assessors—James Johnson, Wm. Brown Jr., and E. B. Dickerman.

Street inspector—Peter Lynch.

Justice of the Peace—John P. McGregor.

Constable—Andrew Lienhart.

Aldermen, Second ward—Royal D. Jennings, Cicero Comstock and Charles Hepp.

Assessors—Richardson Houghton, Robert Gunyon and Joachim F. Greunhagen.

Street inspector—Jehoiakim F. Lurk.

Justice of the peace—E. L. Phelps.

Constable—Chas. C. Brockett.

No ticket in the Third Ward.

Aldermen, Fourth ward—Charles H. Williams, James Saville and Sylvester Pettibone.

Assessors—Ira E. Goodall, Sidney L. Rood and John H. Tesch.
Street inspector—Wm. Radtke.

Constable—John Mitchell.

Aldermen, Fifth ward—H. A. Hayden, George H. Walker and Michael Page.

Assessors—Martin Delany, Henry Shaw and Francis Newkirk.
Street inspector—Amos Loomis.

This ticket was a sort of a calithumpian affair.

The following was the result as well as the proceedings on the 11th, when the new board came in :

CITY ELECTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Thursday Evening, March 11, 1850.

Ald. Greulich, from the select committee on election returns, reported as follows :

The committee to whom was referred the election returns, report :

That D. A. J. Upham has received the highest number of votes for mayor ;

That Charles Geisberg has received the highest number of votes for city treasurer ;

That Timothy O'Brien has received the highest number of votes for city marshal ;

That J. B. Cross has received the highest number of votes for city attorney.

Your committee are not aware of any law that makes the office of city attorney elective, and recommend to refer the matter to the next board of aldermen.

The following persons have received the highest number of votes for aldermen :

First ward—William Pitt Lynde, John B. Juneau and Nelson Ludington.

Second ward—Francis Huebschmann, Charles G. Boisselier and Jacob A. Hoover.

Third ward—John P. Englehart, Edward Button and Edward McGarry.

Fourth ward—Moses Kneeland, James H. Rogers and William Wedemeyer.

Fifth ward—George H. Walker, Michael Page and H. A. Haydn.

The following persons have received the highest number of votes for the office of assessors :

First ward—Andrew H. McCormick, Mathias Stein and E. B. Dickerman.

Second ward—William Reinhardt, Jacob Best and Robert Gunyon.

Third ward—Josiah A. Noonan, Thomas Burns and John Shortell.

Fourth ward—Sidney L. Rood and Ira E. Goodall.

Fifth ward—Henry Shew, Francis Newkirk and John Pierce.

The following persons have received the highest number of votes for justice of the peace :

First ward—Clinton Walworth.

Second ward—Charles F. Bode.

Third ward—John L. Doran.

Fourth Ward—Haven Powers.

Fifth ward—Oliver Parsons.

The following persons have received the highest number of votes for street inspector :

First ward—Peter Lynch.

Second ward—Henry Suppus.

Third ward—Patrick Guerin.

Fourth ward—Michael Costello.

Fifth ward—Amos Loomis.

The following persons have received the highest number of votes for constable :

First ward—Augustus Seffert.

Second ward—Curtiss A. Brockett.

Third ward—Thomas Shaughnessy.

Fourth ward—John Mitchell.

Fifth ward—John McAffery.

The following is the vote on school house and fire loans :

	SCHOOL LOANS.		FIRE LOANS.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
First ward.....	110	22	95	25
Second ward.....	53	6	53	3
Third ward.....	108	3	70	1
Fourth ward.....	21	1	25	1
Fifth ward.....	95	00	86	1

It appears that John H. Tesch and William Radtke each received the same number of votes (227) for assessor in the Fourth ward. Your committee therefore recommend that the election between them be determined as provided in the 8th section of the city charter. All which is respectfully submitted.

Ald. Williams moved that the council determine by lot, the election between John H. Tesch and William Radtke. Carried.

The name of John H. Tesch being drawn, he was declared assessor of the Fourth ward.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

	Upham.	King.	Smith.
First ward.....	512	155	170
Second ward.....	581	122	98
Third ward.....	384	78	26
Fourth ward.....	321	81	61
Fifth ward.....	183	120	30
Total.....	1981	556	385

FOR TREASURER.

	Geis- berg, D.	*Hatch.
First Ward.....	509	317
Second ward.....	580	216
Third ward.....	367	115
Fourth ward.....	321	137
Fifth ward.....	167	154
Total.....	1944	939

FOR MARSHAL.

	O'Brien, D.	*Hawkins.	Lannon, I. D.
First ward.....	587	311	28
Second ward.....	566	210	21
Third ward.....	336	91	59
Fourth ward.....	301	134	14
Fifth ward.....	174	65	35
Total.....	1694	811	157

Samuel E. Foot, clothing, was in the arcade 369 East Water in the fall and winter of 1850. Mr. Foote was a prominent business man and Democratic politician for a number of years. He was a short, thick-set, broad shouldered man, fond of talking and blowing. He went to St. Louis, where I believe he still resides. He was not a man you could trust always, as he had a habit of being tricky occasionally, and would not hesitate to beat his best friend if he got a chance.

WANTED HER RIGHTS.

In the *Sentinel*, of April 14, I find the following spicy note, which might apply with justice to some of the city dads of to-day. It was directed to the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: I have now been living nearly eighteen years on the corner of Martin and Market Streets, during which time I have paid \$150.00 in taxes, while the street has remained pretty much as it was eighteen years ago, viz: a morass. I would respectfully remind the proper authorities, not merely to improve the property of speculators, but to remember the widow and orphan. I take this method to remind the so-called lords of creation, who declare that all men are born equal, that they have no right to refuse a woman, who pays taxes, the right to express her wishes at the ballot box.

CATH. TRAYSER.

No doubt Mrs. Trayser's property had been badly neglected, and speculative property improved instead, as that is the custom to some extent even now and always will be. Money is power.

*Run on two tickets—the Whig, and the Law and Order.

STEAMERS FOR 1850.

Niagara—1,150 tons—Captain W. T. Pease.
 Louisiana—900 tons—Captain Wm. Davenport.
 A. D. Patchin—1,000 tons—Captain H. Whitaker.
 Keystone State—1,600 tons—Captain Wm. P. Stone.
 Queen City—1,000 tons—Captain T. J. Titus.
 Empire State—1,700 tons—Captain M. Hazard.
 Hendrik Hudson—900 tons—Captain J. Imson.
 Sultana—950 tons—Captain G. Appleby.
 Empire—1,250 tons—Captain H. Randall.
 Albany—Captain C. L. Gager.
 St. Louis—Captain ——.
 Globe—Captain ——.
 G. P. Griffith—Captain J. W. Tuttle.
 Baltic—Captain C. H. Ludlow.

FIRE.

Annexed is the account of the fire on Spring Street :

About 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning the brick block next west of the American House was discovered to be on fire at the west end, in No. 37 Spring Street, occupied by Dr. Mulloy, as a drug shop below, and dwelling above. The fire spread rapidly upwards and consumed most of the contents of the Common Council room occupying the 3d story of the block. A wooden building, No. 39, next to the block, also took fire and was mostly destroyed. The latter was occupied by Mr. H. Clark, as a grocery store and dwelling. We are glad to learn that nearly all the City Records, Tax Lists, and other valuable papers were saved, many of them considerably damaged.

Nos. 35 and 37 were occupied by F. Shaw, boot and shoe store, G. F. Oakley, livery office, and Dr. Chambers, physician. No great damage done in these rooms, as the fire did not get through to the first floor on the east end of the block. The upper part of No. 37 was occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Pierson, who lost considerable furniture.

The block was owned by Messrs. Plankinton & Northrup, and insured in the Columbus Co. by Mr. Plankinton \$1,000, and by Mr. Northrup \$600. Probably damaged to the extent of \$1,400.

Mr. Clark, we learn, had an insurance of \$400 on his goods in the Howard Co. There was also an insurance of \$200 on the store. Dr. Mulloy was insured East.

There was great danger of the fire spreading to the livery stable of Mr. Oakley,

and the American House was in critical vicinity to the burning building, but, by the efforts of the firemen the progress of the flames was stayed.

The building is supposed to have been struck by lightning, a fearful crash of thunder having been heard, and a blinding flash of lightning seen just before the fire broke out.

P. S. We have heard it suggested that the fire might have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of the Mayor's late "Police Report." We doubt the story.

The Mayor had made a report about the Police that many thought a very combustible document.

June 13.—Great Land Reform meeting at Military Hall, Oneida Street.

The Public Square indicted, May 16, 1850:

THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

The grand jury, on Thursday, did a good thing in presenting the Public Square as a nuisance. The conduct of our city authorities for successive years has been disgraceful, in allowing this munificent gift of Mr. Juneau to remain, as it has remained, a waste, and worse, a miserable mudhole. The following is the communication of the grand jury; we only hope it may not be too late:

TO THE COURT:

The grand jury, of the county of Milwaukee, present the Public Square of the city of Milwaukee, opposite the Court House, as a nuisance, and recommend that measures be taken to have the same filled, fenced, and improved.

The grand jury for other reasons recommend the improvement of said Square, from the fact that your grand jury are credibly informed that there is some probability of the Public Square reverting back to the original proprietors of the city of Milwaukee, unless some immediate action is taken in this matter.

D. UPMANN,	JAMES JOHNSON, <i>Foreman.</i>
HIRAM CLARK,	L. KENNEDY,
WM. STUPINSKI,	J. H. CORDES,
WM. FURLONG,	JOHN HAYDEN,
BERNARD MALONE,	J. A. WEBBER,
HENDRICK GREGG,	JOHN POUNDER,
MATHEW WALSH,	MERRICK MURPHEY,
WM. J. FISHER,	JOHN DYRE,
	JUSTIN EASTMAN.

Composition roofing was first used in Milwaukee this year.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Shortly after midnight, Thursday, an alarm of fire was sounded in the Fourth Ward. It proved to be the saleratus factory of Mr. E. D. Holton, just south of

Spring Street, and in close proximity to the row of buildings fronting on that street and to the extensive lumber yard of Clark & Loomis in the rear. The flames spread rapidly, and though the fire department was speedily on the ground and worked with a will, the fire, favored by a strong westerly breeze, burnt through to Spring Street, destroying the saleratus factory, "The Home," a well known eating house kept by Mr. Belden, the grocery store of Plankinton & Durbin, and the meat market of Mr. Rodis, and somewhat damaging the rear of Mr. Holton's large brick block, and a few piles of Messrs. Clark & Loomis' lumber. The fire burnt for an hour or two with great fury, and it was not till broad daylight that the firemen were released from their arduous labors.

The losses were nearly as follows :

The saleratus factory, in which the fire originated, with its contents, was valued at \$1,500 to \$1,800. Owned by E. D. Holton, and not insured.

"The Home," a two story frame building, occupied by Mr. Belden, was owned by Mr. John Tanner, and insured for \$400; worth, perhaps, \$800. Mr. Belden himself was insured \$1,000, which will cover his loss. He had \$600 of stock landed from the "Globe" an hour before the fire broke out, which fortunately remained on the pier.

The building occupied by Plankinton & Durbin, was owned by Mr. Burton. Insured \$300. Loss \$800.

The corner building, occupied by Mr. Rodis, was owned by Mr. Plankinton, and insured \$400. Loss \$750.

Messrs. Clark & Loomis sustained a loss of \$100 to \$150, by the burning of lumber—not insured. The large brick block of Mr. Holton's was damaged to the amount of \$50 or \$100, by the burning of window frames, etc., which is covered by insurance. The inmates of several of the stores and rooms in this block, H. S. Burton & Co., Boyd & Ledyard, the proprietors of the *Free Democrat*, etc., sustained more or less damage by the removal of goods, but they are all fully insured.

The members of Engine Company No. 2, who, after doing excellent service at the fire, were kept on the watch in their turn, were liberally and handsomely invited, by Messrs. Clark & Loomis, to a warm breakfast in the morning at the American.

June 16th, Pennsylvania House burnt, then kept by M. Daily. 22 horses burnt. This house stood at what is now Nos. 230 and 232 East Water Street. I remember this fire well, one of the horses burnt cost \$600 a few days previous.

BLOWN UP.

June 18th a can of phosphorus exploded in the store of Henry Fess, which created quite an excitement and came near burning the

store, and on the 20th the barn of S. C. West was blown up with powder placed in a barrel. Some rascal fired it.

A SECOND SAM PATCH.

A young lad named Theodore Slocum, jumped from the crosstree of the brig Commodore Perry, when laying at the head of Barclay Street, a distance of 80 feet, into the Milwaukee River.

Wells & Hill, D. Wells, Jr., and Horatio Hill were in the yellow warehouse this year.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Horatio Hill came to Milwaukee from Bangor, Maine, in 1847. He was a brother of Joseph F. Hill of this city, whose familiar face is so often seen on change. Mr. Hill was a good business man and was quite prominent for several years in connection with the Beloit and Milwaukee Railroad, of which he was for a time the president. He was also in connection with the writer and others interested in the Penokee Iron Range. He built the frame dwelling now standing on the southwest corner of Mason and Jefferson Steets, which was his residence until he left the city. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed to and accepted the position of sutler in the Sixth Wisconsin, Col. Lysander Cutler, served during the war, after which he returned to Maine, and subsequently removed to the city of Burlington, N. J., where he died in 1875.

Mr. Hill was of a nervous temperament and was never at ease unless he had some project on foot, out of which he expected to make a fortune. I often think of him as he looked when last I saw him, just before he left. He was an industrious man and a good one. He was an active organizer, but did not possess the executive ability of Gen. Cutler. He was a good talker, had fine conversational powers, was always gentlemanly and social, was very domestic, fond of children, and if a friend, a good one. Such are some of the personal characteristics of Horatio Hill.

THE BAYOU DECLARED A NUISANCE.

In the *Daily Advertiser* of July 24, 1850, I find the following concerning this part of the First Ward:

Last Saturday evening, the 20th inst, the above named citizens organized them-

selves at the "Military Hall," by calling upon Mr. A. Elebracht to the chair, and Mr. F. Trenkamp as secretary.

After discussing different matters in relation to the "Bayou," the market house, and other interests of the First Ward, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the so called "Bayou," contiguous to blocks 1, 54, 53, 52, 51, and terminating in the middle of block 153, between East Water and River Streets, on account of its deleterious influence upon the whole neighborhood, is a public nuisance ; and that therefore, the aldermen of our ward, be requested to take, immediately, the necessary steps towards cleaning and gradually filling of said bayou.

Resolved, That the market house, in its present unfinished state, is a material loss to the First Ward, and that our aldermen be requested to finish the same by letting it out to any person or persons offering to execute the remaining work for the smallest time of lease ; such finishing to be done according to the original plan and under the superintendence of the local committee of the First Ward, and the lessee to be restricted in his use of the building to the original purposes of the same. That our aldermen receive sealed proposals for the above mentioned objects, and secure the same by a sufficient guarantee from the part of the lessee.

Resolved, That in our opinion, equity and justice would demand to have the poll tax applied to the improvement and repairs in the neighborhood of the so taxed, and that the cleansing of the streets be enforced rigidly, according to, and in the manner specified in the ordinance, designed for this purpose.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the superfluous public ground in such localities in the First Ward, where the grade will be lowered, should on no condition be exported beyond the limits of said ward, but applied to the filling and grading of streets in the same ; that our aldermen and street inspectors take proper care, in order to render streets practicable and accessible, by employment of poll tax in such places, where for the present time no regular improvements of streets can be executed, and that in grading and repairing the streets, they adopt a system, which, by using earth from higher places, to fill contiguous lower ones, will in the end benefit both localities at less expense.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published, and Messrs. Hilde and Schramm be appointed a committee to wait upon the aldermen of the First Ward, in order to make them acquainted with the wishes and feelings of this meeting.

A. ELEBRACHT, President.

F. TRENKAMP, Secretary.

A COMPLICATED RUNAWAY.

A horse belonging to Dr. Tracy, got away from his driver, and disembarassing himself of the wagon, came full tilt down Mason and through East Water Streets. At Ludington's corner he struck

a post, fell and rolled twice over. Springing up again he resumed his wild career and ran headlong into a country wagon drawn by two oxen, which was standing in the street. The oxen, alarmed at his approach and cries of his pursuers, started on a trot just as the horse jumped to clear them. The consequence was that the horse was caught astride of the pole, between the oxen and the wagon, and in this awkward position striking out with his forelegs and kicking with his hind ones, was carried on a full run to the bridge. He got loose as they reached the bridge, just in time to be struck and knocked flat by a dray crossing over. Strange to say, the horse escaped comparatively unhurt; the oxen were quickly stopped and no damage done; and though quite a number of persons, including two children in the ox-cart, were considerably scared, nobody was injured.

PHŒNIX BUILDING.

Among the improvements to our city this year was the erection of the Phœnix building, and as it was one of the best in the city at its erection, I will insert the following sketch of it copied from the *Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette* of August 2, 1850, and unquestionably from the pen of Rufus King:

Among the many handsome structures which have been put up in our city, during the last two years, the Phœnix Building, on the northwest corner of East Water and Michigan Streets, the property of a gentleman residing in New York, stands conspicuous for architectural design, elegant exterior and convenient arrangement. In the month of February, 1849, the old wooden store, standing on the corner lot, was destroyed by fire, and in June following the present building was seen rising, Phœnix-like, from its ashes. The location being one of the best and most central in the city, seemed to invite the owner to put up such a building as should be an ornament to Milwaukee and an object of pride to our citizens; as well as a profitable investment for himself. All this has been most successfully accomplished by the choice of a good plan and a liberal outlay in its execution. Taking into view, the excellent interior arrangement, and beautiful exterior appearance of this edifice, it will compare favorably with any similar structure in the United States.

The building has a front of 20 feet on East Water Street, and 90 on Michigan Street; is four stories high, and has a roomy and well-lighted and perfectly ventilated basement under the whole building. This basement is finished with great care; the inner walls are furred out, and no earth touches the outside wall, so that the rooms are light, airy, and free from dampness. The two front rooms,

on Water and Michigan Streets, are designed for Brokers' Offices, and the middle one for an express office. They are admirably adapted, by location and arrangement, for these purposes and will no doubt find tenants speedily. The rear basement room goes with the store above.

The first floor is to be occupied by Mr. J. N. Bonesteel as a dry goods store. It is an elegant apartment, 20 feet by 90, with lofty and handsomely finished ceilings, rich mahogany counters, and other appropriate furniture. The shelvings and drawers were made by Mr. Birchard, and the counters by Mr. A. D. Seaman. This work is all of the best description.

The three front rooms in the second story, at the head of the stairs, have been taken by Mr. Edward Kingsley, the agent and general manager of this section of O'Reilley's Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Telegraph Line; now in communication with Racine, and very soon to be extended to Chicago, and thence east, south and west to the principal cities of the Union. These rooms are fitted up by Mr. A. D. Seaman in elegant style, and with excellent taste; and cannot fail to draw both visitors and customers to Mr. Kingsley's telegraph office. Mr. William B. Draper, an experienced and expeditious operator, has charge of the office, assisted by his brother, John S. Draper, who officiates as clerk.

In the upper story Mr. Kennedy has rented several rooms which he intends to occupy as an insurance office. There are, of course, in the building many rooms not yet rented, suitable for lawyers' offices, bachelors' apartments, etc., which will, no doubt, soon find tenants. The fine balcony which runs along the whole south front of the building, on the second and third stories, affords an easy ingress to those rooms, and a delightful lounging place of a summer evening.

The building, which is of the best Milwaukee pressed brick, from Mr George Tibbits' yard, with caps, sills, lintels and pillars of red sandstone, from the Chatham Quarry, opposite Middletown, Connecticut, was designed and arranged by H. Belden. The architect and superintendent, Mr. J. F. Rague, of this city, furnished the plans and detailed drawings, which were submitted to some of the best architects in New York city, and pronounced by them faultless. The master carpenter was Stoddard H. Martin, Esq., and the master mason, Michael Page. The painting was done by Lowther & Collingbourne. The iron railing for the balcony was made by A. & J. Requa, New York, and fitted and lengthened by Messrs. Walton & Co., of the Menomonee Furnace, in this city, who are also making an iron fence for the area coping. The manner in which all this work has been done is the best possible proof of the judgment and skill of our Milwaukee mechanics, while the building itself is an ornament to our city, and an enduring monument of the liberality, enterprise and taste of its owner.

THAT BULL CALF.

Some one who signs himself "One who wants a quiet snooze," complains bitterly about the bellowing of a "bull calf" located in the rear of the old Presbyterian Church who makes night hideous in his

bovine way when calling for his mar. I can appreciate his vexation as well as enjoy his article, for I remember that calf myself. He made it lively for the neighborhood for a while that summer; you could hear him four blocks away.

Lange & Reed, grocers, opposite the city hotel; this was Herbert Reed.

L. P. & R. H. Swift, brokers, 396 East water. I remember these gentlemen well.

Waite & Kimball, L. E. Waite and J. M. Kimball, 274 East Water, boots and shoes.

Denney & McKenzie, G. H. Denney and A. R. McKenzie, 321 East Water, general merchandise.

Mills Bros., grocery, 361 East Water.

Steamer Nile burnt at the foot of Washington street, September 5, 1850. Sweet's old warehouse burnt at the same time.*

Vogta Naprstek, books, 427 East Water. This man was a Russian and for the time he resided here, he made it warm for the Catholic church, (*i. e.*) he was at war with it continually; if alive to-day, he would be a Nihilist. He was a hard citizen. He left many years ago.

FIRST TRIP OF THE LOCOMOTIVE WISCONSIN.

Mention has already been made in a previous chapter about the manufacture of locomotives at the Menominee Locomotive works. The annexed is the account of the trial trip of the Wisconsin:

A GRAND TRIP.

According to previous notice the locomotive fired up yesterday afternoon for a trip towards the Mississippi. Quite a crowd of our citizens, in compliance with the polite invitation of the engineer of the R. R., Mr. Vliet, mounted to the dizzy heights of the tender, where the accommodations were good, though rather crowded for those of us who took notes.

* This warehouse, mention of which was made in vol. 2, page 240, was erected at or near the intersection of Washington and Barclay streets, in 1837, by the late Capt. Sanderson, that point being at that time where the marsh and hard land met. But as no appropriation for dredging the channel from the river up to it could be obtained from the government, the hope for which was the cause of its erection at that point, it was removed in 1843, to the bank of the river at the foot of Washington street, which was then graded to it, and where it was burnt as stated above. It stood *when burnt* exactly where the derrick for masking vessels in Messrs. Wolf & Davidson's ship yards is at present erected, at the intersection of Washington streets with the old channel of the Milwaukee river. *Sic transit.*

Leaving the Milwaukee river at about 3 o'clock, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude, we passed quickly out along the shores of the Menominee, leaving the city on the right and left, and sped on amidst the pealing of the bell, and the screaming of the whistle. Time fails to tell the sights we saw, or of the enthusiasm created by the appearance of the locomotive as we passed westward.

The party returned at an early hour, highly pleased with the trip, and left with their best wishes for the success of the great work thus commenced.

We desire to say, in justice to our contemporary, that in mentioning yesterday morning the intended expedition of the *Wisconsin* towards Waukesha, we intended no allusion to any supposed disposition of our neighbor of the journal of that name, to support Mr. Elmore's claims to the nomination for congress. Nothing of the kind.

MILWAUKEE A PORT OF ENTRY.

Milwaukee was made a port of entry this year, A. W. Hatch collector. Josiah E. McClure was appointed deputy.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

\$300 Reward !

WHEREAS, several attempts have recently been made by incendiaries to set fire to buildings in this city ; now, therefore, by virtue of the authority given me by a resolution of the common council passed June 27, 1850, I offer a reward of **\$300**, to be paid by the city of Milwaukee, for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons guilty of the crime of arson within the limits of said city.

[L. s.] Given under my hand, at the city of Milwaukee, this 30th, day of Sept.

A. D. 1850.

D. A. J. UPHAM.

The above proclamation was called forth by a number of attempts to set fire to buildings in the city of late, two of which have been directed more especially to the property of Ludington & Co. A week ago Sunday evening their shingle yard on the island above the Oneida street bridge was fired, and considerable property destroyed. Again, last Sunday evening, at about 8 o'clock, fire was discovered by one of our citizens in the rear of their store, adjoining our office, among some tar barrels, the combustibles so placed as to show the hand of an incendiary.

Messrs. Ludington & Co., offer a reward of \$100 for the detection of the person who set fire to the shingle yard, and \$200 for that of the person who made the attempt upon the store.

We hope that the large reward offered will have the effect of bringing the miscreant to justice.

True & Hart were the successors to N. S. Donaldson, who retired from active business this year in October.

William P. Young came this year and opened a crockery store at 365 East Water. Mr. Young will be spoken of again further on.

SPRING STREET *bridge* (?)

The clumsy mass of timbers called by the above name, had another tumble down yesterday morning, one of the floats being found under water. If the whole concern had gone out of sight, it would have been a cause of general rejoicing. A gang of hands were at work all day yesterday, trying to raise it, but the more they pumped, the more it wouldn't come, and at night the affair was impassible for foot passengers, as it had been all day for teams. The miserable old thing costs enough in repairs each year to build a *bridge* at that important crossing place.

STILL THERE.

This unsightly pile of old timber still remains in the river, the two broken parts of the draw projecting into the air at an angle of 45° or less, with the slats nailed to the plank so that the sober people can, by exercising much judgment, cross at that point. It is a shame and disgrace to the city that this wreck should be allowed to lie so long in its present condition, only equalled by the disgrace incurred by putting up such a cumbrous, unsightly affair in the first place. We hear that the work upon it is delayed by some trouble in the First and Second wards as to paying their share of the expenses incurred. If this is so, it is high time that this and the other bridges were made a charge upon the city fund. Meantime, we hope that our daguerreotype artists are awake to the necessity and propriety of obtaining a representation of the city bridges—to secure the shadow ere the timber sinks.

WHIG COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Whig county convention, which met at the court house on Saturday last, was well attended, and nominated a capital ticket. For the office of Sheriff, Mr. Jackson Tibbits; of the town of Milwaukee, as tall and sound a specimen of Yankee timber as can be found in this region was unanimously nominated. He has intelligence to comprehend and nerve to execute the duties of his office, and would fill it well. Frederick Wardner, an old and esteemed resident of our city, and competent for the office, was nominated for register. Priam B. Hill, late clerk of the common council, a most accurate and trustworthy man, was selected as the candidate for clerk of the court; and H. S. Orton, a lawyer of decided ability and in good practice, for district attorney. This ticket was completed by the nomination of J. B. Zander for coroner, and W. S. Trowbridge for surveyor, both good whigs and reliable men. The senatorial convention for the nineteenth district which met at the same time and place, unanimously selected our esteemed fellow citizen, Increase A. Lapham, of the Second ward, as the Whig candidate for the state senate. The people have tried Mr. Lapham in various capacities, and never found him wanting. He is well worthy of further trust.

The ticket thus commended to the suffrage of the electors of Milwaukee county, is, in all respects, *unexceptionable*. We doubt whether our Democratic friends can better any of these nominations, and if they don't we shall expect them to

“come down” like men, and vote for the Whig candidates. As for our Whig friends, they need no urging, we hope, to go to work in earnest, and all together, in behalf of their county ticket.

MUNICIPAL.

There was a mass meeting held at the Court House, October 3, 1850, to take into consideration the complications growing out of the caucus system. This meeting ended in a big row. Prominent among the speakers were the late Gen. Paine, Harlow Orton, John White, Asahel Finch, Jr., Chas. James, A. D. Smith, and some lesser lights. It was just such a time as the parrot and monkey had, for a while. Politics were rampant that fall.

The following is the call for Geo. H. Walker to run against S. H. Martin, for the Assembly :

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.

TO HON. GEORGE H. WALKER:

The undersigned, electors of the Fourth and Fifth Wards, in view of the many and peculiar embarrassments (financial and otherwise) under which the city is at present laboring, and deeming you at the same time the person most familiar with the condition of the same, and eminently competent and qualified to protect and represent the various interests thereof in the Legislature of the State next ensuing, and believing, moreover, that the considerations involved in the election of a Representative, forbid the conversion of the same into a strict party issue, and that it is the nearly unanimous desire of the electors of the said wards, that you so represent them, we hereby solicit the use of your name, as a candidate for “Member of Assembly,” to represent the District comprising the Fourth and Fifth Wards.

Moses Kneeland,	John McCollum,	Danl. H. Chandler,
Charles J. Richards,	N. Jewett,	James M. Smith,
J. Van Vechten Platto,	J. Pierce,	J. T. Sinclair,
Wm. Cook,	John Fishbeck,	James Goggin,
N. H. Northrup,	Tobias Lochmann,	D. N. Neiman,
Fl. Huber,	J. H. Tesch,	Clem. Mayer,
A. W. Starks,	Johann Leymann,	Michael Page,
Fred. Miller,	J. L. Pierce,	Chas. J. Brandeker,
H. H. West,	Michael Costello,	Joseph Cochran,
Danl. Mulhoney,	Francis Kerr,	Henry Gallagan,
J. McCafferty,	Thos. Coulan,	Wm. Curtan,
C. A. Noyes,	Patrick Lawton.	

To Messrs. Kneeland, Chandler, Jewett, Van Vechten, Sinclair, and many others, whose names are unavoidably crowded out and will be published to-morrow:

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4, 1850.

GENTLEMEN :

I am in the receipt of your communication, under date November 1.

Esteeming myself honored by such an expression of sentiment on the part of my fellow citizens, under the circumstances to which you have alluded, I deem it my duty to respond to your invitation by freely according the use of my name as a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature.

If chosen to that station, I shall endeavor to serve you faithfully, and with a view to the promotion of the best interests of our city.

I am, very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEO. H. WALKER.

At the same time, John P. McGregor was nominated from the First Assembly district, and Russell Wheeler from the Third.

In commenting upon this call, the *Sentinel*, of the 1st, had the following :

“BOLTING” BECOME “REGULAR.”

Col. Geo. H. Walker's "running stump" in the Fourth assembly district is one of the most encouraging "signs of the times." To see this old party war-horse; this champion of "regular nominations" and "Democratic usages;" this chairman of various ward, county and state committees—to see the colonel, we say, not only "bolting" a regular nominations, but himself running stump against it, is refreshing to behold. When such as him break loose from the party trammels, and set an example of independence, surely men of lesser weight, physically and politically, may be held excused if they "go and do likewise." Under the authority, therefore, of the colonel's high example, we proclaim full liberty to all the electors in our city to vote to-morrow *just as they please*. It can no longer be deemed dishonorable, or irregular to "bolt," since one of the high priests of Democracy leads the way. If Col. Walker can rightfully and "regularly" run the stump against Mr. Martin, surely Mr. Conover is excusable for doing the same thing in regard to Mr. White, and Mr. Durkee in regard to Mr. Elmore. What's commendable in the Colonel, can't be very censurable in them, unless indeed our contemporaries of the *Wisconsin* and *Commercial*, who sit in judgment upon the deeds and motives of their fellow-men, hold with one of Shakespeare's characters that

Great men jest at (regular nominations,) 'tis wit in them,
But in the less, foul profanation !

And this about Gen. H. C. Hobart :

“CROWDED OUT” AGAIN !

Mr. Hobart's name, as the candidate in Third district *is again omitted* in yesterday's *Wisconsin*. That honest print not only "crowds him out" of its columns,

but is helping as much it dare, "to crowd him off the course"! And yet this Janus-faced and hypocritical pretender to "Democracy" undertakes to denounce the honest masses of the district who can't be bullied, or bribed into voting for a *yearling* Democrat.

The following named gentlemen were chosen, in 1849, to represent Milwaukee in the Legislature in 1850:

Senate—Duncan C. Reed and John B. Smith.

Assembly—Jas. B. Cross, Chas. E. Jenkins, Edward McGarry, John E. Cameron, Garret M. Fitzgerald, Enoch Chase, and Samuel Brown.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

ABSTRACT OF THE VOTES CAST FOR COUNTY OFFICERS AT A GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN SAID COUNTY, NOVEMBER 5, 1850.

Congress—A. E. Elmore, 2808; Durkee, 1372.

State senate—Huesbschmann, 1232; Lapham, 871.

Sheriff—John White, 2304; Conover, 1976.

Clerk of the court—H. K. White, 2436; P. B. Hill, 829.

Register—M. Schœffler, 2803; F. Wardner, 1605.

Coroner—J. B. Zander, 841; Wonderly, 452; Thomas Hatcher, 3134.

Surveyor—J. Gregory, 3525; Trowbridge, 879.

District attorney—A. R. R. Butler, 3607.

FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

First ward—Wm. K. Wilson, 515; Alanson Sweet, 219; J. P. McGregor, 210.

Second ward—Wm. Meiklehan, 165; Chas. E. Jenkins, 335; J. S. Phelps, 232.

Third ward—John L. Doran, 545.

Fourth and Fifth wards—Stoddard H. Martin, 106; 129; total, 235. George H. Walker, 323; 303; total, 626.

Wauwatosa, Granville and Milwaukee—Tobias G. Osborne, 123; 132; 94; total, 349. Clark Brookins, 70; 28; 6; total, 104.

Greenfield and Lake—Reuben Strong, 43; 72; total, 115. Enoch Chase, 170; 104; total 274.

Franklin and Oak Creek—Patrick Caveny, 135; 85; total, 220. Albert F. Cook, 10; 92; total, 102.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15th, 1850.

MR. CRAMER:

Dear sir:—I noticed in your paper of yesterday, that the returns from the town of Milwaukee show that 93 votes were given for Charles Conover, for sheriff. This was a mistake. No votes were given for Charles Conover. But in the hurry of counting we misapprehended the given name of Mr. Conover, the candidate for the office of sheriff, calling it Charles; but the tickets which we

carelessly counted for Charles, in fact had the name of Samuel S. Conover, and and should have been counted for him.

RICHARD CARLISLE.

Town clerk, Town of Milwaukee.

SOLOMON JUNEAU'S PORTRAIT.

A resolution to purchase the portrait of Solomon Juneau, painted by Robertson for the Council Chamber, at an expense of \$40.00, was passed by the Council, October 10, 1850.

This is the same one now in the Council Room.

CLOSING THE STORES.

An effort was made this year to close the stores at 8 P. M., the call for which was signed by seventy-eight of the leading firms. But it did not last long—too much avarice in human nature for that.

ANOTHER MODEL WAREHOUSE.*

We have already noticed the erection of a large warehouse during the past summer by U. H. Persons, on the river, below Walker's Point Bridge, adding materially to the storage capacity of our city; and to the great improvement made in that part of the city by the long line of substantial wharf laid along the river, and the operations of the dredge boat.

We have now to mention still another warehouse built this season, and just completed, by L. J. Higby, on the West Side of the Milwaukee River, opposite the termination of Washington Avenue.

The building has been erected with the greatest care, under the personal supervision of Mr. Higby, whose long experience as a forwarding and commission merchant has enabled him to suggest many improvements which will afford great facilities for the safe and speedy transactions of a heavy business. The warehouse, five stories in height, is built upon a foundation made by driving some 600 piles into the earth to a sufficient depth to reach solid ground. The river in front has been dredged to the depth of fourteen feet, and the earth thrown back upon the lot, filling it to the grade of the street.

The dimensions of the building are 40 by 100 feet, built of wood; the immense framing timbers, when the mere skeleton was standing, attracting much attention

* In Volume II, page 186, mention was made of the erection of this warehouse, by Mr. Higby, and its occupation first by himself for about a year, and then by Messrs. Courtney & Button. And on page 187, of its being let to William B. Alvord, who occupied it until burnt in 1857.

CORRECTION.—It was also stated, on page 186, that Mr. Higby occupied the old Stockton & McClure warehouse. This was an error, as the upper warehouse referred to in this connection stood upon the southeast corner of West Water and Sycamore Streets, and was erected by Mr. Higby prior to the erection of the one at Clybourn Street.

by their solidity and symmetry. The whole is to be lined with brick and the outside has been covered with two or three coats of the celebrated "fire proof paint." This and the absence of windows, will render the building as near fire-proof as can be.

The first story is left clear for the reception of transient goods, and the upper part is formed into bins capable of storing 150,000 bushels of wheat. The elevators, moved by horse power, can raise 6,000 bushels daily, and the discharging apparatus is sufficient to clear out 2,000 bushels per hour.

Everything has been done with care, and there are many of the minor arrangements, devised by Mr. Higby himself, which will materially facilitate the operations of receiving and discharging. The warehouse, we understand, has been built at an expense of about \$10,000, Messrs. D. D. Sibley and W. Paisley being the master mechanics.

It will be seen by Mr. Higby's advertisement that the new warehouse is now ready for business, a large share of which it will doubtless receive.

Uriah H. Persons, whom no doubt, many yet living can remember, was a smart money-making man, but an unscrupulous scoundrel. He was bad all through, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he was dishonest. Milwaukee has had some bad men to contend with, but no one of them all, as far as I know, that for rascality, unadulterated and pure, could discount U. H. Persons. He was a hard one, his boys all followed in his footsteps and have, I believe, all been elected to the penitentiary, from where he also graduated before coming to Milwaukee.

GARDINER'S HALL.

This hall, mention of which was made in Vol. 2, page 204, has 60 feet front by 80 feet deep, and from floor to ceiling, 23 feet, with a tier of boxes extending on three sides, and it was designed to furnish comfortable accommodations for about two thousand persons. This hall was superbly fitted up by the lessee, Samuel Gardiner, Jr., who determined that it should rank first among the public halls of the western country. It was finished by the 25th of December and opened on Christmas evening with a grand ball. Forty-two sets of cotillions could be accommodated upon the floor at one time. During the first week after the opening, Mr. Gardiner gratuitously granted the use of the hall for two evenings, for concerts—one for the benefit of the orphan asylum, and one for the benefit of disabled firemen.

The following programme of the first gathering held in this famous place of amusement is given as an illustration of the way the early Milwaukeeans were wont to pass the winter months :

CHRISTMAS NIGHT BALL,

To be given December 25, 1850, at Gardiner's new hall. A grand ball will be given at the opening of Gardiner's new hall in Martin's Block, on Wednesday evening, December 25th. The hall will accommodate 42 cotillion sets, with comfortable seats for 800 persons besides, and is the most spacious and elegant apartment in the west. The music, refreshments, etc., will be of the best description, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the entertainment eminently successful. The following gentlemen have consented to act as managers for this occasion.

MANAGERS.

Byron Kilbourn,	G. H. Walker,
Hans Crocker,	E. B. Wolcott,
Elisha Starr,	Wm. Brown,
Rufus King,	A. Kirby,
C. D. Finch,	Chas. Storm,
Chas. H. Hurd,	J. B. Kellogg,
F. Bosworth,	J. R. Goodfellow,

Lucas Seaver.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Rufus King, Elisha Starr, Wm. Brown.

Tickets may be procured at the ticket office attached and at the store of S. Gardiner, Jr.

CORRECTION.

In Vol. 2, page 154, in a foot note it is stated that Jas. B. Martin built what is now 389-91 and 393 East Water, in 1851; that should be understood to mean that it was commenced in 1850, and completed in 1851, as by the above advertisement it will be seen (and which was true) that it was so far completed in 1850 as to admit of a ball being held there December 25th, of that year.

ORPHAN ASYLUM,

Held its first anniversary in Gardiner's Hall, December 27, 1850.

OFFICERS.

President, Mrs. Laurie Hall, Mrs. S. B. Grant second director. Secretary Mrs. W. L. Parsons, treasurer Mrs. Alex. Mitchell.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Wm. H. Byronn,	Mrs. B. McVicker,
Mrs. G. P. Hewett,	Mrs. D. McDugold,
Mrs. C. Arnold,	Mrs. A. D. Smith,
Mrs. J. F. Rague,	Mrs. H. Peck,
Mrs. A. F. Clark,	Mrs. E. D. Holton,
Mrs. E. Eldred,	Mrs. E. La Due,
Mrs. J. Hustis,	Mrs. J. P. Green.

The powder house on the lake shore removed this year to Wauwatosa.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE, PREPARED BY THEIR COMMITTEE.

The school commissioners of the city of Milwaukee, in pursuance of the law relative to public schools of this city, submit herewith their annual report :

The school system of this city was established in 1846, now nearly four years since it has been in operation, during which time, comparatively, but little progress has been made in the education of our children and youth, owing, mostly, to the fact that the public schools have had no suitable houses for their accommodations.

The teachers, though generally well qualified for their very laborious and responsible duties, have been so poorly accommodated with rooms, having in each school all ages of children and youth without the possibility of properly classifying them, that any want of success may be attributed to these causes and inconveniences rather than any want of qualifications on the part of the teachers, but this great evil will soon be remedied in all the wards by the erection and completion of large, commodious and pleasant *school houses*.

Two houses 42x60 feet each, two stories high with a basement have been erected in the Fourth and Fifth wards, the basements of suitable dimensions for hot air furnaces, for warming the whole interior. These buildings are of brick and provided with flues sufficient to secure thorough ventilation, and regulate the temperature to any required degree. The first story, is divided into two principal rooms each, with suitable ante and recitation rooms to accommodate the primary and *intermediate* departments.

The second story contains one large room, two lobbies and a recitation room suitable for the accommodation of the senior department or grammar school.

The plan for the school houses in the First and Third wards have been varied somewhat from those in the other wards by having a cupola erected, at the time of the erection of the buildings, suitable for a bell, and the basement to be of a suitable height, between the joints, for the accommodations of schools, when the populations of these wards shall require other schools in them, while they are

also to be two feet longer those already erected, and it is not expected to warm them by means of furnaces, but by stoves.

In the Second ward the contract has been let, but the work has been hindered by the necessity of removing a large body of earth in order to reduce the foundation to the proper grade. This is done however with but little expense to the city.

In the First ward the contract has now just been let to erect and enclose a house which is to be finished thus far, by the 15th of August next, in the First ward at a cost of \$2650; in the Third ward, at \$2600; including a cupola suitable for a bell, and it is believed that the houses can be finished and furnished throughout for a sum not exceeding \$4000 each, to which if we add the cost of all the lots \$3538, the sum, total which will then be invested in all the lots and houses will be \$23,528, an expenditure of which our citizens may well be proud, when it is remembered that our city had its *first house* erected scarce fourteen summers since. This amount to some of our citizens may seem large, for so young a city, but when compared with the amounts expended in some other cities, is very insignificant indeed. In the city of Boston, for instance, the last three common schools erected there including furniture only, and not apparatus, cost over \$70,000 each, lots included. This shows what interest is felt there by the people in this respect; it argues well for the condition of their schools.

The following table shows the number of the lots and blocks in each ward, purchased by the school commissioners for the use of the public schools and the cost of the same:

Wards.	Lots.	Block.	Cost.	Expd. on Houses.	
First.....	5 and 6	135	1,028.00	.....	.....
Second.....	9 and 14	25	500.00	.....	.....
Third.....	.....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....
Fourth.....	8, 9 and 10	64	500.00	.....	2,400.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	Excavation.	41.00
Fifth.....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	2,400.00

Paid for recording deeds.....	1 00
Paid interest on bonds March, 1849.....	321 00
Paid " " " 1850.....	568 00
Paid premium on draft to pay interest.....	9 68
Bonds not negotiated.....	4,000 00
Advanced on the Second Ward House.....	1,200 00
Commission to treasurer.....	37 70
Amount of loan authorized.....	15,000 00
Amount of School house tax, 1849.....	2,005 89
Amount of tax uncollected.....	589 28
Balance in treasury.....	1,909 98

This board is highly gratified at the result of the late vote upon the subject of the School house loan, by which the city council can procure funds for the completion of the houses already commenced and without which they could not have been completed.

While upon the subject of houses, this board would suggest, that the following extract from the city treasurer's report will show the condition of the several funds connected with schools, as his books exhibit them :

SCHOOL FUND.

To balance from old account.....	1,419 44
To total of school tax for 1849.....	5,515 58
Tax collected for 1848.....	3 50
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$6,578 52
By orders to finance committee.....	1,197 14
“ “ “ “.....	784 03
“ “ “ “.....	2,102 19
School tax due on tax certificates on hand.....	1,184 69
Uncollected personal tax.....	281 58
Remitted taxes.....	20 17
Balance to new account.....	1,008 72
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$6,578 52

SCHOOL LOAN FUND.

To balance from old account.....	2,374 00
To amount received from I. A. Lapham (loan).....	2,000 00
To draft on Chemical Bank, New York.....	5,000 00
“ Received exchange on same.....	37 50
“ Amount of school loan tax 1849.....	2,005 89
<hr/>	
Total.....	11,417 89
By vouchers returned to finance committee.....	5,429 25
“ Draft on cashier New York State Bank (for interest).....	568 00
“ Exchange on same.....	5 68
“ Vouchers returned to finance committee.....	4,377 50
“ Dues on tax certificates for 1849.....	468 57
“ Uncollected personal property tax.....	112 64
“ Remitted taxes.....	8 07
“ Commission to treasurer on \$19,885.18.....	37 70
“ Balance to new account.....	1,909 98
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$11,417 89

When the schools are well established in each ward, and are in successful operation, (and this will be, as is believed, at no distant period,) it will be necessary to erect a noble edifice and establish therein a central high school, to which the more advanced scholars shall be sent to complete their education after they shall have been properly qualified in the ward schools.

The Text Books adopted and continued by the board, are as follows:

Eclectic Readers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Eclectic Spelling Book.

Willson's History of United States.

Willson's Universal History.

Ray's Arithmetics, Mental and Practical.

Mitchell's Geographies, Primary and Large.

Mitcheil's Outline Maps.

Town's Analysis.

Green's Grammar.

Winchester's Writing Books.

Census of children and youth, between four and twenty years of age, appears in the last column, which is the census taken in August, 1849, (two censuses having been taken that year,) and the previous censuses contain the number between five and sixteen years of age.

Ward.	1847	1848	1849	1849 (August 31)
First	588	727	1,189	1,379
Second.....	627	720	1,074	1,225
Third.....	367	482	818	930
Fourth	250	361	226	605
Fifth	285	573	628	705
Totals	2,717	2,863	3,935	4,844

The number of schools in the different wards are not proportioned to the number of scholars, but schools have been kept and are kept, when places can be obtained, where children can be huddled together, rather than accommodated. The number of such schools, in the different wards, (for the past year and now in operation.) are as follows:

Ward.	Past Year.	Present Year.	No. of Teachers Past Year.	No. of Teachers Present Year.
First	3	2	3	2
Second.....	2	2	3	
Third.....	1	1	1	1
Fourth	1	1	2	
Fifth	2	2	3	3

AMOUNTS PAID TO TEACHERS.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.

Morgan L. Skinner		\$400 00
S. Cleveland.....	\$233 33	
D. Van Deren.....	166 67	
Thos. Keogh.....		400 00
Sisters of Charity.....		200 00
Alexander Macy.....		400 00
Sarah A. Loomis.....		200 00
Almira Spalding.....		250 00
Susan Goodman.....		200 00
Charlotte H. Crawford.....		200 00
Miriam P. Kennedy.....		200 00
Mary Peck.....		125 00
Miss Z. C. Trowbridge.....	(\$250 per annum)	114 59
Louisa Sweet		158 33

\$3,247 92

Male Teachers	(per annum).....	\$400 00
Female Teachers.....	do. \$200 and	250 00

Aggregate amount of expenditures from School Fund for 1849, as per Secretary's Report :

TEACHERS.	No. of days taught in the year.	Average attendance in the year.	Aggregate attendance in the year.
Morgan L. Skinner	213½	101	125
Sisters of Charity	206	78	150
Miss Goodman	211½	94½	110
S. Cleveland, } D. Van Deren, }	214	117	164
Thos. Keogh	221½	112	138
Alexander Macy	199	116	157
Mary Peck, } Z. C. Trowbridge, }	182	100	148
Miss Loomis	204	56½	72
Almira Spalding	220	86	94

None over twenty years of age attending school.

About twenty under five years of age attending.

Ward.	Teacher.	When commenced	When closed.
1st Ward	Morgan L. Skinner	April 16, 1849 ...	March 30, 1850
"	Sisters of Charity	" 23, " "	" " "
"	Miss Goodman	" " " "	" " "
2d Ward	S. Cleveland	" 16, " "	Oct. 29, 1849
"	D. Van Deren	Nov. 1, 1850 ...	March 30, 1850
"	Miss Kennedy, (assistant,)	April 16, 1849 ...	" " "
"	Miss Spaulding (principal,)	" " " "	" " "
3d Ward	Thos. Keogh	" " " "	" " "
4th Ward	Alexander Macy	" " " "	" " "
"	Miss Crawford (assistant,)	" " " "	" " "
5th Ward	Miss Peck	" " " "	October 1, 1849
"	Miss Trowbridge	Oct. 15, " "	March 30, 1850
"	Miss Loomis (principal)	April 16, " "	" " "

CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

It has been decided years since by the most able and experienced friends of education, that well qualified men should be employed to superintend the Public Schools, placing no more schools under their supervision than they can attend to, visiting each school once a week. He should be well qualified by education and experience for the great work assigned him; a man of sound morals, well acquainted with human nature, a good and fluent speaker, not only skilled in the art of teaching, but deeply versed in all the sciences taught, and especially well qualified to give lessons and impart instruction, in that least understood but most desirable qualification of a teacher, the "art of governing a school without a resort to corporeal punishment,"—indeed he should be a "man of one work"—the im-

provement and perfection of our Public Schools; then, and not till then may we expect to see our Public Schools in the most improved and flourishing condition. It is believed that the School Fund of this State, when the Public Lands shall have been sold, and the proceeds properly funded, will be sufficient to enable us to employ and support men of the right stamp to superintend our schools.

QUALIFICATION OF TEACHERS.

It can hardly be expected that persons of the most finished education and highest order of talents can be procured, when the compensation is so inadequate to the labors and responsibilities of teachers. Four hundred dollars per annum being the price paid to male teachers, and \$200 to \$250 to the female, yet most of our teachers, we are happy to say, give evidence of good qualifications and great zeal in the work. It is hoped that our means will enable us within a year or two, to add liberally to the salaries of our teachers.

Teaching should everywhere be regarded as an honorable profession, and be as well supported as any of the learned professions, for it has been well said by one who judges correctly: "*Give me the education of your children, and I will make your laws.*"

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATING THE MASSES.

This is a subject of vast importance, that the now exciting subject of "land reform and land monopoly," and even the admission of California sink into utter insignificance when compared with it. Let every man, every elector, be well educated and well informed upon the subject of the government, of history, of political affairs, and they would not be seen approaching the sacred deposit of our liberties, the ballot-box, in platoons led by the unblushing candidates for office or their hired and wily agents who traffic in the suffrages of the ignorant. Then the places of election would be quiet, the property of every citizen safe, and the rights of all protected.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND OFFICERS FOR 1850.

First ward—James Johnson, George E. H. Day, Joseph Curtiss.

Second ward—I. A. Lapham, Francis Huebschmann, D. Van Deren.

Third ward—Rufus King, P. Potter, J. McManman.

Fourth ward—E. D. Holton, Haven Powers, James H. Rogers.

Fifth ward—Daniel Wait, F. B. Putnam, Chas. H. Larkin.

E. D. Holton president, Haven Powers secretary.

Committee on annual report for 1849—George E. H. Day, I. A. Lapham, Haven Powers.

The number of liquor establishments and saloons in 1850 was 400.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Among those of foreign birth who have risen from the humble walks of life to one of influence as well as affluence, is the Hon. Ed-

ward O'Neill, now the president of the Merchants Exchange Bank. Mr. O'Neill was born in the county of Killarney, Ireland, March 14, 1820, from where he came to America in 1837, and settled at Bennington, Vermont, where he remained twelve years and from where he came to Milwaukee in 1850, and opened a clothing store at 396 East Water, where the Iron Block now stands, which he carried on for several years, when he sold out and engaged in the coal trade, his yard, which was located on the northwest corner of Oneida and River Streets, being the second one opened in the city. This venture, however, not proving as remunerative as expected, was closed out in 1857, and Mr. O'Neill went into the wholesale grocery trade, as a partner with John Furlong, which lasted for five years, when he retired from the grocery trade.

Mr. O'Neill was among those of foreign birth who went early into politics as a leader and was elected to the legislature in 1853, which convened January 11, 1854, and again in 1855; he also served in the senate in 1856 and 1857, during which he introduced the bill establishing the state reform school at Waukesha, and was appointed by the governor upon its board of managers, which position he held for twenty years, nine of which he was president of the board. He was also a member of the board of school commissioners for the city of Milwaukee for nine years, four of which he was its president. He has been elected mayor of Milwaukee four times (*viz.*) 1863-67-68 and 1869, twice without opposition and twice with; was appointed as one of the board of water commissioners for constructing the present water works in 1870, where he served four years, two of which he was president, resigning in 1874. He was also one of those who in 1870 organized the Bank of Commerce, of which he was elected president, a position he held until 1879, when that and the German Exchange Bank were consolidated and reorganized as the Merchants Exchange Bank, in which he was again elected president, which office he holds to-day.

In person Mr. O'Neill is tall, well formed, of a healthy constitution and one who would be taken for a man of note at first sight. He has an even temperament, a well balanced head, good executive ability and belongs to that class of men who, metaphorically speaking, always obtains an inside seat in every undertaking with which they

may be connected, and who will occupy no other. He knows how to handle money as well as men, and can, like Noonan, when necessary, use the latter without their being aware of it. He has a pleasing address backed by good conversational powers, reads character readily, is always dignified as well as gentlemanly, and although he can say as cutting things without giving offence as any man in the city, yet he seldom does so. He looks you directly in the eyes when conversing, during which he is reading you, and will have your measure in a few moments. He is extremely cautious, not easily deceived and as the reader has seen, has been in office civil or financial without a break for thirty years. He makes few enemies, always keeps his word, and if a man deceives him once, will never trust him again, neither is it any flattery to say that Ireland has furnished no better representative man to our city than Edward O'Neill. In religious faith a Catholic, in political, a Democrat, yet he has always been more conservative as a politician, than any one of his compeers—Mr. Keenan excepted—who has ever lived here. He is a good citizen and a good man.

WILLIAM J. LANGSON.

This gentleman, who for so many years past has filled the responsible and honorable position of Secretary to the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, also came in 1850, and in 1851 was a student at Professor Buck's Collegiate Institute, upon leaving which he went into business for himself until 1865, when he was elected to his present office. Few men could be found in any community better qualified for the responsible position he now occupies than Mr. Langson. He is quick and prompt, and under his master hand the work of the office goes on with the regularity of clockwork. His countenance always has a pleasant smile, no matter how unpleasant others may be. He is well liked, is the right man in the right place, and will probably hold it as long as he wishes.

Mr. Langson was born in Dublin, Ireland.

In person Mr. Langson is below the medium size, has a lithe and wiry frame, and is for his weight a very muscular man. He is very quick motioned, has a nervous temperament, walks very fast, and is always looking down as if in a study, which he no doubt is, as all

the duties devolving upon him must be attended to in their proper order, as well as at the proper time, otherwise all would be chaos with the "bulls and bears," who make so much noise (often to so little purpose) during the hours appropriated to the purchase of the cereals, consequently he always succeeds, where a larger or more phlegmatical individual would fail. He makes every "goal" at the proper moment, chalks down the figures, and disappears. Such is William J. Langson.

The *Daily Wisconsin*, of November 2, contains a statement, or summary, of the number of buildings erected in Milwaukee in 1850, the whole number being 325. Nineteen were brick stores, of which mention has already been made in the previous pages, and were erected at a cost of \$93,000. Four were churches (the cathedral included), at a cost of \$75,000. Five were brick school houses, \$20,000. Four were warehouses, and 214 were frame dwellings, erected at a cost (including the warehouses) of \$115,000, and thirty-nine were brick dwellings, erected at a cost of \$78,000. Of these the following—yet in a good state of preservation—remain as originally built, and some that have been remodeled I will describe.

First a two story brick dwelling, northwest corner of Wisconsin and Cass, built by Chas. Waterman, now the eye infirmary of Dr. Houghman. This is in the same condition nearly as when built.

The brick dwelling, northwest corner of Oneida and Astor Streets, built by Chas. H. Bradley, cost when built \$7,000. This has been the home of J. M. Durand and Abner Kirby, and is at present the homestead of Geo. Chandler, it has been somewhat remodeled and is to-day one of the finest residences in the city. The architect was John F. Rague. The master carpenter was Robert Johnson. The master mason was Michael Page.*

The original house at the northwest corner of Division and Astor, now the residence of Hon. E. H. Brodhead, was built by Abram F. Clark, at a cost of \$5,000. This was also a grand house when built; it has been so thoroughly remodeled, however, as to leave no trace of its original form. The brick dwelling, northeast corner of Astor and Ogden, was built by E. P. Allis, and was considered first

*All of these men have passed away. Mr. Johnson died in Kansas, Mr. Page in Milwaukee, and of the place of Mr. Rague's death, I am ignorant.

class when built. It is but a shanty now in comparison with some of its neighbors; it is the residence of the heirs of the late Thomas Knox. A brick dwelling was also erected on Marshall Street, above Lyon, by John Roberts as a homestead. This has been pulled down to make room for a better one.

The two brick dwellings on the northeast corner of Van Buren and Oneida were erected by the late Dr. Jas. Johnson, and although old style, are fine houses to-day. Dr. Johnson was a famous builder and must have erected as many as twenty dwellings and stores in Milwaukee.

A brick dwelling was also erected on Cass, number 495, by John Shadbolt, cost \$4,000.*

The brick dwelling southeast corner of Jackson and Mason Streets, was erected by the late William A. J. Fuller,† at a cost of \$6,000. It was the residence of the late Jas. B. Martin for several years, then of the late Josiah A. Noonan, whose heirs own it to-day. This house remains substantially as when built‡ and is in a good state of preservation.

A brick dwelling on the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Division Streets, by the late Martin B. Medbery, at a cost of \$9,000. This, when built, was the best residence in the First ward and is, in fact, a good house to-day. It is now the home of Mrs. Hattie Finch Papendike, her father, the late Asahel Finch, Jr., having purchased it about five years ago, 1879.

A brick dwelling on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Biddle, by Gov. Harrison Ludington. This is an elegant house to-day; it has been remodeled, however, and is still the residence of Mr. Ludington.

The brick dwelling, 429 Jefferson Street, was built by Guido Pfis-

*This house was sold by Mr. Shadbolt to Daniel L. Wells, the railroad contractor, who both remodeled and enlarged it, where he resided from 1860 to 1874, when he sold it to Geo. Knowles for \$18,000, who has also improved it and it is to day one of the most substantial residences in the Seventh ward.

†Mr. Fuller was at one time editor of the *Sentinel*. He was a smart, active business man. He went from here to New York City where, I believe, he died about two years ago.

‡It was upon the site of this house that the frame dwelling stood when the men put the bureau out the window at the fire, mentioned a few pages back.

ter, and is the residence of that gentleman to-day. It has also been remodeled. The architect was Mr. Schmitz.

A brick dwelling on Market Street, by John Juneau, numbers 561 and 563, yet standing. It is, however, a mere shell, not worth pulling down.

Brick brewery on Main Street, (Broadway) by Michael Stoltz. This I think was the first start of the present Borchert brewery.

Brick dwelling on Prairie Street, Second ward, by Joseph Philips, cost \$2,500. Southwest corner of Fourth and Cherry streets, Catholic church corner of Greenbush and Virginia streets, Fifth ward, and the bishop's house on Jackson street, (the present one,) cost \$1800, and a dwelling on the east side of Cass street between Biddle and Martin, by a Mr. Dunbar, now the property of Hon. Jason Downer, Cost \$2000. This is in a good state of preservation and known as number 520 Cass.

These were the principal brick dwellings erected in 1850. Of the frames the principal ones included in the 214 mentioned were: one on Marshall street, by Wm. Dent; one on the corner of Van Buren and Martin, by F. Voller (where was it); also one on Jackson street by James Dent, cost \$2000 (gone long ago); one on Milwaukee street by Geo. J. Fowler, cost \$800, now 563 Milwaukee, frame dwelling northeast corner of Broadway and Biddle, by James Hutchens; cost \$2000, who also started a brick one on same corner but never finished either.

This man Hutchins ran a singular career. He attempted to build a \$10,000 block with \$100, he kept this corner blocked up with brick mortar beds and lumber for over six years until the authorities compelled him to stop, and such was his mental condition owing to his financial troubles (for he owed every body that would trust him) that he finally cut his throat, and the whole property came into the possession of Hon. Daniel Wells, Jr., who built it up, and owns it to-day.

Hutchins' fate should be a warning to others, not to undertake impossibilities.

Frame dwelling northeast corner of Tenth and Spring streets, by Abram D. Smith, cost \$1700. The master carpenter was Michael Weis. This was the house that was afterwards occupied by W. S.

Candee, then by Chas. E. Fowler who had purchased it, and who refused to sell it to Mr. Alex. Mitchell, (who wanted to square his ground) whereupon Mr. Mitchell fenced him out by erecting a brick wall 12 feet high, which finally froze him out at some \$3000 less than Mr. M. first offered him, and the old house was sold to Louis Rindskopf, who removed it to Fifteenth street, between Wells and Cedar, where it stands to the present day.

A frame dwelling on Fourth street north of Spring, yet standing, by E. D. Holton; No. 130 and 132.

One on Second street by Daniel Upton. This house stood on what is now part of the St. Gall's school property, when this house was built it stood right in the marsh and could only be reached by a team in the winter.

These are a few of the principal frame dwellings erected that year.

STATISTICAL.

The amount of stock in steam and sail vessels, owned in, and sailing out of the port of Milwaukee in 1850, was in tonnage 8,542.

There were 39 vessels owned here, all in the freighting business.

The business done at the port of Milwaukee for 1850, may be seen by the following tables :

IMPORTS.

Merchandise (tons).....	27,681
" Barrels.....	90,548
Green apples ".....	15,110
Cider ".....	1,084
Salt ".....	11,648
Pork ".....	2,301
Oysters ".....	1,300
Fish ".....	985
Dried apples ".....	700
Water lime ".....	686
Whisky ".....	10,680
Building stone (tons).....	875
Grindstones ".....	703
Coal ".....	900
Butter and cheese (pounds).....	448,000
Lard and hams ".....	230,000
Live hogs (number).....	1,500
Corn (bushels).....	5,442
Oats ".....	10,472
Potato (bags).....	2,000
Salt (sacks).....	20,000
Hops (bales).....	250

Reaping machines.....	200
Locomotives and tenders.....	2
Railroad iron and spikes (tons).....	5,015
Car wheels (pairs).....	120

EXPORTS.

Wheat (bushels).....	207 578
Barley ".....	15 270
Oats ".....	2 100
Corn ".....	5 000
Flax seed ".....	1 012
Flour (barrels).....	100,017
Salt ".....	2,300
Pork ".....	476
Beef ".....	1,426
Fish ".....	438
Whisky ".....	450
Grain seed (bags).....	42
Beer ".....	1,700
Linseed oil ".....	75
Barrels (bulk).....	3,959
Ashes (tons).....	270
Saleratus ".....	129
Pig iron ".....	29
Merchandise (tons).....	811
Lead (pounds).....	1,050,000
Shot ".....	150,000
Copper ".....	50,000
Wool ".....	126,595
Broom corn (bales).....	2,975
Rags ".....	313
Flax ".....	1,700
Deer hair ".....	10
Mill feed (bags).....	37,000
Hides (number).....	12,552
Brick ".....	750,000
Wooden ware (pieces).....	27,000

There were also received and manufactured at the different yards in this city during the year:

Lumber (feet).....	30,004,336
Shingles.....	17,004,000

The number of passengers landed were, from

Reed's Line.....	31,343
Ward's ".....	18,643
Propellers.....	4,788
Total.....	54,774

The value of animals slaughtered for the year ending June 1, 1850, was \$156,500. And during the past fall and winter there have been slaughtered and packed 1,935 barrels of beef and 2,925 of pork.

Amount of capital invested in the different manufacturing interests in the city, in 1850, was

Capital	\$564,720 00
Raw material used.....	834,825 00
Value of the products.....	1,801,123 60

Not a bad showing for a city four years old.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are seven papers issued from the different offices in the city, six of them being dailies. The number issued per week is as follows:

Sentinel and Gazette (daily, tri-weekly and weekly).....	9,500
Wisconsin " "	7,250
Commercial Advertiser " "	5,578
Free Democrat " "	5,000
Volksfreund " "	2,792
The Old Oaken Bucket.....	2,000
Wisconsin Banner.....	1,400
Total	33,520

About one-half of the issue of *Peck's Sun* to-day.

There was also a monthly called the *Anthropologist*.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There were five Public Schools in Milwaukee in 1850, each Ward constituting a District under a board of school commissioners, consisting (as now) of three from each Ward, and by the census taken in 1850 the whole number of children between the constitutional ages were as follows:

1st Ward—Males.....	715	Females.....	980	Total.....	1,695
2d " "	705	" "	750	"	1,455
3d " "	650	" "	600	"	1,250
4th " "	365	" "	410	"	775
5th " "	410	" "	450	"	860
Total.....	2,845		3,190		6,035

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Milwaukee Grammar School—Founded in 1849. Trustees—Jas. H. Rogers, Wm. P. Lynde, Alex. Mitchell, Jas. Farr, John Ogden, P. C. Hale, and I. E. Goodall. Location—Main, near Milwaukee Street. Rector—Wallace C. Wilcox, A. M.

THE MILWAUKEE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

This well known institution was permanently organized this year. It was arranged in four principal departments. The teachers were

Mrs. L. A. Parsons, Miss Mary Mortimer, Miss C. C. Moulton, and Miss E. B. Warner. Trustees were I. A. Lapham, J. P. Greves, G. P. Hewitt, John H. Tweedy, A. Finch, J. G. J. Fowler, John H. Van Dyke, W. P. Flanders, and W. L. Parsons. Location—North-east corner Milwaukee and Mason Streets. (Burnt in 1853.)

Prof. F. M. Larigo—Corner west of Michigan and Broadway. This was more properly a commercial college.

Spring Street Female Seminary—Corner Spring and Third Streets. Teachers—The Misses Chamberlain and Ransom. This was a boarding and day school.

And Prof. Buck's Collegiate Institute, on Broadway, already mentioned.

These were the principal High Schools in 1850.

Of the churches, a pioneer sketch of which was given in Volume II, there have been erected in the four years besides, and in addition to those mentioned in that sketch, the German Baptist on Fourth Street, between Wells and Cedar. St. Galls', Catholic, Second and Sycamore. Holy Trinity, corner of Greenbush and Park Streets. St. John's Episcopal, corner of Hanover and Pierce Streets. Norwegian, on Elizabeth. German Lutheran, on Fourth between Tamarack (now State Street) and Cedar. German Evangelical, corner of Spring and Second Streets. Old Lutheran Church, corner of Sixth and Tamarack. Zion Church, corner of Fourth and Cedar. St. Johannes, corner of Prairie and Fourth. German Evangelical Lutheran, corner Broadway and Division. Emanuel (German) on Fifth Street, Second Ward. Holland Presbyterian, on North Street, Second Ward. Associated Reform Presbyterian, on Broadway between Biddle and Martin.*

This I think, constitutes all the churches erected up to 1850, not included in volume two.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The Milwaukee orphan asylum (Protestant) was established this year on Marshall Street between Oneida and Biddle.

St. Æmilianus (Catholic) the present one on Jackson Street.

*This was a Scotch Presbyterian Church. They met in Prof. Buck's school room. The late J. McNeil and Jno. McEwen, were the leaders in this church. It was short lived.

The Hibernian benevolent society, Pat McDonough, president, Edward Mahoney, vice president, Robert Leach, secretary, David Wall, treasurer.

The Medico Chirurgical Club was organized this year, Thomas Spence, president, J. E. Garner, secretary.

ODD FELLOWS.

There were four lodges in Milwaukee in 1850, (viz:) Milwaukee Lodge No. 2, of which Wm. A. Tucker was N. G., John Cummings, V. G., Clark A. Place, R. S., Nelson Ludington, treasurer.

Menomonee No. 5, John McEwen, N. G., Chester Steele, V. G., J. M. Sayer, R. S., S. R. Kane, treasurer.

Excelsior No. 20, Levi H. Kellogg, N. G., Wm. Doughton, V. G., Chas. E. Jenkins, R. S., Jos. B. Kellogg, treasurer.

Northwestern No. 46, Jas. B. Martin, N. G., O. L. Stewart, V. G., J. Van Vechten Platto, R. S., H. B. Dellicker, treasurer.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Wisconsin Encampment No. 1, John Cummings, C. P., Walter Burke, H. P., A. J. Langworthy, S. W., Wm. Allen, scribe, L. H. Cotton, J. W., J. F. Birchard, treasurer.

MASONIC.

Milwaukee Lodge No. 3, Jasper Vliet, W. M., Morris Louis, S. W., E. G. Loomis, J. W., D. F. Lawton, secretary.

Wisconsin Lodge No. 13, H. L. Palmer, W. M., Haven Powers S. W., C. D. Finch, J. W., G. B. Miner, secretary.

Aurora Lodge No. 30, (German) A. C. Cron, W. M., A. C. Wilmanns, Dep. M., D. Upman, S. W., Paul Corbin, J. W., C. G. Boisselier, secretary.

Milwaukee Chapter No. 1, B. Kilbourn, H. P., P. B. Hill, K., Egbert Moseley, S., D. F. Lawton, secretary.

Wisconsin Chapter No. 7, L. M. Tracy, H. P., C. D. Finch, K., Samuel Stern, S., P. B. Hill, secretary.

Wisconsin Encampment Knights Templar, L. M. Tracy, E. C., H. L. Palmer, Gen., Geo. W. Chapman, C. G., P. B. Hill, recorder.

There was also a lodge of United Ancient order of Druids (Ger-

man) and two of Sons of Temperance Division No. 1, organized in 1849, and a Norwegian lodge organized January 1, 1850.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the chief engineer of the fire department for 1850. It is full and complete in every respect, and shows the condition of things as they existed in those days. It is taken from the *Daily Advertiser* of August 22, 1850.

MILWAUKEE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

To the mayor and common council of the city of Milwaukee.

The undersigned, chief engineer of the fire department, in accordance with a resolution of the common council, asking for a report of the situation of the fire department, respectfully reports :

That the fire department of the city, as at present organized, consists of four engine companies, one hose company and one hook, ladder and axe company. The names, number and commencement of service of the members of each of the companies is herewith transmitted as part of this report.

The situation of each company in other respects is as follows :

MILWAUKEE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

This company have a good and convenient two story brick house, situated on the north side of Wisconsin street, between Main and Milwaukee streets, in the First ward. The engine was built by W. C. Hunneman & Co., of Boston in 1845 ; diameter of cylinder, 6 inches ; stroke of pistons, 16 inches ; 26 feet of good suction hose. There are 250 feet of leading hose in good order, one hose cart, 4 pipes, 8 brass nozzles, 4 leather fire buckets, 2 brass trumpets, 2 axes, 2 suction spanners, 2 hose spanners, 2 wrenches, 1 bolt do., 2 torches and 2 tin cans. The engines should be repainted and the hose oiled.

House furniture consists of 1 solar lamp, 1 stove and pipe, 1 ash pail, 1 pair of shovel and tongs, 3 setts rope with 1 hook and single pully to each for drying hose—all in good order.

NEPTUNE FIRE COMPANY No. 1.

Its house is situated at the foot of Detroit near East Water street, in the Third ward ; is a two story brick house, and is large and commodious. The engine was built by W. C. Hunneman & Co., of Boston in 1847. Diameter of cylinder, 6 inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 26 feet of good suction hose.

There are 300 feet of good leading hose in good order, 1 hose cart, 4 pipes, 4 brass nozzles, 4 fire buckets, 2 brass trumpets, 2 axes, 2 suction spanners, 3 hose spanners, 1 coach wrench, 2 torches, 2 tin cans, 2 large globe lanterns. Engine needs repainting and hose oiled.

House furniture consists of 1 stove and pipe, 1 shovel, 2 setts rope with 1 hook and single block to each. House needs some repairs—otherwise in good order.

OREGON FIRE ENGINE COMPANY No 3.

House is situated at the foot of Chestnut street, in the Second ward. It is a one story wood building, too small, and inconveniently located for the company. The engine was built by Lewis Selye of Rochester, in 1844. Diameter of cylinder, 7 inches; stroke of piston, 13; 13 feet of suction hose. There are 250 feet of leading hose in bad order; 2 pipes, 2 brass nozzles.

House furniture consists of 1 stove and pipe, 1 sett block and rope for drying hose.

This engine is old and of an inferior kind to the rest, of far less power, and not at all adapted to the wants of the city. This company, on account of the character of their engine, had become in part disbanded, and its engine is used only in case of fire in its immediate vicinity; but since being informed that the Common Council had ordered a new engine for them, have reorganized, and the company is now full, as will be seen by a list of their members transmitted herewith.

I would recommend that this engine be painted and sold, and the proceeds applied towards the purchase of new hose and hose cart; also that the piano engine, ordered and received from L. Button & Co., be set apart to this company.

A company will not manifest spirit and interest who possess an engine entirely inferior to the rest.

ROUGH AND READY FIRE ENGINE No. 4.

Its house is located at the foot of River Street, in the Fifth Ward; it is a large and convenient two story brick house. The engine was built by L. Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y., in 1848; diameter of cylinder, 9 inches; stroke of piston, 7 inches; 16 feet of section hose. There are 400 feet of leading hose; 1 hose cart; 2 pipes, 5 brass nozzles; 4 fire buckets; 4 brass trumpets; 1 axe; 2 section spanners; 6 hose spanners; 1 coach wrench; 1 bolt wrench; 4 torches; 4 tin cans, and 2 globe lanterns.

House furniture consists of 1 solar lamp, 2 glass lamps; 2 stoves and pipes for each; 1 endless rope for hoisting and drying hose. House needs some repairs, otherwise in good order.

SUPPLY HOSE COMPANY No. 1.

This company has a very poor and inconvenient wood building in every respect. It is located on the north side of Mason, between Main and East Water Streets, in the First Ward. The hose carriage was built by L. Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y., in 1849; it has 500 feet of leading hose, 250 feet in good order, and the balance nearly worthless; 2 brass trumpets; 14 hose spanners; 1 hammer, 1 wrench; 2 torches; 31 straps, and 18 bands.

House furniture consists of 1 table and desk; 18 chairs, 1 stove and pipe; 1 shovel; 1 ash pail; two lamps; 1 oil can, and one sprinkler—all in good order.

BADGER HOOK, LADDER AND AXE COMPANY, NO. 1.

House is located on the north side of Mason, between Main and East Water Streets, in the First Ward. The house is not suitable for the apparatus, and is inconvenient in other respects. They have 1 carriage 25 feet in length ; 1 ladder 32 feet ; 3 do, 30 feet each ; 2 do, 25 feet each ; 2 do, 20 feet each ; 1 hook and chain with pole ; 2 hooks and chain without pole ; 1 grapple and chain ; 5 crutches ; 1 rope 150 feet in length ; 1 do. 50 feet in length ; 1 do, 100 feet in length, (rotten) ; 7 axes ; 1 pickaxe ; 4 torches ; 1 tin can, and two lamps—all in good order.

The amount of leading hose belonging to the hose company and to the several engines make the whole length, seventeen hundred feet, much of which is of an inferior quality and cannot be relied upon, as appeared during the late review of the department, when several lengths burst during the exercises. Vulcanized rubber hose has lately been employed in eastern cities with great success, it has been proved equally strong and durable as that in common use—needs no outlay for oil, and can be purchased at a less expense. Shortly after the review I ordered and have received one hundred feet of the above hose from the Boston Belting Company. I herewith transmit you the bill and letter accompanying it, and would recommend that a committee be appointed by the council to attest the quality of the hose at their earliest convenience.

I would further report, that, although our firemen have conducted themselves with activity and energy, and are worthy of all praise as the defenders of our property and lives ; yet it must be apparent from the above statement, to every one acquainted with the fire departments in other cities, that ours is decidedly deficient in numerical strength and force, and in the number of engines, only three of which can be relied upon, to a city like Milwaukee of twenty thousand inhabitants, spread over an unusually large surface, are entirely too few for our protection, even if we had cisterns supplied from water works at every corner of the streets, as in New York, Boston and Detroit ; it would be impossible for them to cope with a dangerous fire. Our department has not kept pace with the rapid progress of the city, and we find our buildings going up more rapidly than we have been able to furnish means for their protection. Away from the vicinity of our lake and rivers, we are entirely destitute of any resources for water, except from private cisterns which are of little avail.

In case of a fire in many parts of our city we would not have sufficient hose to reach from the river or lake, and if hose was abundant, the engines would be forced to form a line, and thus but one, or two streams at most, could be brought to bear upon the flames.

Every owner of real estate as well as every householder has an interest in furnishing and maintaining a strong and efficient fire department, and no narrow principles of economy should prevent the city from making the necessary expenditures with care and judgment. One such fire as those that have within the last three years laid so many of our neighboring cities in ashes, would cost us one hundred

times the amount of expenditure necessary to place our department on a good footing. The saving in insurance, and the decreased loss by fire, would alone make it a profitable investment for the city, for I would here state that after a careful investigation to ascertain the amount of property insured in the city, I find the sum to exceed \$3,000,000 and the average premiums are not less than 2 per cent. making the whole amount paid out yearly by our citizens for insurance, the snug sum of \$60,000. Thus it will be seen that with a well organized fire department, that many of our citizens who are at the present time having their property insured to its full value, would reduce it to one-half that sum, and furthermore it would have a tendency to reduce the rates of premium at least 25 per cent., and here would a sum be saved yearly to our citizens in amount as much as it would cost to supply the department with all the requisite apparatus.

First—I would therefore, respectfully urge upon the common council, the necessity of procuring immediately the new engine contracted for No. 5, and a sufficient quantity of hose for the department.

Second—That the public cisterns be built at the corner of the streets, in all exposed situations, distant from water, to be kept filled from water from the roofs or from wells, as is done in Buffalo. This measure I esteem necessary for the safety of the city.

Third—That a large addition be made to our supply hose, which is now altogether too short, and also, to the apparatus of the hook, ladder and axe company, which often is of the greatest importance in checking the progress of extensive conflagrations.

Fourth—That the city charter be so amended that each engine company be entitled to sixty members, forty of which shall belong to the engine and the remaining twenty members of the hose cart.

Fifth—That new hose carriages be furnished to the different engines of sufficient capacity of carrying 600 feet of hose each; this I deem necessary.

Sixth—That the services of a competent person be employed, whose duty it shall be to keep the different machines in good order, cleaning and oiling the hose, supplying the companies with oil, turpentine, wood, and attend to making the fires in the engine houses during the winter.

Seventh—The necessary furniture for the different companies be procured, also signal lanterns, suction hose spanners, axes, wrenches, and other necessary implements in which many of the companies are deficient.

Eighth—I would further respectfully recommend that a lot be purchased, and a good building be erected to contain on the first floor, the room for the new engine No. 5, and for the hose and hook and ladder company, who have now no suitable room for their apparatus, and to have on the second floor a room for the meeting of the common council, and offices, with fire proof vaults, for the use of permanent officers of the city, and the preservation of its records. Thus would several desirable ends be accomplished for the city.

A sack and rope company, after the model of those formed in eastern cities, pro-

vided with the means for saving and protecting goods and furniture exposed to the flames might be organized here to great advantage, and with but little expense.

The many alarms arising from the burning out of chimneys, is worthy the attention of the council, and I would respectfully recommend in all cases of burning chimneys from the neglect in cleaning flues, that a fine be imposed and rigidly collected, and that the proceeds be given to a fund to be established for the benefit of disabled firemen. Also, the fines imposed on all persons refusing to work at fires, when called upon by the proper officer, be applied to the same purpose.

I would recommend that a lot be purchased on more elevated ground, and a house similar to that of No. 4, be built for engine company No. 3.

I would also call the attention of the common council to the necessity of paying the bills of the companies for articles which they have been compelled to purchase at their own expense, to enable them to work their machines to advantage at fires, and to hold meetings at their respective places of assembling. Heretofore, the council have in several instances, thrown out bills, which of right belonged to them to pay, and bitter complaints have been made by the officers of the different companies to me on this subject, and after examining their accounts closely, I do not see any good reason why they should not be allowed. I would therefore recommend that the council pass a resolution stating that all bills for articles furnished the fire department will be paid quarterly if properly certified by the chief engineer; this will obviate all difficulty that has arisen heretofore.

Owing to there not having been any records kept heretofore of the department, I am unable to inform the council of the number of fires, the amount of property destroyed and the amount of insurance on the same, during the past year, which should be made to constitute a part of the report.

Before closing, I would report that engine company No. 5, has been already ably and efficiently organized and are now awaiting the receipt of the engine, a list of the members is transmitted herewith. All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANSON ELDRED.

Chief Engineer.

Milwaukee, July 18, 1850.

CHAPTER V.

1851.

Opening Address—Hotels—Foundries—Hardware Merchants—Haney & Debow, Sketch—Dry Goods Stores—Thos. L. Baker, Sketch of—Warehousemen—Correction for Volume II—Druggists—Bosworth & Sons, Sketch of—Sketch J. H. Tesch—Cabinet Makers—Friend & Bro., Sketch of—Confectionery, H. J. Goff—S. Bryant, Sketch of—The Excelsior Society—Spirit Rapping—New Bridge—Charter Meeting—The German Letter—Author's Comments—Meeting at the Court House—Smith & McVicker—Paper Mill—Fire—G. D. Norris, Ship Chandler, Sketch—Jas. K. Webster, Sketch of—C. W. Norris—J. & Andrew Joys, Sketch of—J. Thorsen, Sketch of—S. S. Merrill, Sketch of—Division of the County Attempted—The Burns Supper—The Plank Road Craze—Cowhiding a Local—Editorial Squibs—Taxation—Reputation and Its Effects—The "Clay Clubs"—The K. O. Clubs—Fire—Anti-Land Meeting—Opening of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad to Waukesha—Illegal Voting—Finances of Milwaukee—Broke In—Importing a Postmaster—The Old Corner Store—Nationality—Queer Ticket—Spring Street Female Seminary—The Leahy Riot and What Came of it—Taxation—The Vliet—McGarry Imbroglia—A Ducking—Primary Meetings—Common Council—Report of Committee on Finance—The Streets and the River—Schools—Complaints—David Ross Murdered—Charter Rejected and New Committee Appointed—Special Taxation—Complaints—Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Receipts—A Racy Affair—Land Slide—Belligerent—The McDermot—Powers Imbroglia—Grading—Laying the Corner Stone of the German Lutheran Church—Political—The Judicial Contest—James McAvoy—The Jury System—Legislative—Boy Kidnapped—Bridge Tomfoolery—Fire—Steamboat Landing—Court House Square Impeached—Omnibus Line Started—New Daily Paper—Went for Them—Jas. Crummey—Fire—License—Taxation—Fire Department—School Census—Improvements—Steamboat Arrivals—Imports—Exports—Statistics—Jailor's Report.

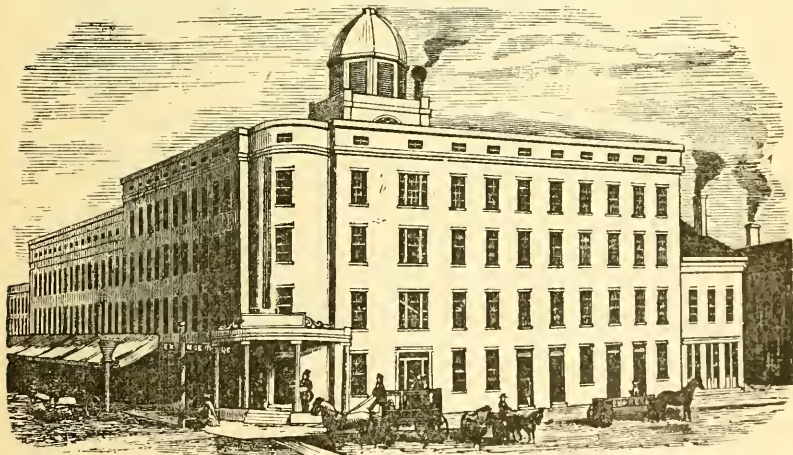
The outlook at the opening of 1851 was bright and cheering for Milwaukee. The past year, as the reader has seen, was a prosperous one, as a whole, immigration had been large, principally Germans, a large number of whom settled in the Second, Sixth and Ninth wards, a large number of buildings had also been erected, some of which if the papers did not lie (and newspapers never lie) were of imposing dimensions, and things were booming. Her business directory, as far as the status of the old firms were concerned had not materially changed. Messrs. King and Fuller were at the head of the *Sentinel*

Wm. E. Cramer & Co., of the *Wisconsin*, Cary and Rounds of the *Journal*, S. M. Booth was making the *Free Democrat* a perfect fire-brand in the ranks of the Democracy, and war was the word among the editorial fraternity generally.

Among the legal fraternity the firms of Emmons & Vandyke, Randall & Griswold, (Frank Randall and B. W. Griswold,) Holiday, Ogden & Brown, (James Holiday, Thomas Ogden and James S. Brown,) Finch & Lynde, (Asahel Finch and William P. Lynde,) Chas. K. Wells, Myron H. Orton, Charles E. Jenkins, J. E. Arnold, Winfield Smith, Austin & Dunn, (R. N. Austin, and J. Davis Dunn,) Tweedy & Crocker, (J. H. Tweedy and Hans Crocker,) Ryan & Lord, (E. G. Ryan and Wm. H. Lord,) McGregor & Tenney, (J. P. McGregor and H. W. Tenney,) were the leading ones upon the east side, while Leander Wyman, John M. Warren and W. E. Webster, kept the legal pot a boiling upon the south side.

HOTELS.

The principal hotels this year were the United States, kept by Ed-

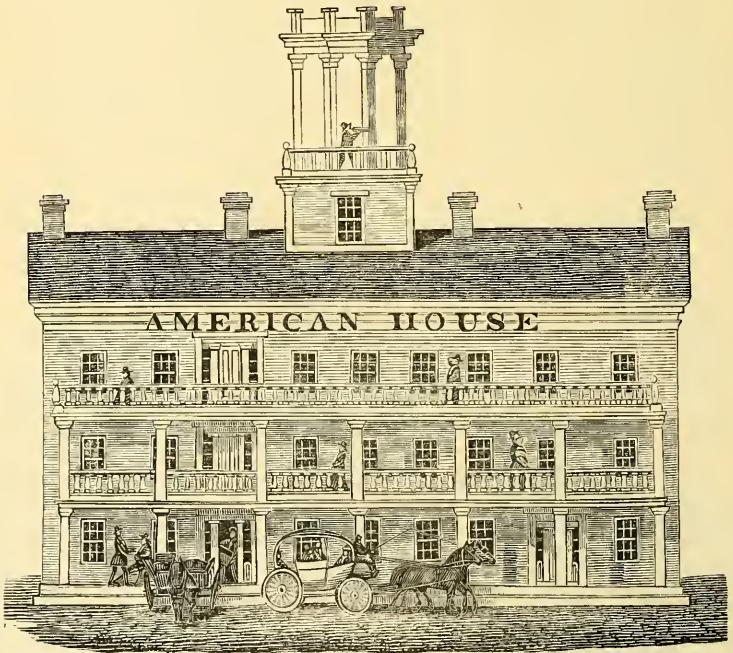


ward Button and Kellogg Sexton, (a cut of which is here again inserted*) and as stated in vol. 2, was the leading hotel in the city, and a

*As some of those who may purchase this volume may not have vol. 2. the writer has thought best to reinsert a cut of this and the Milwaukee House in order that a *fac simile* of them all may be presented to all his readers.

great resort for east siders, both for business and pleasure. A large number of our leading citizens also boarded there, among whom were Col. Walker, Judge Hubbell, Gen. King, J. S. Fillmore, and others.

Philander Kane & Sons, Alonzo L., Sanford R. and Geo. B., were in the American,* where the Plankinton now stands, then the second in rank in the city. Of this firm A. L. and S. R., are yet with us, and are among our most wealthy as well as influential citizens. They having made a large amount of money out of real estate and Siloam spring water.



AMERICAN HOUSE.

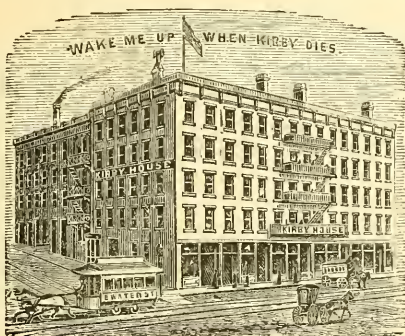
BY P. KANE & SONS.

On Spring Street, Three doors from West Water Street.

This hotel is large and commodious very conveniently located for business men and travelers, and with ample accommodations for teams, &c. No pains will be

* The reader has already seen a cut of this house as it appeared in 1844, '45, and '46, in vol. 2, page 86. The present shows it as it appeared when burnt July 4, 1861.

spared by the new proprietors to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage the American has heretofore enjoyed.



CITY HOTEL.

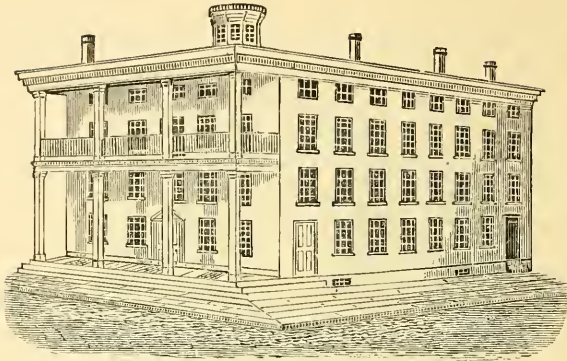
This hotel, then third in rank in our city, was when first erected, in 1844, a common three story brick building, with a frontage of 60 feet on East Water, and a depth of 50 feet on Mason street, roof sloped to the front and rear, the house being with the exception of the veranda (which it did not have) a *fac simile* of its congener, the Baltic. Its transformation from its original form to the present imposing structure (a cut of which is here given) was the work of its popular, as well as somewhat eccentric landlord, Abner Kirby, who purchased it from Daniel Wells, Jr., in 1847, and who, as the reader can see, is very anxious to be woke up when Kirby dies. (and we will bet sixty two and a half cents, that he will be.) He is a model landlord however, and the house under his management has become very popular.

It was occupied at that time (1851) by Randolph Pease and Patrick Fagan, and was a very popular house with the traveling public. Mr. Fagan, however, soon retired, and was succeeded by Chas. H. Mather. see annexed slip.

CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Charles H. Mather would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased an interest and associated himself with Mr. R. Pease, in the above named hotel, and trusts from his long experience in the business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the house. He pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanted to make "The City" fully equal to any house in the west.

Milwaukee, Sept. 23, 1851.

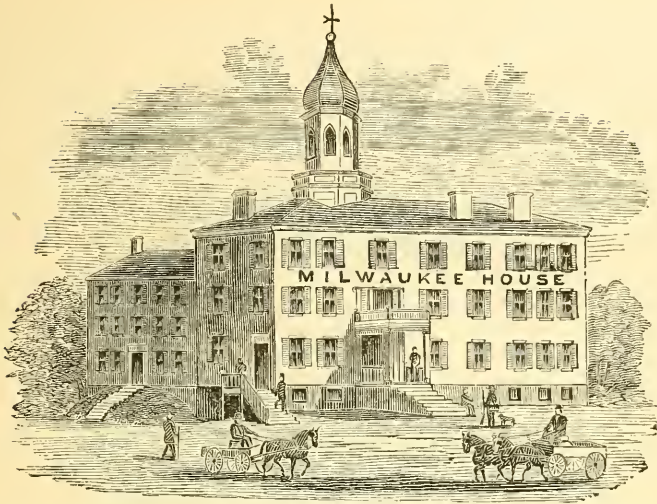


Wm. A. Hawkins was in the Lake House, northeast corner of Lake and Ferry streets, (see cut) (run as a temperance house.)

The Lake House consisted, when first opened, in 1845, of a small two story frame about 25x40, and fronted, as now, on Ferry Street. It was an old building moved on to the lot by Mr. Hawkins. There was also a wing extending east in rear of the north part of the house which formed the dining room proper. The house remained in that shape until sold to Geo. Towle (whose widow still owns and occupies it) and by whom it was remodeled. The door in the southwest corner (see cut) opened in 1845 directly into the marsh on Lake Street (the street at that time not being made) where the writer, with others, used to spend their leisure hours (Sundays) feeding the frogs with spiders, millions of whom infested the house on the outside, and it was simply wonderful to see how many spiders a full grown "batrachian" could get outside of in a given time. They soon learnt the ropes, and would congregate by the hundred to be fed. It was rough on the poor spiders, but they had to stand it.

Chas. S. Skinner, and Milton Ahlum, were running the old Milwaukee House, northeast corner of Main (Broadway) and Washington Avenue (Huron Streets). See cut.

This, as can be seen, was the main part of the old Milwaukee House, which had been removed to that corner and fitted up again, and where it was burnt December 23, 1855. It had several proprietors, while there, among whom was the late Russell Wheeler, and



was occupied when burnt, by the late Theodore Wetstein and F. Jacoby.*

The only part of this house now in existence is what is known as the Bell View, (seen in rear of the main part in the cut) which, as stated in Vol, 1, page 74, was commenced in 1835, occupied in 1836, and finished in 1837, and which was purchased in 1849 by Andrew McCormick, who removed it to the northeast corner of Main and Detroit Streets, where it was used as a hotel, and known as the Keystone State, for several years, when that corner being wanted for business purposes, it was removed by John Meinecke (who had purchased the lot) directly across the block to the northwest corner of Detroit and Milwaukee Streets, where, as previously stated, it is doing duty to-day as a boarding house and saloon.

MILWAUKEE HOUSE.

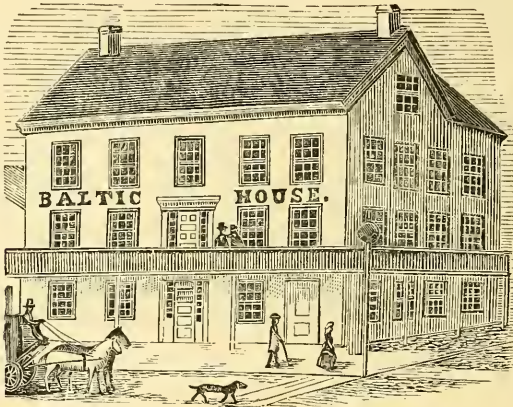
Corner of Main Street and Washington Avenue, a few doors east of the U. S. Hotel. Russell Wheeler, proprietor, Charles Skinner, manager, formerly of the American, of this city, and late of the Milwaukee House.

CORRECTION.

I find it stated in the history of Milwaukee issued by the Western

*Although this house has been referred to in both volumes 1 and 2, yet the writer has thought best to refer to it again in this connection more fully; it will not probably be referred to again except, perhaps incidentally.

Historical and Publishing Company, of Chicago, in 1881, that the Milwaukee House stood upon the northeast corner of Main and Detroit Streets. This is incorrect, it stood upon the northeast corner of Main and Huron Streets.



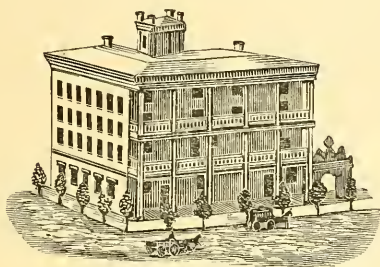
Jas. McD'Smith was in the Baltic (see cut) southwest corner of Main and Detroit Streets, where the coffee and spice mill of Jewett & Sherman now stands. This house (also originally a part of the old Milwaukee House,) was as can be seen by the cut an old fashioned three story frame building facing the east, with a door in the center, and one in the northeast corner where the bar was.

For several years before its demolition it had a hard reputation, which, I think, it had justly earned, as it was the resort of fallen angels of both sexes. Its destruction was not lamented. It was pulled down about ten years ago.

Benjamin Stimson (commonly called old beauty) was in the Cross Keys, northeast corner of East Water and Detroit Streets. This building—which has been described in another place—is now used for purposes of merchandise only, and is the property of our well known and enterprising fellow citizen, Anthony Dahlman. It is yet in good repair.

Daniel N. Neiman was in the Menomonee Hotel. This pioneer hostelry (which is at present standing upon the southwest corner of Clybourn and Third Streets, where it is doing duty as a boarding

house,) stood at that time and for several years after at what is now 169 and 171 West Water Street. It also was a common two-story and attic frame building, and was for years, like its congener the Baltic,* a great resort for country people. Its last days, however, in that locality, were not pleasant or prosperous, as far as making money was concerned. It had had its day as a hotel, and was compelled to give way for a more palatial structure. The Republicans of the Fourth Ward used to hold their primary meetings there in the olden time, and up to as late as 1870.



THE REPUBLICAN HOUSE,

Which as the reader has no doubt already seen in the previous volume, was erected by Archibald Clybourn, of Chicago, in 1836, upon or near the northeast corner of Third and Vliet Streets, where it was kept by Sllas Griffith and others as a hotel and private boarding house for several years, after which it was purchased by the late Frederick Voglesgezang, who removed it to the northwest corner of Third and Cedar Streets, where it was occupied as a hotel and known as the Republican House.

The annexed is a fac simile of this ancient building, given as are the others, not so much for the benefit of the present as for the coming generations.

This pioneer hotel, which, to use a metaphor, might properly be called "The Last of the Mohicans," has just been pulled down, May, 1884. The work was commenced on the first and finished on

* The only real difference between the Menomonee and the Baltic was in the veranda, the Baltic having one along its east front and across its north end, while the Menomonee had a balcony over the front door only as it has to this day. Both faced the east originally, same as the Menomonee does now.

the eighth. It was completely rotten. The columns in the veranda, seen in the cut, were two feet square and made of plank. "*Sic transit.*"

CORRECTION.

In Volume I, page 47, it was stated, that the Republican (then called the Washington House) was erected upon the northeast corner of Vliet and Third Streets, and occupied by the late Silas Griffith as a hotel.

This statement was correct except, that it was not occupied until 1838. The statement on page 48, that it stood on Cherry, between Second and Third Street, is of course incorrect.

Besides these, there was the Cottage Inn, by Jesse M. Van Slyck, at what is now 134 and 136 Clinton Street.

The Traveler's Home, at what is now 278 East Water Street.

This house, after having been partly destroyed by fire, was repaired and removed to what is now 262 Milwaukee Street, where it is yet standing and used as a private dwelling.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Timothy O'Brien, or "Father Tim," as he is familiarly called, has been a very prominent citizen, in several ways, in Milwaukee. He is a native of Limerick, Ireland, where he was born November 27, 1812, and from whence he came to Milwaukee, September 24, 1842 and at once took a prominent place among his countrymen, socially and politically. He is one of the most aggressive men that ever lived here, and was among the first to represent his Ward—the Third—in the Council, in which as councilman or alderman he held a seat almost continuously for some twenty years. He also served as marshal, as has been seen, several times, and was a very active and energetic officer. Could Mr. O'Brien have been thoroughly educated, he would have made a noise in the world, (in fact he has to some extent as it is,) as nature has been lavish of her gifts to him. His aggressiveness, however, has as a natural sequence made him some enemies, but for this he cares very little. He is one of that class of men who always speak their mind freely, without any reserve, and is always ready to take the consequences, never fails to remember his friends, and never forgives his enemies. The writer has

watched "Father Tim" very closely since he came to the city, and knows him well. He is, however, now well advanced in life's journey, and must soon, with the rest of his brother pioneers, cross the Styx, and be at rest. He is in political faith a Democrat, and never voted any other ticket in his life. In religious faith he is a Catholic and a zealous one. Such is Timothy O'Brien.

HARDWARE.

The principal hardware houses were W. H. Byron, 351 East Water Street, A. K. Williams, at 25 Spring Street, where the Plankton House now stands; present number would be 107 Grand Avenue. Bonnell & Williams, James Bonnell and Henry Williams, 287-89 and 291 East Water. Christopher Arnold, 297 Third Street, Whitnall's Block. T. & D. J. Miller (Thomas and Daniel J.) at No. 19 Spring Street, at what is now 105 Grand Avenue. Haney & DeBow, Robert Haney and John DeBow, 335 East Water. Henry K. Edgerton, successor to L. J. Farwell, was at 293 East Water. Henry J. Nazro was at 339 East Water, and John Pritzlaff at 299 Third Street. These were the principal hardware firms in 1851. There were other stores which kept some hardware, but not a full stock. Those that have been mentioned kept no other goods except hardware and stoves. They all kept stoves.

The hardware house of Haney & De Bow, was founded in 1848 by Robert Haney, at what is now No. 111 Grand Avenue, where he remained until the fall of 1849, when John De Bow was admitted as a partner and the firm removed to 335 East Water Street, where it continued to do a large business until the great fire of 1854, when they, with others, were burnt out. They, however, at once rebuilt upon the same site, where they remained until 1868, when they removed to the present store, Nos. 341 and 343 East Water, here they remained until June 5, 1862, when Mr. De Bow died, and Mr. Haney was alone for a short time, when William H. Willmanns, who had been a clerk in the old firm, was admitted a partner, who remained, however, but a short time. He was succeeded by E. H. Stone, who remained until 1879, when he also withdrew, since which time Mr. Haney has been alone.* This has been a very

*Mr. Stone is now in business in Chicago, and Mr. Willmanns at Manistee.

prosperous house financially, Mr. Haney having become quite wealthy. He is a man of marked peculiarities of character. In person he is above the medium height, is well formed, very muscular, and when in his prime must have been a very powerful man. He is possessed of an excellent constitution, and although well up to 70 years of age, is remarkably active. He is fond of horse back riding and takes exercise that way daily. In his business he is very methodical, wants his own way and will have it someway. He is always exceedingly "close mouthed," not easy to get acquainted with, and has to-day fewer intimate acquaintances than any other business man in the city. He is strictly temperate and requires the same of all his employes. Is a Democrat and always votes the straight ticket. He is from Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y. Such is Robert Haney, one of Milwaukee's solid men.

DRY GOODS STORES.

The leading firms in the dry goods business were: Peck & Baker, Henry P. Peck and Thos. L. Baker, (for a sketch of Mr. Peck, see Volume II, page 244,) at 340 East Water. Boyd & Ledyard, Garret B. Boyd and Geo. C. Ledyard, No. 9 Spring Street. A very large store, the largest, I think, at that time, with the exception of Messrs. Peck & Baker, in the city.

These gentlemen were prominent as merchants for several years. Both were good men. They left some years ago, although Mr. Ledyard visits us occasionally in the way of business and pleasure combined. His home is in Chicago.

Jonathan L. Peirce was in No. 13, (now J. H. Tesch's drug store.) He also had a large stock of general merchandise, and did a large business. Mr. Peirce was from Great Falls, in the town of Dover, N. H. He was a man of great energy of character, very close in all his dealings, and of course got wealthy. He died from the effects of exposure while surveying some property north of the Reservoir, May 11, 1875.

There is also one more clerk who was at the head of affairs in that store for many years, Asa L. Tyler, who left in 1883, for the city of Portland, Oregon, where he intends to spend his days. He was a confidential clerk for Mr. Haney for a long time. May his venture to Oregon prove to be all that he could wish in health, wealth and honor, for he is worthy to enjoy them all.

Cicero Comstock, an early Milwaukeean, was at 352 and 354 Third Street, with a large stock. He has also been somewhat prominent as a business man and politician. He was the first city comptroller. He has good executive ability, is a splendid accountant, a kind hearted and conscientious gentleman, has made a good record, if he has not got wealthy, and is with us to-day, honored and respected. Money will purchase various things, but not a reputation.

Richardson, Houghton & Sons (sketched in Volume II, page 208), Royal D. & Edgar C. Jennings (sketched in Volume II, page 156), and Holton & Goodall, were all in business upon the West Side, and were the leading dry goods firms among the Americans in 1851.

BIOGRAPHICAL—THOS. L. BAKER.

This gentleman came to Milwaukee from New York city, in 1847, as a partner of Henry P. Peck in the dry goods business, their store being at what is now 340 East Water Street, and was the largest at that time in the city and soon became a very popular house, Mr. Baker being in every way fitted for winning friends, he being possessed of a goodly share of common sense, combined with a pleasing address, two qualities that when properly combined will always win for their possessor the respect and esteem of all who may come in contact with him.

This house, upon the death of Mr. Peck, was closed up by Mr. Baker, who then connected himself with the State Bank of Wisconsin (1853) as teller, a position he was well calculated to fill and in which he continued until the bank was changed to the Milwaukee National Bank, in 1863, when he was promoted to the responsible office of cashier, which office he holds to-day—a period of twenty years.

Mr. Baker, who was born in the city of New York,* is a descendant of the original "Amsterdammers," who made the first "Plant" on old Manhattan's famous isle, and possesses to a large extent the physical personae of that historic race, over whom the redoubtable "Peter the Headstrong" wielded the scepter as military governor in

* Mr. Baker's grandfather owned a farm in what is now the most central residence portion of New York city, which he sold for twenty thousand dollars, at that time no doubt considered a good price. Its value to-day, however, is away in the millions. What a change in two generations, but then such is life. A man often lets go what would have made him an Astor, or a Vanderbilt, had he kept his grip a little longer.

the olden time, and whose peculiar characteristics Washington Irving has so graphically portrayed in his "Knickerbocker."

Mr. Baker is short and what is termed thick set, but not corpulent, and must when in his prime have been a very muscular young man. He has a large head, a clear and somewhat prominent blue eye, dark brown hair inclined to stand erect, a large face, fair complexion, and a mouth indicating firmness of character. He walks as erect as a soldier and with a regular military step. He is not very nervous or easily excited, and never loses his self control or allows himself to get angry. He is very quiet and undemonstrative always, and very reticent when among strangers, but social when once an acquaintance is formed and, like Mr. Haney, never lets any one get too well acquainted with himself or his affairs.

He is conscientious and true to every duty and will say nothing against any one, to their injury. He has fine literary tastes, is a great reader, and keeps posted on all the scientific discoveries of the times. He also has fine conversational powers, but as a public speaker would not be a success, as he has a dislike to everything that would give him prominence, as a public man; he is too modest for that. His habits of life are regular, and moral character is without a blemish, and probably lives as near the Golden Rule as it is possible to do. The writer is proud to count Mr. B., among his life long personal friends. He is a true man and one whom to know, is to respect. In political faith he is a staunch Republican, but does not take any active part in political affairs, has never sought for or held any political office, but gives his whole attention to the bank, where 9 A. M., finds him with the same regularity that it did Tim Linkinwater at the office of the Cheerible Bros., so graphically portrayed by Dickens in his "Nicholas Nickleby." Such is a brief sketch of Thos. L. Baker a useful business man, and valued citizen.

The warehousemen were: Eli C. Kellogg, 170 West Water; the old Stockton & McClure warehouse,* and at the city mill, Sher-

* In vol. 2, page 186 in a foot note, in which it was stated that the old Stockton & McClure warehouse erected on lot 3, block 72, Fourth ward, by E. D. Holton, was then standing in the rear of Peter McGeoch packing house, on lot 4, block 72, Fourth ward. This is a mistake, the Holton warehouse was removed entirely and the one in the rear of McGeoch's (now No. 162 and 164 West Water) was built by Elisha Eldred who owned lot 4 at that time.

man & Tapping, were at the old north pier; L. J. Higby, was on the south east corner of West Water and Sycamore streets; Dousman & Co., at the foot of East Water street; John Webb was in the Blue warehouse on Erie street, now the property of the Messrs. Mann Bros; Brown & Larkin were in the checkered warehouse on South Water street, Thomas P. Williams at the Reed warehouse on Erie street, McCracken & Co, a new firm; Nelson and Gardner McCracken, in the Putnam warehouse where the Marine block now stands, northeast corner of Ferry and South Water streets; and Sweet and Reed at the brick warehouse on South Water, the present Angus Smith's "C."

DRUGGISTS.

The leading druggists were: Seth Johnson, Jr., 349 East Water (old No. 151), Lake & Williams, (Wallace W. Lake and Henry Williams,* United States block, 334 East Water, old No. 136.)

Hatch & Patterson, Allen W. Hatch and John Patterson,† 393 East Water; Clark & Woodruff, Abram F. Clark and John M. Woodruff, 367 East Water. Of these Mr. Hatch is yet with us, but from age and infirmities, helpless. Mr. Woodruff died several years ago. Mr. Clark is in Chicago, he had been an active business man in Milwaukee, but finally went into speculations that broke him financially. He was socially a genial, whole souled man, too much so for his own good. He was not aggressive and not very demonstrative, his weak points being his too ready confidence in the word of others, who would inveigle him into business he knew nothing about. Had he stuck to the drug business he would have been a capitalist to-day.

BOSWORTH & SONS.

We now come to the well known house of Bosworth & Sons,

* Mr. Williams died in California many years ago. His homestead was the present Dr. McNamara's establishment, northeast corner of Broadway and Johnson streets. W. W. Lake is in Chicago, a wreck physically, financially and almost mentally, the result of domestic troubles. Mr. Williams higeria to the land of gold was said to be for the same domestic infelicity.

† Messrs. Hatch & Patterson, were succeeded by Dr. John C. Dowe. Mr. Patterson, I am informed, is now a resident of the State of Pennsylvania. He left here in 1851.

Howard, Fitch J., and Chas. A. Bosworth, who at this date were located in Austin's new block, at what is now 285 East Water.

This well known house was established originally in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1828, where it remained until 1845, when it was removed to Milwaukee and opened at No. 194 West Water Street. Here the firm remained until 1849, December 17th, when they removed to the location as above stated, which store had been fitted up expressly for them, where they remained until 1851, when Bedford B. Hopkins came into the concern as clerk, and in 1852 their store proving too small for their increasing trade as well as too far down the street, they purchased the store at what is now 337 East Water, into which they removed and where they remained until burnt out August 24, 1854, but phoenix like, a new store soon appeared upon the same site, in which they were doing business in 60 days after the fire. Here they remained, growing daily in volume, until 1860, when they removed into the adjoining store No. 339, (Nazro's old store) where the business continued until 1865, when Chas. A. Bosworth died, and in 1867 the father, Howard Bosworth died, and Bedford B. and Edward C. Hopkins, (the latter having come in as clerk in 1862) were admitted into the firm, under whose management the business has been continued with the old name until the present time, 1884. Fitch J. Bosworth, although residing in Europe, still retains his interest in the business. This has been a famous drug establishment, and is, as far as I know, the only one which started as early as 1845 that has continued in business up to the present (a period of 38 years) and that like Messrs. Green & Button, has never failed to pay one hundred cents on the dollar for every indebtedness it incurred.

Howard Bosworth, the founder of this house, was a man of strong will, good business ability, and great energy of character. He had a large head, full face, clear, dark blue eyes, and a strong, powerful voice. He was very social to acquaintances and just enough to strangers to win their good opinion. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist, a leading member of Plymouth Church and for many years a deacon. He was very active in all the charitable objects of the day in connection with the church, and just aggressive enough to carry his point in everything that he thought right to do

himself, or that the church should do. Fitch J. Bosworth is of a more retiring nature and is not an easy man to get acquainted with. Of Chas. A., the writer knew very little except that he also was of a retiring disposition and very reticent. Of the present active partners, B. B. and Ed. C. Hopkins, it can be truthfully said that the house under their wise management has prospered wonderfully. They are both sharp men and understand the drug business thoroughly. They are known all over the state for fair dealing, and are getting wealthy very fast. Bedford B., is a little inclined to dabble in politics, and score one for the Democratic party, but is not an office seeker. Ed. C., never meddles with it, but attends strictly to business. Such is a brief sketch of the firm of H. Bosworth & Sons. May their shadow never be less.*

JOHN H. TESCH.

Another who has also been prominent as a druggist who was among the early ones, is our well know fellow citizen John H. Tesch. Mr. Tesch is a native of Prussia, and came to Milwaukee in 1841. His first employment was as clerk for the late N. A. McClure, then with Goodrich & Easton (at No. 9 Spring street) and lastly with Messrs. Hale & Chapman, book store, whom he left in 1849, to open a drug store, which he did in the basement of the Methodist church, northwest corner of Spring and West Water† where he remained until January 14, 1854, when the church was burnt. He then removed to No. 7 Spring, (then No. 9), and lastly to No. 13, his present quarters. Here he has built up a large business, being greatly aided for several years in the department of chemistry (which was a part of his business) by August Bode, who in this department has no superior in the city.‡ Mr. Tesch is one of the men who go slow and sure, he does not expect to get rich in day. He never goes in over his head. He has become quite wealthy, the result of close attention to

*This firm now occupy a double store, having sold No. 147 in 1880, to E. H. Brodhead, who owned 139, and who fitted up both for them in good style, under a ten years lease.

†The first brick church erected by the Methodists (see sketch of pioneer church vol. 2, page 302.)

‡Mr. Bode now occupies the store adjoining Mr. Tesch and is doing a large business as a chemist, dealing in pictures and artists materials and is one of our best German citizens.

a business that he understands. He, like Mr. Bode, is of a very even temper, never gets excited or loses his self-control, and what he tells you can be relied upon.

In political faith he is a Republican, and has been the alderman of the Fourth ward three years, during the infancy of the city, and was city treasurer in 1860.* He is also a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and a first class citizen in every respect. May the day be far distant, when the pleasant face, and kindly greeting, will be seen or heard no more on earth.

CABINET MAKERS.

J. F. Birchard (sketched in previous chapter) West Water; Alonzo D. Seaman, 370 and 372 East Water (present number); Samuel C. Newhall, 14 Spring street; John Sidebotham, 282 West Water; and H. Auchmoody, 21 Main street; these were the principal ones.

Zachariah Clayton had a sash, door and blind factory (horse power) northwest corner of Marshall and Wisconsin street (see ad.) in the rear of what is now 236 Wisconsin street. This well remembered factory was pulled down many years ago, to make room for dwellings. Mr. Clayton is yet living, but physically a wreck. He was one of the early mechanics and has seen the city grow up from a hamlet, to its present size.

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTORY CORNER WISCONSIN AND MARSHALL STREET.

Z. Clayton would inform the public that he has at all times a full assortment of blinds, doors and sashes of all sizes and varieties. He will fill all orders for the above at shortest notice. I have the most extensive faculties for manufacturing in the city—using steam power, and being one of the oldest establishments in the city.

Z. CLAYTON.

* The election of John H. Tesch to the office of city treasurer over Geo. G. Dousman, the Democratic nominee, was a "bitter pill" for the party to swallow, and they were determined that he should never take the office. And in order to prevent it, Joshua La Due, the then city attorney (elect) gave an opinion that he could not hold it because he had not resigned the office of alderman previous to his election, and a new election was ordered, at which, notwithstanding all they could do, he was triumphantly re-elected. The majority of the people (knowing the true inwardness of the case) both Democrats and Republicans went in for him. But not satisfied with all this Ladue et al. then rushed a resolution through the council, at a special meeting, fixing the amount of bonds, which* had previously been \$50,000 (five securities at \$10,000 each) at \$200,000 with two securities at \$100,000 each, thinking in their blindness that *that* would floor him but it did not, he got the securities, Alex. Mitchell being one and Jas. H. Rogers, the other. Now was not that real mean.



Meyer Friend

BAKERY.

Alexander H. Johnson had a bakery this year at what is now Nos. 169 and 171 Second Street, where he carried on the business for a number of years. He was also quite a politician, and besides serving as alderman for several terms was elected city treasurer. He was a smart business man and very aggressive. Several of the buildings erected by him—including the one used for a bakery—are yet standing in a dilapidated condition. He died some seventeen years ago. One of his sons follows his father's trade, and is rapidly acquiring wealth as well as a reputation for close dealing that is not to be envied.

The principal clothing firms were Newbouer & Sons, Steinhart & Adler (already sketched), and the Messrs. Friend Bros., all of whom had at that time a department for custom work.

FRIEND AND BROTHERS.

This popular clothing house was founded by Henry and Elias Friend, who came to this country from Bavaria (Germany) in 1840, and settled in Alabama, from whence they came to Milwaukee in 1847, and opened a clothing store at what is now No. 370 East Water Street, for the wholesale and retail clothing trade. Meyer Friend came in 1848. Here they remained under a lease until 1852, when they purchased the property of Geo. F. Austin, and in 1855 they rebuilt it and occupied it until 1860, when they removed to the Lester Sexton store, erected the previous year, southeast corner of Broadway and Michigan Streets, and commenced the business of wholesaling only, which continued until 1876, when such had been their success as to enable them to purchase the property from the heirs of Mr. Sexton, at a cost of \$110,000, then a two-story and mansard only, where they continued to do business until 1882, when two more full stories were added, which made the building one of the largest in the northwest.

This firm have always conducted their business upon the European plan, viz: The eldest member being the head or managing partner, which position was filled by the late Henry Friend until his death by the loss of the ill-fated steamer Schiller, on the coast of Cornwall, England, May 7, 1875, when on a visit to his "Father Land." No

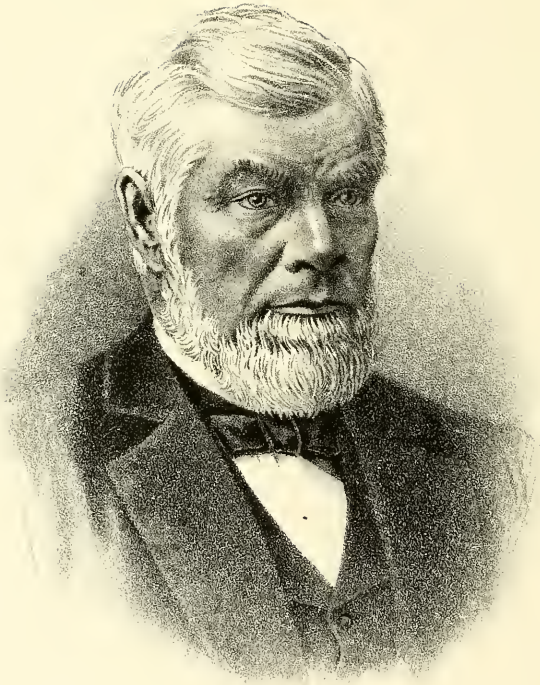
change, however, was made in the firm name on this account until January 1, 1883, when it was changed into a stock company, with Elias Friend, president, Isaac Friend, vice president, and Bernhard Eiring, secretary. Meyer Friend (whose picture accompanies this sketch), has retired from active business and is taking it easy in his autumnal years, his mantle having fallen upon Elias, (who is in every way worthy to wear it,) the present style of the firm being Friend Bros., clothing.

This, I think, is the only clothing house in the city which has been in business thirty-six consecutive years, and its success has been truly wonderful. From small beginnings it has grown to mammoth proportions. They were also the first to introduce the steam cutting machine—one of the most useful inventions of the age—which has enabled them to more than treble their former yearly business. Their employes now number over one thousand, and their business to over \$800,000 annually. Everything is conducted upon a fixed plan, each having his department, and is held responsible for the proper working of it.

As citizens, the Messrs. Friends rank among our best. They are very wealthy, but not aristocratic. They are sharp in business, but will never take any unfair advantage of any one, and have made a record of which they may well be proud.

The writer's acquaintance with the Messrs. Friend Bros. commenced in 1850, since which it has continued uninterrupted to the present, and although of a different race, as well as a different religious faith, he can truthfully say, that Milwaukee does not contain within her borders, among our foreign born citizens, any one for whom he entertains more respect than for Messrs. Meyer and Elias Friend.

They are true men, and rank second to none as representative men among their people. And that the day may be far distant when the "dark angel" shall receive the order from the Master to open the gate and summon them from this life of toil to that haven of rest which lies beyond the river is surely the wish of all who know them.



S Bayant

CONFECTIONERS.

Among the confectionery men of the olden time, and who have not before received any special mention, was Henry J. Goff, who had a large stock of confectionery and toys at 396 East Water, and who was a competitor of Edward Emery and Henry Miller for several years, for the privilege of getting up suppers for the balls and parties so common in those days, among the Odd Fellows, firemen and other associations, in which he invariably lost money, his outgoes in every case exceeding his income. He was a clever, but not a brilliant man, and after bucking against fate until somewhere along in the fifties, left for Minneapolis, where, I am told, he still resides. I remember him well.

SHERBURNE BRYANT.

This gentleman who has been one of Milwaukee's most prominent and successful master mason builders, came here from Thetford, Vermont, in 1851. His first employment was as a journeyman, under the late Chas. Waterman, for whom he worked one season, when he struck out for himself as a contractor, from whence to the present time he has been one of the most successful ones that ever came here. The following are among the buildings which bear his private marks, and upon which the mason work was done by him. The store of the Messrs. Rice & Friedman, 329 and 331 East Water Street. The J. M. Lawrence building, northeast corner of Broadway and Michigan Streets. The two Hix buildings (now the property of Daniel Wells, Jr.,) Nos. 333, 338 and 340 and 329, 331 and 333 Broadway. The O. W. Gunnison Block, 347 and 349 Broadway. The Follansbee Block, 115 and 117 Wisconsin. The lithographing establishment of Messrs. Siefert & Schœffel, 311, 313 and 315 Broadway, which building he owns. The mammoth store of T. A. Chapman. The Van Dyke Block, southwest corner of South Water and Ferry Street. The Mack block southwest corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, which, as a business block, is his crowning work. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops in the Menomonee Valley. The depot at Chicago. Wm. A. Prentiss' dwelling, southwest corner of Marshall and Martin Streets (now the residence of H. Mack). The residence of Elias Friend, northeast

corner of Cass and Mason Streets. Mrs. Colt's residence 226 Prospect Avenue. The dwelling of J. H. Rice, 588 Marshall Street. The residence of Daniel L. Wells, 78 Prospect Avenue, (built originally by Mr. Bryant on contract for Jas. A. Whaling). The dwelling of R. P. Fitzgerald, 585 Marshall Street. The J. G. Flint residence, 272 Martin Street, as well as a large number for himself, several of which he yet owns.

PERSONALE.

Mr. Bryant is in many respects a wonderful man. His ambition is unbounded, and had he been a politician, he would have made "Rome howl." He is very aggressive, and whoever gets in his way, will be compelled to step lively or get run over. He knows no such word as stop. Born in a part of the Union where men and boys had to work or starve, work has no terrors for him, in fact he loves it and is never so happy as when at it. And as for making others work, it is no disparagement to his brother contractors to say that there is not one of them all who can get more work out of a gang of men, and at the same time retain their good will and respect, than can Sherburne Bryant. Neither is there one of them who can figure closer or who has made more money out of his contracts, than has he, a statement which, I think, they will all confirm. He is very sharp and quick to see where to strike, and can, and does, handle a hundred thousand dollar deal in lumber or real estate better than half the men who make that their regular business.

In person Mr. Bryant is of the medium height, has a large and compactly built frame, wonderful powers of endurance, and is a good representative of the New England type. He is all life, and quick-motioned as a cat, has an extremely nervous temperament, decides a matter almost in a moment, and if he wants anything, like Horace Chase, he wants it bad, and wants it now. His face is round and full. He has a clear blue eye, speaks very quick, his words coming out with a rolling intonation and with a vim that gives whoever hears them to understand that he is in earnest. He is a splendid friend and a generous enemy. But if once you are unfortunate enough to lose his confidence, you will not be likely to regain it again, a fact which it will not take over thirty days to discover, as

there is no hypocrisy about him. He detests all cod fish aristocratic notions and ways, and although abundantly able to do so, never puts on any style or false airs. He is somewhat radical in his views upon all subjects, but if convinced of his error, will surrender like a man, has good judgment and always relies upon it, hence his success. In political faith he is a Republican, and in religious, a Free Thinker. He is probably the wealthiest mechanic in the city—unless it may be John Roberts—and enjoys life as he goes along. The writer has known Mr. Bryant, intimately, since his first arrival in Milwaukee, and knows the truth of what is written above, and can only wish that our city had many more like him, for of such is the nation's wealth.

THE EXCELSIOR SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Excelsior society this year, January 1, at Gardiner's Hall, was a grand affair. The sons of the Empire state were out in force, it was a veritable gathering of the clans.

The president, Gen. Rufus King in his opening address, which was quite lengthy, spoke as follows :

Gentlemen—We have now discussed the substantial, disposed of the regular toasts, and the field is now cleared for general action. Our western custom exacts that this should be a free fight, and every man is expected to take a hand in "a la Donnybrook," (*i. e.*, if you see a head, hit it,) and they did.

Luke Seaver, Esq., made a feeling eulogy upon John E. Cameron deceased.* The proceedings of the evening occupied nearly a page in the *Sentinel and Gazette* of the 4th. As the writer was not a son of the Empire state, he did not get a regular invitation, but was present all the same.

SPIRIT RAPPING.

Spirit rapping was discovered this year, the *Scutinel* of the 6th had a long article descriptive of a "seance" held at the residence of E. G. Loomis, which was very amusing as well as ridiculous. The subject of spiritual manifestations (*i. e.*, outside of a saloon) was then just beginning to disturb the equanimity of the citizens of the Cream city, considerably, (*i. e.*,) the church going portion claiming that it was of the devil, while a few prominent ones, among whom was the late

* It was beautiful and John was worthy of it.

Dr. James Douglass and James P. Greves, defended it, claiming that it came from above. But one thing is certain, no good has come out of it so far, to those who followed it up.

The paper mill was also finished this year at Humboldt, by Noonan & McNab.

This mill was one of the bones of contention that brought about the slight misunderstanding (of which the present generation *at least* have some slight knowledge) between the late Josiah A. Noonan and John J. Orton, resulting in a series of law suits, which were continued until Noonan was financially ruined, and Orton badly damaged, and that cost the county of Milwaukee more for juror's fees and other expenses, than all Humboldt (minus the cement works) would sell for to-day. Both were spunky and both had money to fight with. The property over which the battle was fought, is gone, Noonan is gone, McNab is in California, and Orton alone is left, like the servants of Job, to relate the story. It has been written that the wages of sin is eternal death, and the writer would add that the result of law suits (as a rule) is the financial death of both parties.

HOW HAVE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

The following puff for this well remembered claimant for the post of honor as the real Milwaukee, is given here to show that it had good prospects at one time, for being a place of business:

THE VILLAGE OF HUMBOLDT.

We were shown yesterday, the plot of the new village of Humboldt, which has just been laid out on the west side of the Milwaukee river, at the point heretofore known as Mechanicsville. Very good taste has been displayed in the location, and in the selection of the names of the streets, &c. Among them are the familiar ones, to our German fellow-citizens, of Liebnitz, Schiller, Goethe, &c., while the American ear is gratified with Taylor, Franklin, Jefferson, &c. There is at this point one of the very best water powers in the state, the whole volume of the Milwaukee river with a fall of 16 feet. Messrs. Wolcott & Cotton's fine flouring mill and excellent saw mill, are already in successful operation here, and our lamented friend Cameron has just commenced his new paper mill. The proximity of Humboldt to our city, the extensive water power there, and the fine site and excellent plan of the village combine to render it an attractive point, either for settlement or investment.

This village notwithstanding the above is now a ruin and no longer makes any pretensions to be anybody, and were it not for the cement

works erected there, it would long ago, like Tadmor of the desert, have been forgotten, and become a resort for the bats and the owls. The old German saloon keeper with the elephantine proboscis, is dead.* And not even a glass of the frisky lager can be obtained there. It is busted as a suburban resort or commercial center. *Sic transit gloria mundi* (or Tuesdi) take your choice, they are both same price.

NEW BRIDGE.

A bill for a new bridge at Buffalo Street was passed this winter (1851), at Madison, February 6, upon which the *Sentinel* had the following:

THE NEW BRIDGE.

Messrs. Editors:

We would like to ask a few questions concerning the new bridge, which ought to interest every citizen, but which nobody appears to know anything about.

Is this bridge to benefit the railroad? If so, why does not that company build it themselves? Is it to benefit Higby's warehouse, as marsh lots are benefitted by the downfall of their loftier neighbors? If so, should n't it have been a suspension bridge, so high that no further obstructions should be placed in our already clogged up river? Is it to be a rival of the Spring Street Bridge? If so, we hope Spring Street will give¹ it their attention. Is it to do away with the Point Bridge? If so, East Water Street and the Fifth Ward had better give their attention to it. If a new bridge is to be built, would n't it be polite and generous to place it where the irrelevant bridge now stands, and let the boys have the latter for a bon-fire next election day? Would n't it be a good plan to give our Legislature a castigation, and a severe one too, for treating matters of the first importance with an eye only to the wants of a corrupt and unknown few. We pause for a reply.

CENSOR.

P. S. Perhaps some one would like to know the reason why so much secrecy has been observed in the passage of this important bill.

[Censor will see that the bill referred to has not passed, but has been laid on the table.]

CHARTER MEETINGS.

There were several meetings held by the would be solons of those

*There was a German who kept a saloon there away back in the sixties, who had a nose at least four inches in length, it fairly hung down over his mouth, so much so as to necessitate the holding it away, whenever he drank a glass of lager, and to see that, was a sight not easily forgotten; the little boys used to make regular pilgrimages up there for the purpose of seeing that awful nose. It was a nose as was a nose.

times in relation to the new charter, at most of which, judging from the proceedings, no small amount of buncombe as well as carbureted days, in the fall and winter of 1850-1, said to be to fix up matters in hydrogen was expended by the politicians. One was held at Johnson's Hall, now No. 309 East Water Street, William Stupenski, chairman, A. Cary, secretary, January 29, and one in the Second Ward, February 3.* The proceedings of which last meeting, published and commented upon by the *Wisconsin* of the 5th, brought out the following letter, published in the *Sentinel* of the 7th, which read as follows:

Editor Sentinel and Gazette:

In yesterday's *Wisconsin*, February 5th, as well as in your paper of the 6th, was the report of a large and enthusiastic meeting, held in the Second Ward, at the "Mansion House," at which August Greulich was chairman, and R. D. Jennings and J. B. Vliet, secretaries, held, it is claimed, according to previous notice, etc. Now the truth is, Mr. Editor, that this whole matter is news to us, as well as to a large majority of the citizens of the Second Ward, and if any previous notice was ever given it was certainly a private one, and only then to a few kindred spirits. We here in the Second Ward did not know of any such meeting, until we read it in your paper.

Isaac Newstadt,	F. Oberman,
F. Schuhn,	Chas. Grundel,
Rowan Sherhan,	Conrad Kissinger,
Chas. Ran,	F. Herzer,
Adolph Wiel.	Citizens of the Second Ward.

Thus the efforts made by a few political bummers to commit the Second Ward to their plans did not succeed. But it was like the times. Half a dozen would get together, hold a meeting and put a flaming report of the proceedings in the papers, which generally went unanswered, but this time it did not work that way. A few of the Germans, at least, were not to be placed in the political stocks, so cunningly prepared for them by Huebschmann and his allies, so easily.

The meeting referred in the above letter, of which they knew nothing, was one gotten up secretly by Huebschmann and a few of his ilk, who were "anti-bank," and anti everything else, including the

*At which Dr. Huebschmann fired his "Long Tom," with such disastrous effects to himself and party.

removal of all restrictions to raising taxes (same as they want to-day) which did not originate with him, in order to make political capital for their views. But the people as a mass were determined to have Banks, and no charter for Milwaukee, or a Constitution for the State, could ever have received their sanction which did not contain a provision to that effect. Nor could any legislative enactment that forbid them be enforced in this country, and never will be. What could the advocates of no Banks have been thinking about when drafting that first Constitution? A few of them have since seen their folly, and had the manliness to admit it. But I know of one who never has and who never will.

The annexed are the proceedings had at the meeting held at the Court House, February 3, and published the *Sentinel* of the 7th, when John White was sheriff, at which it will be seen that the Boys had a circus. It was by far the most important of the series, and will conclude all I have to say upon that subject. The following are the proceedings:

MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE.

In pursuance of a public call issued by several committees appointed at prior meetings, the citizens of Milwaukee assembled at the Court House, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The meeting was organized in the lower hall, by appointing A. D. Smith, Esq., president, and D. E. Cameron and E. F. Herzberg, secretaries.

John White, Esq., sheriff of the county, being present, addressed the Chair, stating that upon adjournment of the Court for the day, the bar were unwilling to have a public meeting held in the Court room; but, with all respect for the wishes of the bar, to accommodate the multitude of citizens assembled together, who could not find room in the lower part of the building, he would take the responsibility, with the assistance of three men, such as the Chair might appoint, to open and prepare the Court room for their reception. Thereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. A. Sweet, F. Fratney, and Wm. Stupenski said committee, who discharged their duty in a few moments, when the meeting retired to the Court room.

Order being fully restored, the president in a few brief and pertinent remarks, stated more fully the objects of the meeting, and expressed his own disapprobation of many of the features contained in the new charter, and especially of the manner in which said instrument was got up, by a few individuals only, who afterwards sought to establish it, as our fundamental law, without letting the people know what it contained. This was a bold stroke at our liberties, and should not be tolerated.

Mr. Stupenski then, in behalf of the several committees, offered the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is a fundamental Republican principle, that governments derive their just powers from the people—that they are instituted for the benefit of the people—that the people have the best right to decide which laws would be beneficial to them, and by what kind of laws they would choose to be governed.

AND, WHEREAS, A few individuals, citizens of Milwaukee, took it into their heads to compile and draft a city charter for the city of Milwaukee, and, without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of this city, and without even publishing the contents of this important document, sent the same in haste to our Legislature for final legislation; therefore,

Resolved, That we are opposed to the passage of this whole rough draft of a charter, for the following reasons :

1. We disagree with the provisions for the qualifications of voters at the election of city and ward officers, requiring a continuous residence of one year next preceding such election, as well as with some of the provisions against illegal voting, giving the inspectors a wide range of power over the voter.

2. We do not cherish the tendency manifested in this draft, towards uniting different powers of administration, and rather demand a strict republican separation of the legislative, executive and police, and judicial powers. We are entirely opposed to the androgynal office of a mayor, after the pattern of Joe Barker, of the German Burgomasters, as head of police and chief executive, having at the same time the power to bring before his court citizens "upon his own observation," and to "dispose of all cases in a summary manner, without pleading."*

3. We are opposed to the building or making of single track railways at the public expense, and opposed to the propelling of cars upon our streets by steam.

4. We do not see the expediency or necessity of a house of peers or lords, as a higher branch of legislation in our city matters, constructed in the manner as this draft provides.

5. We agree to the change of the present system of grading and improving streets, as too momentous to be effected by the summary provisions of this one-sided charter ; but are of the opinion that the interests of those who heretofore have contributed towards making and improving other streets, and elevating them into places of business, should be well balanced and deliberated in a public convention of delegates from the different wards of our city, and compromised in a manner satisfactory to all parties concerned.

6. We regard the section 43, as to the change of grades "that may hereafter be established," leaving the grades now established to the mercy of the future alteration, in its whole tenor, as too frivolous, as to be sustained by the approval of our community.

*It seems that some of the Germans were in for giving the mayor police and judicial powers, but it did not take with the masses.

7. We find the manner of conducting ward business in private meetings of the respective aldermen of each ward, as lacking publicity and the control of the public.

8. The final provisions in section 49, doing away with the necessity of publishing notice of the expiration of the time of redemption of lots or lands sold for city or state taxes, as required by the provisions of our revised statutes, adds to the weight of suspicion in the ends and motives of the new provisions of this draft.

9. We consider it unjust to exclude the payer of taxes upon personal property from voting upon loans to be contracted, as long as the payment of principal and interest is provided out of the first street taxes assessed and collected after the dates of such loans.

10. We consider the importance of this document, and the bearing of the different alterations therein contained, as too vast, to admit careful examination of the same in the short space of a few days, out of a few copies that reached some individuals of this large population of our city. And therefore

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives in both branches of our legislature to vote against this scheme in any and every shape, and to provide in its stead, for an election of delegates from the respective wards of Milwaukee to a city convention, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the wants and wishes and interests of the inhabitants of this city to draft a city charter and submit its acceptance or refusal to a vote of the people at a public election.

Resolved, That we instruct our representatives to amend our now existing city charter, as to provide for the election of three assessors for each ward and all other ward and city officers by the voters of said wards, and for the legal assessment and collection of ward, city, county and state taxes. Also, for the payment of the debt of the west ward.

Resolved, That we condemn the course pursued by those engaged in the rigging out and sending away like hot shot, of this important document, without consulting the wishes of the people, without any previous publication—yea, without any provision for the submission of the same to a popular vote, as a highhanded outrage; and the sending of an additional article, containing the submission in an after train, on the eve of the bursting forth of popular indignation, does in no way soften this guilt.

On motion of Mr. Schumaker, the above resolutions, after an animated discussion, in which Mr. Prentiss, Dr. Johnson, F. Fratney, and others participated, were adopted, with great unanimity and applause.

After the rejection of several motions and resolutions by Dr. Johnson and others, the following resolutions, by Ald. Wedemeyer, were adopted:

Resolved, That the proposition now before the common council, to pay \$250 for drawing up the new city charter, is a project for taking the money out of the pockets of the people for scanty service, and that it is the duty, not of the city, to pay him, but the duty of those who employed him.

Resolved, That those who employed Judge Miller, and ought to pay him, may estimate the value of his services ; but if the people pay, let them fix the price.

On motion of Jasper Vliet, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to divide the county of Milwaukee, but that the same should remain as it is, and that our representatives in the legislature be instructed to use their influence accordingly.

On motion of Alderman McGarry, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers, and that the secretaries be instructed to send a copy of the same to each of our senators and representatives in the legislature.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

A. D. SMITH, President.

D. E. CAMERON, }
E. F. HERTZBERG, } Secretaries.

Smith & McVicker, were the successors of A. V. R. Ableman, in the planing mill (previously spoken of) on West Water Street, this year.

FIRE.

A fire occurred at the ship chandlery of G. D. Norris, January 18th, which destroyed the ship chandlery, Jacob Fink's cabinet shop; Nelson Ludington & Co., lumber yard, 1,800,000 feet; J. E. McClure's grocery; Smith & McVicker's lumber, 1,600,000 feet; F. M. Clark, 1,000,000 feet; L. J. Kimball's carriage factory, corner of Main and Chicago Streets; Nelson Sogg's blacksmith shop, and several small dwellings. This fire which was on the block bounded by East Water, Menomonee, Broadway and Erie Streets, was a very large and destructive one; made doubly so from the severity of the weather, rendering it almost impossible to work the engines. I remember this fire well. Loss \$55,000; insurance \$25,000; a large amount for that day.

The ship chandlery of G. D. Norris, in which this fire originated, was founded in 1843,* by Messrs. Henry Payson and George Robb, from Chicago, their first place of business being in a small frame building standing upon the northeast corner of East Water and Erie Streets, erected for them by the late Geo. D. Dousman, and where

*There is some dispute as to the exact date of the founding of this sail loft and ship chandlery, some claiming that it was as early as 1841, but I am certain that it was not later than 1843, and I am of the opinion that it was in 1842.

they continued to do business until 1845, when they were joined by Mr. Norris, from Boston, who acted as their clerk in the construction of the bark *Utica*, principally, and who continued with them until August 1846, when he purchased their interest* and continued the business under the title of G. D. Norris & Co., until burnt out as stated above, when he removed to what is now the Bethel Home,† northeast corner of Milwaukee and Erie Streets, using the dining room for a shop and the Helfenstein warehouse for a store room,‡ when he remained for a few weeks, when he purchased the two-story frame sail loft erected in 1848 by James K. Webster§ upon the east half of lot 3, block 1, Fifth Ward, at what is now 220 South Water Street, into which he removed and where he remained until the seventh of August, upon which day the building was removed on a scow directly across the river and placed upon the site of the present building, Nos. 19 and 21 Erie Street.

AN ARRIVAL.

A long, low craft bearing the U. S. flag, which has been moored for some time in the Fifth Ward, labelled, since last winter, "G. D. Norris' Sail Loft," floated across the river to Erie Street on Saturday, in some part of which we suppose it will take a permanent berth, and Mr. Norris be found ready to wait upon all comers.

*It has been claimed that Mr. Norris purchased only a part interest in 1846, which the writer thinks is perhaps true, as there is an advertisement in the early papers under the title of Payson & Robb & G. D. Norris, which would imply that those gentlemen retained an interest silently, if not openly up to 1848, when they retired and returned to Chicago, after which it was G. D. Norris.

†This building was erected by Wm. B. Hibbard, in 1850, for a hotel, the writer working upon it for Messrs. Shadbolt & Spalding, who were the contractors. It was never occupied, however, as a hotel, and was unoccupied at that time.

‡The Helfenstein warehouse which was directly opposite, on the river side, burnt several years ago.

§Jas. K. Webster came from New York city in 1848, and opened a ship chandlery in a small two-story frame yet standing and known as No. 205 Lake Street, erected by Jas. Lewis, which he occupied for that purpose until the erection of his new one referred to above was completed, into which he moved and where he remained until the spring of 1849, when, becoming discouraged at the outlook for the ship chandlery business, he left for California, where he still resides, after which the building stood vacant until occupied by Mr. Norris, as stated above.

Mr. Webster was a splendid looking man. He always wore a blue coat with brass buttons, drab pants and a white hat. I remember him well. His half brother, Henry Kavanagh, (now a coal merchant on South Water Street,) who also came in 1848, was employed in this building for both Messrs. Webster and Norris.

This moving was done by Owen Goss, at the expense of the late Caleb Harrison, and came near proving a bad job for that gentleman, on account of there being at that time no tugs upon the river, which compelled them to use poles as a motive power, which poles being too short for the depth of water, the scow, of course, went gypsying down the river until opposite the present harbor before they succeeded in arresting her course, after which they were compelled to warp her back again, which took nearly two days, on account of the strong current at that time in the river. I remember this affair as though it were but yesterday, as the scow remained at the bank after her return for several days before the building was placed upon the lot. Mr. Harrison was heartily sick of this contract, on account of the extra expense incurred, but if the scow had gone into the lake it would have ruined him. But all is well that ends well, and the building was finally landed in safety, where it was occupied until the fall of 1852, when, upon the commencement of the erection of the present building, it was sold to Dr. L. W. Weeks, who employed Owen Goss to move it back to its original site, which he did, Mr. Norris remaining in it while being removed and until the present building was completed in 1853, after which it was occupied by the late Giles A. Waite and George Green* as a carpenter shop for a short time, then for the storage of salt and lime, and lastly by Messrs. Paige & Fitzgerald (the late Joseph Paige and R. P. Fitzgerald), as a stable, in connection with their coal yard, until the erection of the present shed by Chas. D. Nash, in 1877, when it was pulled down and has passed into oblivion. Such is a brief sketch of this pioneer ship chandlery building from its erection in 1848 by Mr. Webster to its demolition in 1877.

The business roster of the house of G. D. Norris & Co. has been as follows :

From 1848, (when, as the writer believes, Mr. Norris became sole owner,) to January 1, 1861, it was G. D. Norris, at which date John Thorsen, a native of Stovanger, Norway, who came in 1844, as

* As the reader has already seen its original color was black, but while occupied by Messrs. Waite & Green it was repainted in "checks," and known as the "little checkered" warehouse, in contra-distinction to the one just above it, the "old checkered" warehouse, which the reader will remember was occupied in 1850 and 1851 by Chas. H. Larkin & Co.

foreman for Messrs. Payson & Robb, (and who had held the same position with Mr. Norris,) became a partner, the title being G. D. Norris & Co., which continued until July 1, 1867, when Mr. Thorsen retired, after which Mr. Norris remained alone until his death, October 19, 1869, when Andrew Joys, a native of Christiana, Norway, who had been in the employ of Mr. Norris as clerk since 1856, took charge of the business for Mrs. Norris, until January 1, 1870, when he was made a partner, and the business continued under the title of Norris & Co., until January 1, 1871, when Chas. W. Norris was admitted, and the business continued under the title of G. D. Norris & Co., until 1875, when John Joys, also a native of Christiana, who came in 1855, was admitted, the firm now consisting of Mrs. Alice B. Norris, Chas. W. Norris, Andrew M. Joys, and John Joys, under the title of G. D. Norris & Co.

Greenleaf D. Norris, whose business record has been given above, was from the day of his arrival in Milwaukee, to his death, a period of 24 years, a man of influence. He came from a city where men do business strictly upon business principles, a maxim he followed to the letter. He had splendid executive abilities, and being in possession of ample means to do business with, he of course soon outran all his competitors in his line, and made money rapidly.

Physically he was one of the finest looking men in the city, he was one who would command respect, and receive attention from strangers at first sight, and he certainly was one of the most muscular men, for his size, that it was ever my fortune to meet. He had a grip like a vice and took great delight in making it known occasionally. He was as quick motioned as a cat metaphorically speaking, and as full of mischief as a boy. He was possessed of fine social qualities, good conversational powers and a universal favorite everywhere. He was fond of children and would do anything in his power to amuse or make them happy. He was perfectly fearless and would brook no insult from any man. He walked with a quick easy step, his hands usually thrust in his pockets, and his eyes cast upon the ground. He was fond of books and works of art, generous to all in want, and if he gave to any charitable or worthy object, he gave liberally. He was one of the first directors of the Northwestern Insurance Company and vice president, and several of the

first policies issued were signed by him. In politics he was a Republican, and a good one, but would not hold office. He was in life one of Milwaukee's most respected and representative men, and will live in memory for many years to come.

Mr. Norris was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1822. His son Chas. W. Norris, is in person the counterpart of his father, and in habit like him in many respects. He has the same pleasant smile, and manly bearing, and is a worthy son of a worthy sire. He also has a goodly share of his business ability, and the house is under his management in connection with the Messrs. Joys, moving on and taking the lead as of yore, and if he make as good a record as did his father, he will be a man of influence as well as usefulness. He is not nervous, is very quiet and unassuming, but beneath that lies concealed a will that stops at nothing short of accomplishing its object. He looks you squarely in the face when addressing you, has a pleasing address and a pleasant greeting for all, and like his father keeps well up with the times in literature as well as business, and is rapidly coming to the front as a leading business man and an influential citizen. Of his present associates in the business, the Messrs. Joys, it is sufficient to say that they possess the same traits of character for which their nation has been famed (*viz:*) courage, perseverance, caution and industry. They possess a thorough knowledge of all that pertains to their profession, are among our best foreign born citizens, and are fast coming to the front as leaders among their countrymen in this land of their adoption, both socially and financially. Mr. Thorsen, their former partner, now one of our heaviest lumber merchants, his firm being known as the Stronach Lumber Company, is also a good business man, has become quite wealthy, and is a good representative of the old Norse race, from which he sprung. He walks as erect as a soldier, his hat always tipped back upon his head. He has a large round face (beardless), a florid complexion and a nervous temperature. He is very social and gentlemanly, a good friend (if a friend) and if an enemy will always let it be known in a way not to be misunderstood. There is one peculiarity for which this house has always been noted, and that is the length of time for which it retains its employees, there being two sailmakers (*viz:*) Jacob Weil, a Norwegian, and

William Wreede, a German, (known as Tom Anderson) who have been in their employ continuously for over thirty years. Such is a brief sketch of the ship chandlery house of G. D. Norris & Co., a house whose financial credit is without a stain, and whose flag has never been struck since first flung to the breeze in 1843, through all the financial disasters that the country and particularly the west, has been called to pass. This house never failed to pay a hundred cents on the dollar. And the only death which has occurred up to to-day is that of Mr. Norris, as previously stated. Financially, it was founded upon a rock, and under the same wise management in the future as in the past, its proprietors—be they who they may—will, to use a nautical phrase, be found upon the quarter deck for a century to come.

DIVIDING THE COUNTY.

The proposition to have the city set off into a county by itself was brought up again this year at Madison. Nothing came of it, however, but wind, but there was plenty of that.

THE BURNS SUPPER.

The sons of "auld Scotia" held the Burns supper this year at No. 1 Spring Street, (Belden's old home saloon,) January 24, where the Scotchmen had lots of hot whisky, punch, and "haggis." Arthur McArthur, president, R. Menzies, secretary. Among the speakers upon this occasion, besides the president, were Robert Menzies, who made an eloquent speech at this their fourth annual gathering. He was followed by John P. McGregor, J. H. Tweedy, Judge Levi Hubbell, Jas. McEwen, after which they closed with the following poetic effusion to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne":

"And what though we be far awa',
And in a foreign clime,
We'll ne'er forget auld Scotia's shores
And the days of auld lang syne."

This society (now known as the St. Andrew's Society) meets regularly every year, and is one of the best kept up national affairs of the age. They never fail to have a "haggis," and several other national dishes, with Scotch whisky "galore," and always have a good time. This the writer knows from experience.

THE PLANK ROAD CRAZE.

There was a regular craze for plank roads in 1849, '50 and '51, among the business men of Milwaukee, as the only means of getting into the country, for which the following charters were obtained :

Milwaukee and Janesville, Watertown, Lisbon, Green Bay, Waukesha, Wauwatosa, Fond du Lac, and Humboldt.

Upon several of these roads, viz: the Janesville, Waukesha, Watertown, and Lisbon, considerable work was done. The charter for the Janesville road was obtained in 1848, upon which nineteen miles of plank were subsequently laid, a part of which (to Hale's Corners) is in use to-day, and upon which tolls are collected. The moving spirit in this enterprise was Alanson Sweet. The road commenced at the intersection of First Avenue and Railroad Street, going directly to the intersection of Sixth Avenue and Mitchell Street and on past Forest Home. The officers of this corporation were Levi Blossom, president, S. J. Van Vechten, secretary, Alanson Sweet, treasurer. Office in Exchange Block on Michigan Street, where Alex. Mitchell's Bank now stands.

The Milwaukee and Lisbon Plank Road was chartered in 1850, capital \$200,000. Eight miles were built in 1851. The following are the officers: Leander Comstock, president, E. B. Greenleaf, secretary, Robert Whitehead, treasurer. Directors were L. Comstock, J. A. Phelps, Richard Hoppin, Jr., Albert Fowler, Clark Brookins, Levi Russell, and Lucius Bottum. This was wholly a West Side enterprise. The office was at 352 Third Street, over Comstock's store.

The Milwaukee and Fond du Lac was organized June, 1850, during which the first division of ten miles was put under contract, and built in 1851. Officers, Joseph R. Thomas, president, John B. Vliet, secretary. Directors, J. R. Thomas, Garret Vliet, Richardson Houghton, Jacob A. Hoover, Ferdinand Kalckoff, Robert W. Peirce, and John B. Vliet. As this company had no treasurer, it is presumable that they had no money.

The Milwaukee and Waukesha was chartered in 1850, capital stock \$14,000—\$12,000 of which was actually paid in. The office was at 91, now 291 East Water. Officers, Henry Williams, president, Chas. H. Larkin, secretary. Directors, H. Williams, Alex. Mitchell, John

Burnham, Joseph Cary, D. Fishback, Chas. C. Dewey, and Chas. A. Hastings. This road was built by Chas. Hart and is in use to-day, the property of Daniel Wells, Jr. The moving spirit in this enterprise was the late Elisha Eldred.

The Madison, Watertown and Milwaukee Plank Road Company was first chartered in 1846, amended in 1848. Actual capital, \$90,000. Forty-five miles of this road were actually built and upon which tolls were collected. The office was in Joshua Hathaway's Building, southeast corner of Main and Mason Streets. Officers were Elisha Eldred, president, Joshua Hathaway, secretary, Alex. Mitchell, treasurer. Directors, Elisha Eldred, Eliphalet Cramer, Hans Crocker, Harvey Birchard, John S. Rockwell, John Richards, and Joshua Hathaway. This road is defunct.

The officers of the Milwaukee and Green Bay Road were Daniel Richards, president, Richard Carlisle, secretary and treasurer. Nine miles of this road were put under contract, to be finished in 1852.

All of these roads, with the exception of the Janesville and Waukesha, before mentioned, are things of the past.

COWHIDING A LOCAL.

The local of the *Free Democrat* was cowhided on Wisconsin Street for making too free with the names of certain parties, thus initiating the young pencil pusher into an organization in which a certain New York editor had already taken nine degrees. It did the young bantam lots of good and cured him effectually of the swell-head, a disease quite prevalent in those days among the local fraternity.

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

In the *Wisconsin* of January 13th, we find the following editorial squib in reference to a mistake said to have been made by the *Sentinel* in their review of the Rev. John J. Miter's lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, which as the *Wisconsin* claims contained a gross misrepresentation as to the history of Balaam's ass:

MR. EDITOR: The editor of the *Sentinel* in his review of the Rev. J. J. Miter's lecture for the Young Men's Association, says (or makes Mr. Miter say) that Samuel was the father of Saul. Now it would be gratifying to know how that

knowledge was obtained, whether by clairvoyance or by spiritual rappings, as the Bible tells quite a different story. In that book the first we learn of Samuel is that he was the son of Kish, and was sent to seek his father's asses, and from the developments recently made in reporting this lecture one would be likely to conclude that some of that class of long eared animals were still at large.

“SUR-OC.”

TAXATION.

There was an article in the *Wisconsin* of February 4th, upon taxation in which the writer goes for Sherman M. Booth with a sharp stick for some measure he had advocated in the *Free Democrat*, upon that ever perplexing subject to the early Milwaukeeans. It does not bother the Websterian mathematician of the present day to raise a tax. At least it will not, if they succeed in their endeavors to have the limit to what they require removed, all they will have to do then will be to vote what they want without any figuring.

IMPROVEMENTS.

E. Schumacker had a locksmith shop at 245 East Water (old number) this year. Mr. Schumacker is yet with us; he has been in business for many years in Milwaukee and at Port Washington, where he erected a large foundry in company with Wm. Johnson, but not proving a success, has been abandoned and the partnership dissolved.

REPUDIATED.

The disposition shown by certain members of the council to refuse to pay Judge Miller for drafting the new charter drawn by him at the request of several of the members resulted in a lengthy report from a committee consisting of Jas. H. Rogers, Ed. D. Holton and W. P. Lynde, which as a rejoinder to the recalcitrants was a scorcher. It was a very able report. The judge had made no charge but was subsequently paid \$200. See proceedings of the common council of February 1, 1851.

THE CLAY CLUB.

A Clay club way organized in 1851, February 5th, at Belden's Old Home saloon, No. 1 Spring Street, Jonathan E. Arnold, president, John P. McGregor, William A. Walters, Clark S. Ross, (of Cowles & Ross) Samuel Chandler, S. W. Hall and Wm. A. Prentiss,

vice presidents, Jas. B. Kellogg, secretary. This club, however, was short lived.

K. O. C., was the mystic heading of an organization known as Mizpah Lodge, who held their meetings Monday evening.

John C. Starkweather, grand sultan; Chas. H. Hurd, grand caliph (or calf, I don't know which) R. H. Smith, grand scribe. It was political in part.

ANTI-LAND MEETING.

A mass meeting was held in Gardiner's Hall in February, 1851, under a call signed by over 200 persons, for the purpose of defeating the bill offered by Wm. K. Wilson, which bill provided that no person should own more than two lots in any village, or 320 acres of land, in the country, (see Milwaukee Sentinel of February 1st and 15th). A meeting was also held at Johnson's Hall on the 17th, by the Irish, at which they anathematized Mr. Wilson and his little bill in true Celtic style. It was a bad day for Wm. K. Wilson, politically, and "kilt" him as a statesman intirely. Among the different writers who opened fire upon Mr. Wilson and his bill, was one who signed himself "One-of'Em," and from the way he slung ink, I think he must have been five or six of 'em. This gentleman wielded a sarcastic pen and cut Mr. Wilson up badly. It read like Dr. Jas. Johnson. As an illustration of how the people looked upon Mr. Wilson's Lycurgean scheme, I will insert the following, taken from the *Sentinel and Gazette* of February 17th, in relation to that and other legislative foolishness:

LEGISLATIVE TOM FOOLERY.

Ever since the election of senator, our lawmakers at Madison have been on a regular train. It seems quite impossible for them to sober down to the business of legislation. Their first frolic was to convert the assembly chamber into a lodge room for the Oriental, Evanic Order of One Thousand and One. Next came the annual monkey show of the sovereigns and their governor, which was redeemed on this occasion, by a clever and caustic political homily from the mock executive. And now, to play out the play, the assembly have passed Mr. Wilson's land limitation bill. Here is the vote by which this comical specimen of legislation was ordered to a reading; the names of the members from this county in *italics*:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnett, Bjornsen, Bradley, *Cavney*, Cole, Cone, Dick, Easton, Everly, Eastabrook, Gifford, Groot, Hale, Hemenway, Hurlburt, *Jenkins*, Julius, Kinney, Lessey, Lowth, Malmros, Murphy, Muzzy, Price, Ray, Seaver, Snover,

Stock, Tinker, Toll, Tompkins, Tregaskis, Utley, Van Vliet, Vincent, Whitton and *Wilson*—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Biddlecome, Bird, Boyce, Briggs, *Chase*, Clothier, French, Fuller, H. Johnson, J. B. Johnson, Moore, *Osborne*, Perkins, Rogan, Smith, Spooner, Wing, Waldo and Horn, Speaker—19.

Mr. Doran and Mr. Walker were absent upon this vote; but in regard to the position of the latter, the following incident in the debate furnishes some light:

Mr. Horn moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. He did this because his friend from Milwaukee (Mr. Walker) who owned about three hundred city lots, was absent, and he thought that Mr. Walker should have an opportunity to appear, and show cause, if any, why he should not be condemned for owning so many city lots.

Mr. Jenkins remarked that Mr. Walker well knew that this bill was coming up at this time and did not intend to oppose. He thought that Mr. W. was pledged to favor its passage.

Mr. Horn withdrew his motion.

We don't so understand Col. Walker's position but perhaps, for fun's sake, he went in with the rest to put the bill through.

It is greatly to be regretted, we think, that the Assembly did not go the whole hog and pass the bill just as Mr. Wilson presented it. They deemed it necessary, it seems, to amend the bill by raising the limit to 640 acres and four city or village lots, and by striking out the seventh section, (the most comely feature of the act,) which applies the screws to every man who should have the audacity to own more property than the bill allowed. This came very near spoiling the sport, as well as the bill. A whole section is altogether too much land for one man to own, and as to four city lots, that 's sheer extravagance. At this rate, the lots in Milwaukee won't begin to divide up, and some of us, who are now in happy expectation of getting a lot for nothing, under Mr. Wilson's clever Land-Press, will have to content ourselves with wishing "we may get it." We hope the Senate will amend by reducing the limit to 80 acres and one city lot.

The best part of the joke, after all, is, that our simple friend, Mr. Wilson, supposed the Assembly to be in earnest, and delivered himself, after considerable effort and preparation, of the following profound argument in support of his bill:

Mr. Wilson said it was well known to his colleague, (Mr. Chase,) that resolutions in favor of such a measure had been passed by the ward, town, county, congressional and state conventions. It was a prominent doctrine of the democratic party, and even the whigs were squinting strongly towards it—with the exception of, perhaps, the *Sentinel*, which it was well known was controlled entirely by monied power and capitalists. If that paper was in favor of the bill, he then should suspect that there was something wrong in it. Before this day week he could present petitions signed by hundreds of the most prominent citizens of Milwaukee.

Sagacious Mr. Wilson! Such a light ought not to be hid under a bushel. Since

the gas contract has fallen through, we suggest that Mr. Wilson be incorporated to illuminate the city instead. He could do it, and not half try. To be sure it would be a "monopoly," but then we would get gas so very cheap. We commend the proposition to the Madison jokers.

Two speeches were also made upon this subject by Mr. Biddlecumb, of Grant County, and Hon. Horace Chase, of Milwaukee, that were able and right to the point, but as they both belong more properly to a state history than a local one, I shall omit them and only say that they gave good and sufficient reason why this ridiculous bill should not pass, but as both sides are entitled to a hearing I will insert the following resolutions passed at the meeting held February 19th, which speak for themselves, and show that Mr. Wilson was not entirely alone in his insane attempts to get his bill passed:

THE "PROGRESSIVE" RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions reported to the meeting on Wednesday night, by a committee consisting of S. M. Booth, James Cammack, E. McKeeby, J. Paisley, and J. H. Paine. Though repudiated by the majority at the meeting, they doubtless speak the sentiments of the minority, and we therefore place them on record:

1. *Resolved*, That all men have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
2. *Resolved*, That the right to life necessarily implies the right to the means of a livelihood, and as men cannot live without food or shelter, or secure food without access to the earth, or a home without a spot of earth to build on, their right to the earth is as sacred as their right to live, and their need of it as imperative as their need of food, clothing and homes.
3. *Resolved*, That the earth being the common inheritance of all men, the right of *one* man to such a portion of it as may be necessary to the support of himself and family is as sacred as the right of *another*, and to deny this right is to deny the right of life itself.
4. *Resolved*, That no men or class of men, nor combination of men, corporate or legislative, have a right to withhold from any man his proper share of this common inheritance.
5. *Resolved*, That the history of all nations has shown that the inevitable tendency of a free monopoly of the soil is to concentrate the lands of the many into the hands of a few, and that the evil results of land monopoly are strongly felt in this city and throughout the state.
6. *Resolved*, That to preserve to each man the right to his inheritance in the soil, it is essential that a limit should be set to the amount of land which any one may acquire and possess.

7. *Resolved*, That the cardinal principles of land reform are homestead exemptions, free farms, on condition of occupancy and improvement, and land limitation.

8. *Resolved*, That it is absurd to limit purchasers in the acquisition of public and state lands, and to allow them to monopolize, without limit, the possession of private lands.

9. *Resolved*, That the land limitation bill now before the legislature, limiting the future acquisition of land for each individual to 640 acres of farming land, or four city or village lots, of one acre each, but allowing each landholder to retain for life, all lands now in his possession, violates no law, and no vested rights, is liberal in its provisions, humane and just in principle, and ought to become the law of the state.

10. *Resolved*, That the meeting recently gotten up in this city, by capitalist, landholders and their attorney, to condemn this bill, did not represent the sentiments of the people of this city, and that we respectfully request our representatives, as they regard the wishes and interest of this people, TO VOTE FOR THE BILL.

11. *Resolved*, That whether we succeed or fail at this session of the legislature, we pledge ourselves heartily to the doctrines of land reform, and we will never cease our efforts till land limitation becomes the law of this state.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD TO WAUKESHA.

The formal opening of the Milwaukee & Mississippi railroad to Waukesha, was celebrated February 25th, 1851, at which time a public dinner was given by the citizens of that city, the proceedings of which are herewith given. The writer was present at this banquet. Speeches were made by A. W. Randall, Mayor Upham, Rev. Mr. Mathews, Mr. Goodrich of Milton, Jas. S. Brown, Major Rufus Cheney of Whitewater, Ed. D. Holton, and others, it was a proud day for Milwaukee.

PROGRAMME.

For the occasion of opening the railroad to Waukesha, on Tuesday the 25th inst.

The cars will leave the depot at Milwaukee, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely. Fare for each passenger out and returning \$1.50. All passengers by the train will receive a dinner tickets free of charge. Hess's band will accompany the train. Dinner will be served in the company's new and spacious car house, under the direction of the committee of arrangements, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. After the removal of the cloth, addresses will be made.

Among those who will address the company, it is expected will be Judge Hubbell, Mayor Upham, and Gov. Tallmadge.

Ladies are expected to participate in the festivities of the occasion.
The return train will leave Waukesha at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Byron Kilbourn, President.
Joseph Turner, Waukesha ; Vice President.
Rufus King, Milwaukee ; " "
Joseph Goodrich, Milton ; " "
Hans Crocker, Milwaukee ; " "
S. B. Grant, Milwaukee " "
Rufus Cheney, Whitewater ; " "

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

J. P. Story.	W. D. Bacon.
Isaac Lane.	G. Smith.
L. H. Barstow.	Wm. Smith.

O. M. Hubbard.

An evening train will leave at 6 o'clock P. M. to take out those who wish to participate in the festivities in the evening.

Fare for single gentlemen the usual fare. For a gentleman and lady, out and back, two dollars.

E. D. HOLTON, Superintendent.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

James McAboy, an Irish lawyer, was arraigned before Judge Hubbell for illegal voting, and let off upon the plea of ignorance of the law. James was a gay laddie, but more of this hereafter.

BROKE IN.

A man named Alfred Russell, while attempting to cross the river on the ice, March 10th, opposite the Eagle Foundry, foot of Cedar Street, broke through and was rescued with much difficulty by the firemen, which were called out for that purpose.

IMPORTING A POST MASTER.

Jas. D. Merrill was imported from Buffalo for a post master, and entered upon his duties April 1st.

The old corner store goes April 5th.

OFF SHE GOES.

The Old Corner Store was fairly launched from the ways, yesterday morning, and is now prosecuting its journey up East Water Street. This building is one of the oldest in our city, having been erected in the fall of 1835, very nearly upon

the site of Solomon Juneau's original shanty, and being then regarded as a triumph of art and enterprise. The vacant site is to be occupied by a handsome brick block, while the old corner store itself is to grace a lot a few blocks farther north.

NATIONALITY.

Out of a population of 4,872 in the Second Ward, in 1851, 2,715 were born in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, 424 in England, 272 in other European states, 208 in Holland, 1,471 Americans, of which 775 were born in Wisconsin.

Navigation opened between Milwaukee and Chicago, February 26th. Ice commenced to move March 12th, and the river was clear on the 13th.

CREATING A NUISANCE.

There were such a quantity of fish (suckers) caught in a hole* on the Menomonee marsh this spring where they died, as to create a nuisance.

WEATHER.

March was a beautiful month this year, more like May than March.

THE LEAHY RIOT.

We come now to an episode in the history that brought a stigma upon us for a long time. I mean the disturbance known as the Leahy Riot, and as it was by far the most disgraceful affair that ever occurred in Milwaukee, and one which every American whether native or foreign born, would do well to remember, I have concluded to insert it here as a part of the history proper. It is taken partly from the *Sentinel and Gazette* of April 8, 1851, and partly from memory. This disgraceful affair grew out of the attempt of Rev. E. Leahy, styling himself a Monk of La Trappe, who had renounced Romanism, to deliver a series of lectures upon the sins of the Catholic church in one of which it was expected some awful disclosures would be made on the subject of the confessional. This particular lecture, however, was to have been delivered on Monday

*Suckers are often caught in a hole (*i. e.*) rum holes to-day, neither is it necessary for them to die in order to become a nuisance.

evening and then (as the notice stated) to male adults only, when it was apprehended that perhaps there might be some disturbance, but as he was simply going to preach a regular sermon on that Sunday evening no trouble was anticipated, consequently the Methodist Church, (old Spring Street) northwest corner of Spring and West Water was filled at the usual time, a large number of whom were women and children. The services were opened by the reverend gentleman in the usual manner, during which no noise or disturbance of any kind occurred, but when he commenced his discourse, which was prefaced with a few remarks relating to the excitement among the Catholics on account of his contemplated lecture on Monday, stating among other things that his life had been threatened that very day, voices were heard near the door to exclaim, "That's right, kill him!" upon which a tumult commenced that lasted for over two hours, during which many were badly hurt in the attempt to eject the rioters (all of whom were armed with clubs) and several, mostly females, made their escape from the windows* which were some 12 feet from the ground. At length an express was dispatched after the mayor, Hon. D. A. J. Upham, who soon appeared upon the scene accompanied by Sheriff John White, when after a promise from the former that if they (the rioters) who paid not the slightest attention to the order requiring them to disperse, would leave, that Mr. Leahy should also leave the city, and should not be permitted to deliver his lecture. Upon which they withdrew, and the object of their wrath was escorted to his lodgings at the U. S. Hotel, under a strong guard headed by Sheriff White, followed by rioters, who on finding themselves foiled in their murderous intent † closed the entertainment by hurling a volley of stones through the windows of the hotel after which they dispersed. This outrage upon free speech caused a feeling of the deepest indignation among the

*The writer assisted nine woman to escape by one of those windows, after which he took his aged mother who had she supposed that there was going to be any trouble, or any disclosures made not fit for any one to hear, would certainly not have gone there, and passed out at the door.

†They no doubt hoped to be able to get hold of and kill him, while on his way to the hotel, which they had been prevented from doing by the resolute manner in which he had been defended by Dr. Waldo W. Lake and Geo. J. Fowler, at the church (the doctor being, as they supposed, armed with a revolver,) but were also foiled in this latter case.

Protestants, and steps were at once taken to protect Mr. Leahy in his attempt to lecture. A large crowd collected on the morning of the seventh, in front of the post office and upon the street corners, and a call was at once made for all who were in favor of law and order to attend a mass meeting that afternoon (which was held at the church) to give expression to their views upon this outrage. It is proper to state that the following card signed by all the Catholic clergy and some of the laity, appeared in the *Wisconsin* of the 7th, in which as can be seen, they expressed their entire disapprobation of the outrage :

A CARD.

We, the subscribers, clergy and laity of the Catholic Church in Milwaukee, having observed with sincere sorrow and disapprobation, the riotous and outrageous conduct of a few misguided Catholics, on Sunday night, at the Methodist Church, in interrupting by violence the lecture of Mr. Leahy, the anti-Catholic lecturer, by taking this means do express our unqualified condemnation and abhorrence of the acts of these men, and we hereby pledge our best efforts for the support of law and order in our midst, and engage that the injury to the property of our Methodist brethren shall be made good to them.

J. M. IVES, Pastor of St. Peter's Church.
 P. BRADLEY, Assistant Pastor "
 M. E. SMITH, Pastor of St. Gall's Church.
 J. SALZMAN, D. D. Pastor of St. Mary's.
 ARTUR URBANACH, Assistant "
 J. TIERMAN, Pastor of Oak Creek Church.
 JOSHUA HATHAWAY,
 GARRETT BARRY,
 T. O'BRIEN,
 JAMES JOHNSON,
 JESSE S. HEWITT,
 M. BODDEN, } Trustees of St. Mary's.
 JOHN EIGNER, }
 J. ZANDER, }
 D. G. POWER, JOHN FURLONG,
 R. HACKETT, J. MCMANMAN,
 MARTIN J. BURKE, JOHN WHITE.

Milwaukee, April 7, 1851.

The Germans of St. Mary's church, Rev. Dr. Salzman, pastor, also held a meeting on the 7th, at which August Greulich was chairman, and Michael Bodden secretary, and at which they passed the following resolution :

Resolved, That we most earnestly disapprove of the occurrence at the Methodist church on last evening, not only as citizens of this state, but also from the principles of our church, which does not believe in resort to arms as a defence, but

which always takes part for good order and peace, and to which we are resolved to adhere and therefore disapprove and condemn all disorderly and riotous proceedings.

A. GREULICH, chairman.
M. BODDEN, secretary.

In commenting upon this affair the *Sentinel* of the 8th had the following from the pen of Rufus King :

We have always been among the most liberal in our religious views, believing that true virtue consists not in forms or profession, but in the exercise of that golden rule of scripture, in all the relations of life. We believe that all sects and denominations have their virtues and their excellencies, their vices and their faults. We consider the proposed revelations of Mr. Leahy, addressed not to the moral sense of the community, but to their most prurient and grossest passions. We have an unqualified contempt for all such measures, and all such men. But if the city authorities condemn him on the ground of obscenity, they have the right, in a legal way, to forbid his lecturing, but if on the ground of his religious views, they have no right to prevent him. But the truth is that the rioters of last night assailed him not on the ground of his obscenity, but because of his opposition to their peculiar religious views. Should the lecture libel any individual, he can have his legal redress, but such a proceeding as that of last evening arouses in the hearts of all men of education and republicanism, a feeling of unmixed indignation, and we trust that stringent measures will be taken to secure to all who may visit our city, the liberty of opinion and speech guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and of Wisconsin. The ringleaders in this affair should be ferreted out and visited with the utmost rigor of the law. The property and lives of our citizens demand it. The fair name of the chief city of our state demands it, and the outraged feelings of every free-born citizen demand that the constitution shall be sustained.

This meeting at the church was organized by the appointment of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, president; and Herbert Reed, secretary; when after some remarks by Rev. Mr. Ives and Peter Yates, Esq., a committee consisting of Dr. Thomas Spencer, from the First ward; John B. Vliet, from the Second ward; Peter Yates, from the Third ward; Robert Harper, from the Fourth ward; and Martin Delaney, from the Fifth ward; to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting at the disgraceful outrage that had been committed against free speech in the person of Mr. Leahy.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Myron H. Orton and James C. Paine Esq., whose fiery words almost drove those present to frenzy, particularly when informed

by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Miller, that Mr. Leahy did not intend to lecture against Romanism as was supposed, but simply to preach. The committee reported the following resolutions, which, after being discussed by Messrs. Spencer, Holliday, McGarry, Fuller, Blossom and Messenger, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That it is the right of every citizen of the United States to speak, or spread his written thoughts before the community, responsible only to his country or his God that they are both lawful and truthful.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that while it by no means stoops to indorse or applaud that sort of valor which points to the public discussion of an excitable subject, in the midst of a sensible population, yet the liberty of speech is one that must be maintained at all hazards.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the sheriff and other public officers to bring to justice all such as were engaged in the riotous proceedings of last night.

Mr. Yates offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That in view of the disgraceful proceedings of last evening, it is expedient, as a measure of precaution against the repetition of these scenes, that the chairman of this meeting call to his aid a committee of 100 prudent and discreet men to protect Mr. Leahy, and all others disposed to speak to the public, in the peaceful and free exercise of the glorious and never to be surrendered liberty of speech.

Which, on motion of Levi Blossom, Esq., was amended so as to read, "every citizen of Milwaukee," instead of "a committee of 100." Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. A. J. Fuller, the following resolutions, after being discussed by Messrs. Holliday, Paine, McCullough, Booth, Hunt, and Fuller, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That as American freemen we are the advocates of unlimited freedom of speech, in the broadest sense, and to secure this right we are ready to stake our sacred honor and our lives.

Resolved, That we invite the Rev. Mr. Leahy, in whose person this right has been violated, to deliver such lectures and on such subjects as to him may appear advisable, and we do hereby pledge him perfect safety in so doing, and guarantee to him a fair hearing without molestation from any one.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Milwaukee, are determined to protect the Rev. Mr. Leahy, or any other citizen of the United States who may be in our city, in the free exercise of his religious and political rights as guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States and of Wisconsin.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Michael McDermot:*

Resolved, That all the clergy and elders of this city be requested to meet on this evening, to take into consideration whether or not the Rev. Mr. Leahy ought to deliver his lecture on the confessional, as set forth in his notice.

Which was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Geo. E. H. Day then offered the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That we approve of the sentiments expressed in the card published by the Catholic clergy and laity of this city, and of the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Ives at this meeting.

A resolution was also offered requesting the common council to make an appropriation to the Methodist Church sufficient to defray the expense of repairing the same.† After which a committee consisting of Herbert Reed, Leonard Kennedy, H. D. Garrison, and John B. Vliet, were appointed to confer with Rev. Mr. Leahy, and invite him to deliver his lecture in the Free Congregational Church on Main Street, after which the meeting adjourned.

E. B. WOLCOTT, *Chairman*.

HERBERT REED, *Secretary*.

Mr. Leahy's lecture was delivered in the Free Church.

Mr. Leahy delivered his closing lecture yesterday afternoon. It was quite a tame performance. The church was about two-thirds full, and a considerable crowd were assembled outside. By way of precaution, one hundred special constables, and the whole fire department were stationed around the church, under the order of Dr. E. B. Wolcott, and when the lecture was over they escorted Mr. Leahy to his lodgings. Not the slightest disturbance occurred, and the only unusual noise heard was the repeated cheers given for Dr. Wolcott, law and order, the firemen of Milwaukee, and other popular personages, at the close of the exercises. Mr. Leahy leaves us this morning, and with him, we hope, all cause of disquiet and unkindness will disappear from our midst.

This ended his career in our city. That he was a crank, there can

* Mr. McDermot was one of the four rioters, who were afterward arrested and tried before Judge Hubbell, as will be seen further on.

† In discussing this affair, when a claim for damages was presented to the common council, May 10, 1851, Alderman McGarry said that the claim ought not to be allowed, as that Mr. Leahy was known to be a dangerous character, and left blood in his track wherever he had been, and if the Methodist Church opened their doors to such a man and got damaged in consequence, they ought not to come here for payment. The claim was not allowed at that time, but was subsequently paid.

be no doubt, his subsequent career in this state fully proves, as he afterwards got into the penitentiary for the crime of manslaughter. He returned, I believe, to the bosom of the church he was at that time so anxious to destroy, and died in the faith.

The writer was present at this meeting in the Free Church, and will never forget the reply of Sheriff John White when asked why he or the Catholic Church objected to Mr. Leahy's lecturing, as this was a free country. It, the reply, was composed principally of adjectives altogether too strong for print, and will have to be handed down to posterity, if at all, by tradition.

If the writer of this had previous to that, ever entertained any doubts in regard to Sheriff John White's piety, they were all removed by that reply. It established his orthodoxy beyond a question, and if St. Peter, or whoever has the charge of the seating in the next world, fails to give Sheriff John White one of the highest, then in the opinion of the writer, great injustice will have been done a very worthy man and Christian.

TAXATION.

As an illustration of the manner in which the city taxes were levied and collected from 1849 to the adoption of the new charter, I have inserted the following taken from the *Wisconsin* of May 2, 1851:

We have been shown, says the editor, a receipt for taxes paid for the year 1849, on lots 16 and 17, in block 34, Third Ward. The amount paid on lot 16 was \$149.02, and on 17, \$83.97. The taxes levied and claimed to be due for 1850, on lot 17, (after deducting \$83.97, together with \$5.47 for interest paid in 1849) was \$123.62, while nothing is levied nor any deduction made for the \$149.02 paid in 1849 on lot 16. There is also a charge against lots 15 and 17 in the same block, for sidewalks \$38.92 on lot 15 and \$30.24 on lot 17, no sidewalks ever having been known to the owner to have been either made, or ordered to be made. Lots 14, 15, 16 and 17 are all fronting on the same street, and no sidewalks charged against 14 and 16, or any made. We are informed that there are other instances of a similar kind. Why this is so we are unable to determine, but that there is some gross error cannot be doubted.

HERE IS ANOTHER.

To the Tax Payers of the Third Ward:

I am informed by one of the aldermen of that ward that there are no less than \$12,000 of special orders at present outstanding, and in the hands of some per-

sons, for abating nuisances and other special purposes in that ward, and that the whole of this work has been certified to by a certain engineer in this city without the first particle of clay having been put on the lots so declared as nuisances. The owners of the nuisance lots find that the lots were never filled, but that a certain public engineer certified that they were filled and permitted certain individuals to draw orders to the amount of \$12,000 for work which they never performed.

Comment upon such barefaced plunder is unnecessary. If required the writer of this article will furnish the name of the alderman, and no doubt the truth of the statement can be fully substantiated.

THIRD WARD TAXPAYER.

Milwaukee, May 2, 1851.

This is but one of a thousand ways in which the people were plundered in those days. But a man that will spend \$1000 to be elected must get it back in some way. The same foolish law is, however, in force to-day (viz :) NO PAY TO OUR ALDERMEN.

A lengthy as well as a windy discussion followed that letter of "Third ward Tax Payer," in which Alderman McGarry and John B. Vliet,* crossed blades, much too lengthy, however, as well as not entirely appropriate for a full insertion here. It is sufficient to say that it, like all discussions of the kind, left the matter when the battle was over, in the same crude state as before. They both wasted lots of ink but won no laurels. The taxes were there and had to be paid. The Third ward has cost more in proportion to its real worth than any other ward in the city.

A DUCKING.

Two prominent gentlemen of the common council having an errand up the Menomonee, and thinking that more pleasure could be found in traveling by water than by land, unmoored a little skiff lying at their warehouse and started.

The first one got in all right, but the other who will be called No. 2, (although he would hardly have graded that) having a disregard of the laws of equilibrium, was not as successful, and the result was that both disappeared in the murky depths of the raging Milwaukee. The damage was a new suit of clothes, a Silkman hat, a Jenny Linder each, and a gain of no little experience in managing a canoe.

* Who was then city engineer and who supposed he was the engineer meant, although it turned out that he was not.

MUNICIPAL.

The *Wisconsin* of March 15th has the following in reference to the city finances.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

We publish a call for the primary meeting in every ward in the city and cannot be too urgent in recommending to the laboring class (nearly all of whom are Democrats) to attend these meetings and see that such men, *and such only* are nominated, as will not only promise but will carry out real reform, for unless some check is put upon the present order system, the city will soon be engulfed in hopeless bankruptcy. Reform must be commenced now; another year it will be too late.

It all ended in wind, the same old crowd held the fort another year, or at least of the same stripe.

Mayor—George H. Walker.
 City Treasurer—Lucas Seaver.
 City Attorney—Henry L. Palmer.
 City Marshal—William Wedemeyer.
 City Clerk—Alfred Johnson.
 Police Justice—Clinton Walworth.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

First ward—James Johnson, Francis J. Jung, Samuel S. Daggett.
 Second ward—Leander Comstock, Francis Randall, Jacob Bierberich.
 Third ward—Andrew McCormick, Joseph H. Cordes, Edward Hackett.
 Fourth ward—John Plankinton, Samuel C. West, John H. Tesch.
 Fifth ward—Richard M. Sweet, Edward Wunderly, Geo. G. Dousman.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.

Finance committee—Daggett, Comstock, Cordes.
 Judiciary committee—Randall, Wunderly, West.
 Committee on schools—Johnson, Wunderly, Jung.
 Committee on police—Sweet, Hackett, Tesch.
 Committee on fire department—Comstock, Sweet, Daggett.
 Printing committee—Dousman, Tesch, Randall.
 Committee on licenses—Jung, McCormick, Dousman.
 Almshouse committee—Johnson, Comstock, Cordes, West, Randall.
 Bridge committee—Plankinton, Dousman, Hackett, Jung, Bierberich.

WARD OFFICERS.

ASSESSORS.

First ward—Eliphalet Cramer, E. B. Dickerman, Mathias Stein.
 Second ward—David Knab, C. Pfeiffer, Thos. Drew.

Third ward—Richard G. Owens, William A. Prentiss, Charles Lee.

Fourth ward—John Fishback, Priam B. Hill, John E. Force.

Fifth ward—Michael Page, Henry Shew, Stoddard H. Martin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First ward—C. Walworth.

Second ward—C. F. Bode.

Third ward—J. L. Doran.

Fourth ward—H. Powers.

Fifth ward—O. Parsons.

CONSTABLES.

First ward—August Seifert.

Second ward—C. A. Brockett.

Third ward—T. Shaughnessy.

Fourth ward—J. B. Winton.

Fifth ward—W. G. Parsons.

STREET INSPECTORS.

First ward—J. W. Dunlop.

Second ward—Henry Supps.

Third ward—Patrick Guerin.

Fourth ward—J. McCafferty.

Fifth ward—Isaac Stoddard.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

First ward—Joshua Hathaway, Frederick Fratney, James Johnson.

Second ward—I. A. Lapham, Francis Huebschmann, Benjamin Church.

Third ward—John McManman, Rufus King, Edward McGarry.

Fourth ward—Edward D. Holton, James H. Rogers, Haven Powers.

Fifth ward—Daniel Wait, Charles H. Larkin, Jeremiah B. Zander.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer—John S. Fillmore.

First Assistant—L. N. Dewey.

Second Assistant—Duncan C. Reed.

Third Assistant—D. N. Neiman.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The following formed a part of the proceedings of the session held March 17th:

On motion of Alderman Jas. Kneeland, the Council proceeded to take up the unfinished business of the previous session, when Alderman Nelson Ludington called up the resolution (which had been offered at the previous meeting and laid over under the rule) from the table, authorizing the city treasurer to receive in payment of taxes all orders issued by the city indiscriminately, to pass which required a two-thirds vote from each ward—defeated by the Second Ward.

It appears from the proceedings, that in place of a majority vote of all the wards being sufficient to pass a bill, that it required the majority of each ward, voting separately by wards, so that one ward could defeat a measure if they wished. (*i. e.*) They could prevent it from becoming a law in their ward.

This action of the council was brought about by the *Wisconsin*, which had taken them to task in a strong article a short time previous, condemning the course of the council in issuing orders and then refusing to take them for taxes. It called them anything but honest men.

There was more truth than poetry in what the *Wisconsin* stated, for a city that will issue orders with no provisions for paying them, and then refuse to take them in payment for taxes, was not only unbusiness-like, but dishonest, as well as mean. But they did it.

It was all fixed, however, May 15, by Alderman Johnson's report as chairman of the select committee appointed to settle this question, and Alderman Lynde's resolution, which provided that the city treasurer should receive all orders drawn against the several funds (except the special fund) in payment of taxes due in said wards. Adopted May 15, 1851.

There was also raised at this meeting for ward purposes, as follows: 1st Ward, \$6,227.00; 2d Ward, \$2,646.00; 3d Ward, \$6,719.00; 4th Ward, \$3,682; 5th Ward, \$1,979.00.

This was one of the best sessions held for a long time, the members all being on their good behavior. No clash of arms that night.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the city officials for 1851 were fixed as follows: City clerk, \$700.00; city marshal, \$300.00, and 3 per cent. on all moneys by him collected; police justice, \$400.00; street inspector—4th Ward, \$100.00, and \$1.00 per day for each man employed; 1st Ward, \$250.00, and \$1.00 per day for each man employed; 3d Ward, \$365.00, and no fees; 5th Ward, same; 2d Ward, \$100, and \$1.00 fee. How does that compare with to-day?

COMPLAINTS.

There was much complaint this year, in May, about the way the grading was done, particularly on Division Street. Some one, in commenting upon it, intimates that Bishop Henni was getting his lots filled at the expense of the city.

It will be remembered, he says, that this work was commenced to drain the marsh lots on the blocks bounded by Jackson, Jefferson, Martin and Division Streets. Now, I should like to know, he continues, why the lots in question were not filled up at the expense of their owners, the same as other lots are, or has the work been commenced in order to give labor to some fifty hands to keep the water from running into the Bishop's garden?*

If his lots are too low, why does he not fill them up, as others are compelled to do? I am told that \$300 has been expended there already.

ENQUIRER.

DAVID ROSS MURDERED.

David Ross murdered April 14th, by Wm. Radcliffe. This was a cold blooded, deliberately planned murder, committed for the paltry sum of \$600 in gold. The victim of this atrocious crime was kept in sight for several days prior to its commitment. No trial in the country ever caused more excitement, and although the jury, for some cause best known to themselves, cleared the monster, yet no one, including his counsel A. D. Smith and J. E. Arnold, had any doubt of his guilt, and they would probably have preferred to have seen him convicted. He confessed the crime shortly before his death, a few years later, at some town in Iowa. He was a Welshman and a man whom most people would shun at first sight. The trial lasted 12 days and was held in Gardiner's Hall. See the following in relation to him:

WILLIAM B. RADCLIFFE IN TOWN.

Radcliffe, who was tried in 1852 for the murder of Ross, and acquitted, then tried and convicted in company with Thompson, at the same term of court for burglary and larceny in Bradley & Metcalf's store, was brought to this city yesterday, under arrest, by Sheriff Conover, on a *capias*.

There are two indictments against Radcliffe, one for highway robbery, the other for larceny. His sentence for burglary, three years, he has served out, but kept hanging around Waupun till arrested yesterday.

THE GULLEN MURDER.

This cruel deed (the result of a drunken brawl) occurred in the Third Ward on the sixteenth of July, 1851. The victim visited the house of one of the defendants, Patrick McDonald—as some thought at the time to renew an intimacy with McDonald's wife, but of this nothing definite is known. They were joined by Jas. Connaughty, and

* The old place on Jefferson Street, between Biddle and Martin.

the three went in to make a night of it. The result was, of course, a quarrel ending in Gullen's being beaten to death, after which his body was thrown in the river, from whence it was taken a few days later.

A coroner's jury (of which the writer was one) was summoned, who after a somewhat lengthy sitting fixed the crime upon Patrick and Mary McDonald and Jas. Connaughty, who were arrested and held for trial, previous to which, however, Mrs. McDonald was released on a *habeas corpus* issued by Judge H. N. Wells, and at once left for Canada.

McDonald and Connaughty were tried before Judge Levi Hubbell at the May term, in 1852, convicted and sentenced to be hung December 15th. A new trial, however, was granted (the prisoners in the mean time having been taken to Waupun) pending which McDonald was released on a *habeas corpus* issued by the judge of Dodge County, and was not long in joining his wife in Canada. Connaughty's second trial resulted in a ten years sentence at Waupun, from where he was subsequently pardoned. Thus ended this farce called a trial. A more cruel murder was never perpetrated, neither was there any doubt in the mind of any one who heard the testimony as to their guilt, but as usual the sympathy was all on the side of the murderers, and not of the murdered. The writer will not forget the interest manifested by certain parties during the examination of the witnesses before the coroner's jury. McDonald was a hard-looking citizen, and Mrs. McDonald was one of the most repulsive looking women the writer remembers to have ever seen belonging to the white race. Connaughty was the best looking of the trio. This and the Ross murder occurring the same year and the murderers in both cases escaping the penalty of their crimes through the meshes of the law, caused many of our best citizens to feel almost willing to have Judge Lynch open his court for a few days and clear the docket, but the excitement finally died away and the injustice done to the outraged law was soon forgotten. But as sure as the sun shines, this morbid sentiment of tenderness on the part of the masses towards the criminals, will culminate some day in a fearful outbreak, unless those appointed to execute the law will do so regardless of nationality, religion, politics or previous condition of servitude.

CHARTER ELECTION.

The following is the vote upon the new charter (spoken of in previous chapter) May 20, 1851.

	For.	Against.	Total.
First ward.....	341	387	678
Second ward.....	124	581	654
Third ward.....	141	284	425
Fourth ward.....	95	134	230
Fifth ward.....	49	184	233
Total.....	750	1570	2220
		750	
Majority against.....		820	

This was followed by a proclamation from the mayor on the 26th, declaring it adopted in the Second and Fifth wards and rejected in the First, Third and Fourth wards.

Upon the rejection of the charter May 20th, the matter rested until the session of the council, July 10th, when on motion of Ald. Jas. Johnson, it was again brought up, and a resolution adopted for each ward to appoint delegates to a city convention to frame a new one, in accordance with which, special meetings were held in each ward for that purpose on the first day of August, at which the following gentlemen were appointed as such delegates :

First ward—Lindsey Ward, Moritz Schœffler and Jas. S. Brown.

Second ward—F. Huebschmann, Riley N. Messenger, and August Greulich.

Third ward—Hans Crocker, W. W. Graham and Andrew McCormick.

Fourth ward—Haven Powers, C. H. Williams and Alex. Mitchell.

Fifth ward—Duncan C. Reed, Chas. H. Larkin and John Rosebeck.

These delegates met at the common council room, on the 4th, and organized by the election of Hans Crocker, chairman ; and Haven Powers, secretary ; after which a committee consisting of H. Crocker, F. Huebschmann, James S. Brown, Chas. H. Williams and D. C. Reed, were appointed to draft a charter, after which they adjourned until called together by the committee.

SPECIAL TAX.

The vote on the special tax bill, for the construction of streets, alleys and sewers, passed by the legislature and approved, March 15th, 1851, and submitted to the people was as follows :

	For.	Against.
First ward.....	21	192
Second ward.....	385	217
Third ward.....	6	31
Fourth ward.....	124	175
Fifth ward.....	133	6

SHERBURNE S. MERRILL.

This gentleman, who as a railroad superintendent and general manager has made such a famous record, came, as did many others who have made their mark in the great West, and through whose energy and good judgment its vast resources have been so rapidly developed, (particularly in the laying out and construction of those "metallic arteries" which cover the land like a net,) from New England, he having been born at Alexandria, Grafton County, New Hampshire, July 28, 1818. It was the intention of Mr. Merrill's parents to make of him a farmer, but the drudgery, as well as the monotony of that vocation had no charms for him, he was too ambitious for that, and at the early age of sixteen he left the paternal roof and struck out for himself, with very indifferent success, however, (as far as reaching the objective point he had in view was concerned,) until he landed in Milwaukee in the fall of 1851,* and took charge of a gravel train, used in the construction of the then Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad, afterwards the Milwaukee & Mississippi, and now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, his train being employed in filling the present Prairie du Chien yard, which was originally an impassible marsh. It was then that he first struck the trail leading to the goal of which he was in search, viz: wealth and position, as the zeal with which he performed the duties of this, his first command, as well as others with which he was intrusted during the winter of 1851-52, proved to be the first step in the ladder whose top he was so anxious to reach. Neither was he long in commencing the ascent, as the new engineer and superintendent of this then "pioneer enterprise," the Hon. Edward H. Brodhead,† was not long in discovering in Mr. Merrill,

* Not 1850, as the Chicago History has it.

† Mr. Brodhead took charge of the road in May, 1852, and remained in charge until it reached Prairie du Chien in 1857, when he was elected president, and William Jervis was made the superintendent, which position he held until the appointment of Mr. Merrill in 1865.



D. E. Mill

who at that time was in charge of a freight train, the germ of those qualities that, if developed, never fail to make of their possessor a good executive man, and he was at once promoted to the passenger, *vice* Edwin H. Bridgeman, removed.* This was in the fall of 1852, from which to assistant superintendent was but a step, which he reached in 1853, and which he held until the completion of the road to the Mississippi, April 15, 1857.† He was now fairly upon his feet, and such was his record that the position of superintendent of the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroad, now a part of the La Crosse division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, then just getting into operation,‡ was tendered him, and which—as the prospect of advancement on the Milwaukee & Mississippi appeared somewhat doubtful, as well as the almost prospective certainty, on account of its financial embarrassment, of its passing out of the control of its present proprietors—he accepted and retained for a season, but the difficulty of procuring capital wherewith to carry on the extension beyond Columbus, owing to the crash of 1857, finally put a stop to the work, and in 1862 Mr. Merrill took the position of superintendent on the “La Crosse,” which had reached the Mississippi in 1858, under general manager Edwin H. Goodrich, where a want of appreciation, (although he labored hard to please,) on the part of Mr. Goodrich, finally compelled him to resign, after which he took charge of the Winona & St. Peters Railroad, now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, which he held up to 1865, when the war of the “red and white roses,” to use a metaphor, had resulted in consolidating the La Crosse and Milwaukee and Missis-

* Edwin H. Bridgeman was the first conductor in the State, and ran upon this road until the withdrawal of Mr. Kilbourn (who was his firm friend) from its board of directors, when as stated he was removed by Mr. Brodhead, after which he went to the La Crosse as its first conductor, and where he remained until his death, which occurred October 16, 1859.

† The first passenger train that reached the Mississippi was April 15, 1857, on which occasion there was a formal opening, and a big time generally.

‡ This road reached Oconomowoc December 15, 1854, and Watertown October 1, 1855.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, October 10th, trains on the Milwaukee, Watertown & Baraboo Valley Railroad, will run as follows: Passenger trains leave Milwaukee at 4:40 P. M., arrive at Milwaukee at 11:35 A. M.; freight leave Milwaukee at 7:00 A. M., arrive at 1:30 P. M. S. S. MERRILL, Superintendent.

issippi under one board of directors, with Alex. Mitchell as president, who at once placed Mr. Merrill in charge as general manager.*

Mr. Merrill had now, to use a western phrase, struck oil. He had reached the place he long had sought, (viz :) a position as manager in a corporation with whose executive head (the president) he could harmonize and who appreciated his sterling qualities. The shackles, so to speak, that he had worn up to this time, and the pressure of which caused by the want of appreciation on the part of some, as well as by the envy of others who were constantly seeking his downfall, had often been keenly felt, were now stricken from his limbs, it was the hour of his triumph over all his foes, and from thence his march has been onward and upward, until he stands to-day at the head of one of the most powerful corporations in this country. And as a railroad manager has no superior, Jay Gould or William H. Vanderbilt not excepted. He is the right man in the right place.

PERSONAL.

In person Mr. Merrill is in height above the average, being nearly, if not fully, six feet, with a strong, muscular, well knit and well proportioned frame, as erect as one of the pines upon his native hills, and is a splendid representative of the best New England type. He has a large head, a high forehead, indicating a brain above the average. He has clear cut features, face oval and full, a large, clear, expressive eye, a florid complexion, and taken as a whole, is as perfect a specimen of a man as can be found in the west. He is also very athletic, has wonderful powers of endurance, an extremely nervous temperament and a will that knows no such word as yield. He has a strong, powerful voice, speaks quick and very emphatic, (occasionally) his words coming out with a vim seldom heard in ordinary conversation, and although possessed of a goodly share of what the world call temper, he never allows it to cause him to lose sight of himself for a moment, or of the subject matter under consideration. He is too cautious for that, and is always self-poised even when angry. He walks quick, and when on the street alone

* Tradition has it that when the presidency was offered to Mr. Mitchell, that he made its acceptance conditional that he be permitted to appoint his own general manager, stating to the directors that the man whom he should appoint would be S. S. Merrill.

or traveling in a car, is usually in a study, very reticent and always has sufficient dignity to prevent any attempt at a too close intimacy by any one. He is affable and courteous, unless he has just been interviewed by a reporter, but if you have any business with him directly after that he will want you to state it, get through with it and leave, as he will probably not be in a mood just then to waste any time in idle conversation. He is a good judge of human nature, reads a man quick, and if an employee, knows just where to place him, and if that employee is faithful, will never desert or wrong him, for although at times severe he is just always. He is generous to a fault; neither is there another railroad corporation in the country for whose general manager the employees entertain the respect, and you may as well call it affection, as do those of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for S. S. Merrill, to a large number of whom he has been a guiding star, and who owe all they have and are to the healthful discipline they have received while under his firm hand.

The secret of Mr. Merrill's wonderful success is largely due to the possession of those qualities, without which no man living could ever run a system of railroads with any credit to himself or safety for the public, (*viz.*) large comprehensive powers, rapidity of thought, quickness of decision; and discipline, without these all would soon be chaos. He is a good disciplinarian, and any laxity or disobedience of orders on the part of any employee under him, will be pretty sure to bring the offending head to the block, or if not that a reprimand which the culprit will not soon forget or be very likely to merit a repetition of, if he cares to retain his position. But notwithstanding the rigidity with which he rules his large command, and the severity that he sometimes exercises, he never condemns a man unheard. But when once the fiat has gone forth, it is as a rule, final, as he will retain no one in his employ who needs watching. His success has been something truly wonderful, and his name will go down the page of history as one of the most successful railroad men of the nineteenth century.

There is no lack of men in this country competent to fill the responsible position of general manager over the different lines of road by which it is traversed, many of whom have already made a good record. There are also many at present performing the duties of

assistants who will doubtless yet take a high rank in the profession, but out of all this large official corps, the number that could be selected who could fill his place, as he fills it, is comparatively very small.

It is opportunity that developes men. It was opportunity that developed Gen. Grant, W. T. Sherman and Philip H. Sheridan, and it was opportunity that developed Sherburne S. Merrill.

BUILDINGS.

Among the buildings erected this year, business and dwelling, which are, with one exception, yet standing, were the Ludington block, northwest corner of East Water and Wisconsin; the Kirby block, on N. E. cor. East Water and Wisconsin St.; Dr. Miner's building (the present First National bank), Judge Miller's block, northwest corner of Wisconsin and Van Buren streets (now Mrs. Drake's boarding house,) W. P. Young's block, northeast corner of Wisconsin and Broadway; the Nazro building and one by P. W. Badgley (now occupied by Ball & Goodrich.)

Hackmen and draymen first licensed this year.

Hamlin & Allen, (Geo. B. Hamlin) grocers, 312 East Water street. Mr. Hamlin was from Buffalo, to which place he afterwards returned. He built a frame dwelling on the northwest corner of Milwaukee and Oneida streets, afterwards the Lansing Bonnell homestead, now the residence of W. H. Wolf. He also built the brick building on Mason street, known as No. 94.

RICH.

A racy affair occurred in 1851, which we can't let slip without mentioning. About 7 P. M., a gentleman was passing by a house in the suburbs, when a dog came out and made hostile demonstrations upon his underpinning, whereupon he shot the stubborn whiffet. At this the Dutchman who owned the dog accompanied by his vrow gave chase, overhauling him at the corner of Biddle and Milwaukee Streets, where the suddenly bereaved Teuton cried, "Scthop! scthop! py tam you shoot mine tog," and was proceeding to whale him when some passers by interfered, upon which the dog killer seeing he was reinforced prepared to turn the tables and whip the Dutchman, and at it they went, the Duchman's vrow, (who was

along) being bottle holder. The fight was a very exciting one and extended over two blocks, lasting some two hours. At length the spectators (a large crowd of which had collected) got tired of following them round, left for home and the last seen of the belligerents, they were in a back yard, on East Water Street, hard at it and for all the writer can say to the contrary are there yet. May the best man win.

LAND SLIDE.

A land slide occurred July 11th, on the corner of Vliet and Seventh, filling four lots north of Vliet. This part of the city was known as the Mill Street hill. The cutting was very deep there.

A CRACK AT BOOTH.

In the *Wisconsin* of July 12th, we find the following. Some of the ungenerate were always going for him in some way. This is a cut at his beard:

FLOATING FREE SOIL.

A large amount of turf, long grass, reeds, etc., is brought by the high water down the Menomonee River, and launched into the lake. As this is the only chance he is likely to get during the year to come, we would advise the communist editor of the *Free Democrat* to establish a squatter's claim upon some one of the islands. Who knows—they might drift direct to Beaver Island, and thus restore the long lost Mormon to his bereaved spiritual wives and associates.

BELLIGERENT.

There was a spicy correspondence between Michael McDermot and A. V. Powers, two civil engineers, in which each tried to make the other out to be an ass, and came very near doing it too.

The correspondence has been omitted, as being too lengthy as well too windy for insertion here. It is sufficient to say that two dictionaries and a Latin grammar were used up in the contest.

GRADING.

Wisconsin Street was graded this year from Milwaukee to Jackson, and Milwaukee, Jefferson and Jackson from Mason to Wisconsin, by Jeremiah Healy (yet living). He paying 3½ cents per yard for all the earth.

The corner stone of the German Lutheran Church, corner of Division and Broadway, was laid this year, July 15th.

POLITICAL.

The sessions of the common council in 1851 were often spirited, to say the least, with Ed. McGarry, from the Third and Huebschmann, from the Second, each like Taurus, at the sight of a red flag, ready to fight every thing that came up. Hubschmann, in particular, made its meetings anything but a place to enjoy a quiet evening. The quarrels over the erection of a new bridge at Cherry Street at the expense of the First and Third Wards, after which the expense of keeping it up should be by general city tax, was a fire brand, and the proposed city watch was another, the discussion of which brought out the following squib, which explains itself. The number of night watchmen was finally fixed at 15, three for each ward :

BLIND OF ONE EYE.

The *Commercial* censures the two aldermen of the Fourth Ward, who voted against the Watch Ordinance, but has nothing to say against the Third Ward aldermen who defeated the Bridge Ordinance. If the Third Ward will do its share towards keeping up the bridges, the Fourth will not be backward in maintaining the city watch. All the wards have a common interest in both these ordinances, and we trust that by the next session of the board, they will all concur in their adoption.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

The judicial contest this year, Hubbell *vs.* Finch, was signalized by more bitter feeling than had ever been witnessed before at a similar election since the city was founded.

Both the *Wisconsin* and *Sentinel*, during the months of July and August, were filled with little else than the bitterest articles against Hubbell and Finch, (particularly Hubbell,) under the different *nom-de-plumes* of Justice, Candor, Lex Talionis, Agricola, Vindex, Philo-Justice, Mind That Now, Fair-Play, and others, in which the disqualifications of both were made so plain, and their characters so black, (if the writers were to be believed,) that the penitentiary, in place of the Bench, would seem to be the proper place for both.

The principal complaint against Hubbell was on account of the course he pursued in the selection of the jury at the trial of the

four Irishmen, Edward McGarry, Michael McDermot, Michael Walsh, and Daniel Kennedy, (which will be explained in a communication from Philo-Justice further on,) for assaulting the Methodist Church the previous April, known as the Leahy Riot, and letting a certain attorney (Jas. McAboy) off from the penalty of illegal voting, upon the plea of ignorance of the law, (which was true,) upon which James arose to explain his position in an article in the *Wisconsin*, after which "Vindex" went for him, and the war of words went on, hot and heavy, until both James and Hubbell got left, and the political sky began to look a little brighter for Finch, when Booth, who never could keep out of a muss, took a hand in, against McAboy, to which the latter replied in the *Wisconsin*, of August 22, in his usual dignified and classic style—for James McAboy was a gentleman of the "auld school"—and as his reply closed Booth out of the ring, I will give it. He (McAboy) first, however, replied to Vindex in a lengthy article, which Vindex answered in the *Wisconsin*, of the 25th, giving James some "nuts to crack," to which James replied on the 27th, advising Vindex not to eat too many green vegetables, particularly beans, as they were apt to produce wind, (James was some on wind himself,) after which he closes his windy peroration as follows:

As for Booth, I will reply to him by relating the following incident:

"Last winter a poor Irishman was employed by Mr. Booth to chop wood, who used to weep bitterly whenever he saw Mr. Booth come near him. This so troubled Mr. Booth as to cause him to inquire why he wept. 'Oh, sor,' said the poor fellow, 'I niver see you, sor, but I think of an auld he goat that I lost lasht winter; he was the very picture of your honor, in fact, sor, one would almost swear that you were twins.*"

The article referred to, written by "Philo-Justice," was as follows:

Mr. Editor:

A correspondent of your paper, over the signature of "Justice," of Saturday last, intimates that in the case of the prisoners charged with riot, committed at the Methodist Church last spring, the jury were all Irishmen and Catholics, but two. Though in everything else connected with this disgraceful proceeding he was rigidly correct, in this statement he made a slight error.

* The point of this joke was, that up to that time, and for a long time afterwards, Mr. Booth was the only man in the city who wore his beard at full length as many do to-day.

The facts are as follows: Judge Hubbell, to favor the four Irish defendants, decided that the State could have four peremptory challenges, while the defendants could have sixteen. The process of empaneling the jury went on, the State had exhausted their four challenges, when, according to Hubbell's decision, the prosecution must take the "panel" as it then stood. But the game had been played too steep. The jury then stood ten Irish Catholics, and two Americans, or one American and one German Protestant. Indignation and disgust were witnessed in every countenance, even those most interested in the defense were ashamed of the result of the foul farce. All but Judge Hubbell perceived that the iniquity was detected, and when he was reminded that it would not do, that the game was played too steep, he backed down a very little. Our Methodist fellow citizens, whose property had been destroyed, and whose sanctuary had been violated, who had taken their wives and children to their house of worship at the usual time, and had seen a brutal band of desperadoes march through their aisles, armed with bludgeons, saw at a glance that they had no chance of justice in the court of Judge Hubbell, and desired to abandon the case. At this juncture, however, Hubbell graciously permitted the state to have four more challenges, and the defence more than an equal number in addition, and by the strictest vigilance the panel was a little modified, and a little only. On the trial and in the charge of the court every incident was seized upon to cast odium and ridicule upon the Methodists, and Protestants in general. And the offenders against whom the proof was clear, beyond a doubt, were let off without even a rebuke. They were all Irishmen and Catholics. Levi Hubbell was a candidate for re-election, and even one of the Catholic clergymen did not hesitate to ridicule the judge for attempting to make Catholic votes in that way, and expressed his contempt for the whole farce, and it was a sad commentary on justice.

PHILO JUSTICE.

Evening Wisconsin, September 15, 1851.

This was the most thorough-going article of the whole series and written in answer to one in the *Wisconsin* of the 13th, signed "Justice" and as has been seen corrected one or two mistakes made in that article. The course of Judge Hubbell in this trial was, as stated by "Philo Justice" a farce, and as for the jurors, I think it will not be denied that during Judge Hubbell's first, and nearly up to the close of his second term, that the jurors were composed, to a large extent of professionals, and of which number the Third ward never failed to furnish their full quota, neither was there any change for the better until becoming sick of it himself he (Hubbell) finally, so to speak, made a rush for them, telling the sheriff that if he placed any more such men on the jury he would fine him for con-

tempt (at least such is the tradition) after which there was a change for the better.*

WANTED TO BE A ROUTE AGENT.

The following ludicrous incident is said to have occurred on the day that the judge promulgated this famous order.

One of those old timers, whose source of livelihood had been materially lessened by the judge's sudden change of base, came directly to the office of the *Daily News* and inquired for Mr. Sharpstein, the senior editor, and was informed by the urbane junior editor (the late Joseph Lathrop) that he was not in, and to the inquiry as to what he wanted, received the following reply: "Well, you see sor, that I have got a dacent living for a few years past, as a juryman, and now I can sit on the jury no more, and I want Mr. Sharpstein (then a prominent Democratic official) to get me the berth of a route agent on the railroad." Can you read? said the astonished Joseph, as he looked the applicant over; "no sor." Can you write? "no sor." Well, then how in the devil do you expect to distribute the mail? "Oh, that is all aisy enough," he replied, (in a tone of voice intended to express his contempt for Mr. L's. doubt as to his ability) "all yees have to do is to pitch the letters from one box to the todder." He had no doubt seen the mail distributed on the cars, and supposed he could do that as well as any one. How is that for high? It is needless to say that he was not appointed.

LEGISLATIVE.

The members sent to the legislature in 1851, from Milwaukee were, to the senate: Duncan C. Reed, and Francis Huebschmann. Assembly: Wm. K. Wilson, Chas. E. Jenkins, John L. Doran, Geo. H. Walker, Enoch Chase, Tobias Osborn and Patrick Caverny.

There was great excitement about the kidnaping of a colored boy named Geo. Wells, by some one unknown, who took him on the Arctic to New Buffalo. He was, as far as I know, never recovered.

Wm. A. J. Fuller retired from the *Sentinel* July 28, 1851.

* The judge is said to have boasted that he owed his second election to that ward. Of the truth of the boast, however, I cannot say, but that he did give the order to the sheriff as stated above, I think there can be no doubt as the files of the *Sentinel*, for that year certainly contained something very like it.

CORRECTION.

It was stated on page 208 that J. E. Cameron died in 1852. This should have read 1850.

A meeting for blowing up the city dads for not building the bridge at Division Street, was held at the Military Hall on Oneida Street, and resulted in the passage of an ordinance, on the 28th, for such a bridge to be, when built, a general city charge.

In contesting the erection of this bridge the Second Ward showed how little they realized what Milwaukee was to be in the near future, contending in their ignorance or selfishness (call it which you please) that they, the citizens of the Second Ward, did not want bridges, and that they considered them a nuisance, etc., and deteriorating to the value of their property. What folly! The meeting where this resolution was passed was presided over by such men as Jas. H. Phelps, J. Obermann, J. B. Selby, Chas. E. Jenkins, Riley N. Messenger, Geo. Abert, A. Whitnall, Cicero Comstock and others. But the meeting at the Military Hall, September 1st, settled all that, and compelled the passage of the ordinance of the 28th, for that, as well as the one at Oneida Street, and the bridge war was in fact ended.

POLITICAL.

A caucus was held September 5th, to choose delegates from the First Ward to the state convention, upon which the *Sentinel* has the following, upon the result, from which it was very evident that they voted early if not often:

HEAVY FAILURE.

The firm of Wilson, Volksfreund, Land Reform & Co., which has done an extensive business in the political jobbing line in the First Ward, during a year or two past, failed for a large amount on Thursday evening. The fact transpired at the Democratic caucus to choose a delegate to the state convention. The candidates for this post were, William K. Wilson, chief of the Land Reformers, Ernest Hertzberg, of the *Volksfreund*, and Henry K. White, anti-land reform. The ward had been pretty thoroughly canvassed, for a day or two preceding the meeting, and the caucus was most numerously attended. The vote as declared (after sundry complaints of foul play, etc.) stood thus: For H. K. White, 447; for E. Hertzberg, 186; for W. K. Wilson, 39. This is about as dead a breakdown as ever befell an aspiring politician.

In the Third Ward Mr. Shaughnessy was elected as the delegate, so that the complete delegation from this city consists of Messrs. H. K. White, C. E. Jen-

kins, T. Shaughnessy, and C. H. Larkin, all against making the bank question a party issue, and in favor of Don A. J. Upham for governor.

P. S. Since the above was written we notice that Messrs. C. S. Hurley and F. Fratney, district committee for the First Ward, have issued a call for another trial this afternoon, the poll to be kept open from 4 o'clock till 8. The reason for this unusual proceeding is stated by the committee themselves to be, that there were 671 ballots in the hat and only 390 names on the tally-list, whence serious doubts have arisen as to the fairness of the vote.

AN ORDINANCE TO ORGANIZE A SACK COMPANY.

Be it ordained by the mayor and aldermen of the city of Milwaukee, in common council assembled:

SECTION 1. There shall be organized a company composed of seventy members, who shall be connected with the fire department, and under the directions of the chief engineer of the fire department in the same manner that other fire companies are, which shall be called sack company No. 1, whose duty it shall be to act as a special police at all fires—to take charge of all property which may be exposed or endangered at such fires, and preserve the peace; and every member of such company at the time of a fire, shall be vested with the powers of a special constable for the purposes aforesaid.

Passed September 13th, 1851.

GEO. H. WALKER, Mayor.

Attest, ALFRED JOHNSON.

City Clerk.

MEETING OF SACK COMPANY NO. 1.

At a meeting of sack company No. 1, held at Goff's hall, J. S. Fillmore chief engineer was called to the chair.

The chair stated the object of the meeting to be for organizing a sack company No. 1, pursuant to an ordinance of the common council of the city of Milwaukee.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the regulation of the company, and report to the meeting on Saturday evening next: W. A. Prentiss, Wms. Lee, A. Harris, G. Shoyer, W. J. Whaling and Joel Hood.

On motion of Mr. G. Shoyer, Mr. Joel Hood was elected acting foreman of the company, to hold his office until the company was permanently organized.

On motion of Mr. A. Harris, the following persons were unanimously elected members of sack company No. 1, and were requested to report themselves to the acting foreman, and attend the special meeting to be held in the common council room on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock:

E. Hathaway, W. P. Lynde, W. A. Prentiss, A. Mitchell, Joel Hood, W. E. Cramer, S. J. Van Vechten, L. Blossom, B. Throop, W. S. Wells, A. Lienhart, I. A. Hopkins, Wms. Lee, L. W. Weeks, E. Warner, J. P. McGregor, H. G. Goff, N. Ludington, A. Finch, D. Wells, C. D. Davis, J. Furlong, P. W. Badg-

ley, E. B. Dickerman, S. Marshall, E. D. Holton, J. R. Treat, Gabriel Shoyer, W. B. Hibbard, E. Cramer, John Webb, S. B. Davis, T. P. Williams, W. A. Hawkins, F. Inbusch, E. Wiesner, J. Layton, A. Elebracht, Joshua Hathaway, A. H. Bielfeld, John White, George H. Walker, S. P. Coon, C. Comstock, Lyndsey Ward, J. W. Medberry, Byron Kilbourn, J. A. Hoover, John Bradford, I. A. Lapham, Robert Bradford, J. A. Phelps, H. Ludington, C. E. Jenkins, James Ludington, J. B. Selby, A. Sweet, Dr. Brown, L. L. Lee, C. Hepp, George F. Austin, E. Starr, W. B. Walton, E. Worthington, Elisha Eldred, C. Wall, James H. Rogers, W. P. Flanders, H. K. White, John Hustis, J. S. Hewitt, W. J. Whaling, D. Ferguson, A. L. Kane, J. Bellange, J. A. Noonan, Lester Sexton, A. Harris, John Wing, Anson Eldred, W. H. Byron, James Kneeland.

On motion of Wms. Lee, the meeting adjourned, to meet at common council room, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

J. S. FILLMORE, Chairman.

Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1851.

FIRE DEPARTMENT NOTICE.

A special meeting of sack company No. 1, will be held at the council room, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. The members of the company are requested to be present, as the officers for the ensuing year are to be elected by the company.

JOEL HOOD, Acting Foreman.

City papers copy and send bill to the chief engineer.

THE RUNNERS AT THE STEAMBOAT LANDING.

The *Sentinel* of Sept. 19, has a very severe article upon this world-wide nuisance, but it did no good, and it probably never will. The hacks, cabs and carriages, at such places as well as at the railroad depots, are a necessity and if the drivers are a little rough at times, it is not to be wondered at. If all these things are an evil, they are certainly a necessary one, and editors even, must put up with it.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

The undersigned aldermen of the First ward, intend to proceed forthwith to improve the court house square, and also construct a cistern on the east side of said square, to be supplied with water from the cathedral, the cistern is for fire purpose only. Also (if sufficient encouragement is given by the inhabitants) to enclose the square with a good fence, gravel the walks and plant shade tree.

JAS. JOHNSON } Aldermen.
S. S. DAGGETT }

The first part of the work (viz) the filling up the frog pond was done and cistern* built by Michael Page; J. W. Dunlop planted the trees, S. W. and W. H. Babcock built the fence, *partly by subscription*. Balance paid for by general tax.

OMNIBUS LINE.

An omnibus line was started Sept. 20, from the Spring street Hill via Wisconsin, Mason, Main and Jackson streets to the corner of Division and Astor; also from Kilbourn town to Walker's Point by Messrs. Frink & Walker, *nee* Davis & Moore.

PACKING HOUSE.

Roddis & Co., Edward and Thos. Roddis, opened a packing house (the present McGeoch) this year.

FIRE.

Northeast corner of Spring and West Water Nov. 9; this was the second time an attempt had been made to burn this corner without success, but this time the boys succeeded in burning the old castle.

NEW DAILY PAPER.

The Milwaukee *Daily Journal*. The first number of this paper appeared to-day, Nov. 13th, it is about the size of the *Free Democrat*. Whig in politics and costs \$4 per annum. Wilson and Hamilton, editors.

JAS. CRUMMEY MAKES A SPEECH.

At the celebration by the Whigs of Gov. Farwell's election, as governor in 1851, Jas. Crummev made a speech which was referred to by the *Wisconsin* as not having received proper notice from the *Sentinel*, who replied to that paper on the 12th, and Mr. Crummev replied on the 13th, both of which are inserted:

SINGULAR OMISSION.

The *Sentinel*, in its account of the Whig jubilee omits all notice of Jas. Crummev's speech—who is generally known as the right bower of the editor of the *Sentinel*.—*Wisconsin*.

It would have been more singular if we had made mention of the speech, inasmuch as we missed the pleasure of hearing it. But if our friend Crummev did make one, we warrant that it was *to the point*, which is more than can ever be said for the *Wisconsin's* editorials. We should like to know, by the way, what

*Mention of which has been previously made.

Mr. Crummey has done, to provoke the sneers of the *Commercial* and the squibs of the *Wisconsin*.

Messrs. Editors:

The *Commercial* and *Wisconsin* have both fired their "pop-guns" at me because I gave the boys a turn, Saturday night, in celebrating Gov. Farwell's election. Whether this is the work of the regular editors, or of the "fou-fous" they hire to do the "penny-a-lining," I don't know and don't care. If these mullets want to make a muss with me, all they've got to do is to say so. The *Commercial* sets me down as making a "flash" speech. If they'll tell me what they mean by "flash," I'll talk to them. I try to mind my business and advise them to do the same. They didn't make much by turning up their noses at the mechanics, and they wont make more than twice out of me. If they call me out for another speech, I'll try and give 'em one that will make deaf men hear, blind men see, and fat men grow lean. You can bet your life on *that*.

J. M. CRUMMEY.

Mr. Crummey is yet with us and as wide-awake as when he first came, 30 years ago, and if he was not blessed with as good educational privileges as some of his competitors were, he has got lots of "horse sense," is true to what he believes to be right and as fearless in carrying out his principles as any man in the city. He is a peach without any worm in it, is James, and whoever attempts to "bamboozle" him, will get their foot in it.

FIRE.

A fire broke out Nov. 15, in the three story brick store now No. 375 East Water, owned by Henry Sivyer and occupied by the late U. H. Persons, as a grocery, the store was thoroughly gutted also the store of E. D. Baker, on the north and Bradley & Metcalf on the south,* were badly damaged by water.

The fire limits extended after this fire so as to include, block 58, 59, 71 and 72, Fourth ward, and that portion of the First and Third wards lying west of Milwaukee street, north of Huron and south of Oneida, except the east 1-2 of block 14, Third ward.

The *Sentinel* of the 19th has the following :

Old Kirby has finally raised his sign at the corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, over one of the handsomest jeweler's, and watch maker's stores in the western country. The fixtures and furniture of the store are in exceedingly good

* Their branch store.

taste and of the best quality, and the shelves, show-cases, &c., are amply filled with useful and ornamental articles. Kirby himself looks as smiling as a basket of chips, and is on hand all the time to wait upon his numerous customers.

First ice formed in 1851, November 27th.

No. 3 engine house was built this year and opened with a ball December 5th.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The hose and hook and ladder companies take possession of their new and handsome house on Main Street to-day. As Oregon Company No. 3 are already in their new quarters our whole department are now comfortably housed for the winter, and in excellent order for service should occasion require.

LICENSE.

The question of license or no license which had agitated the public mind during 1851, culminated December 30th, in a call for a public meeting at the Milwaukee House, northeast corner of Main and Huron Streets, at which Russell Wheeler was chairman, and Geo. W. Kellogg, secretary, and at which the common council was called upon to enforce the law or step down and out and give way to better men. But not complying, a second meeting was held at the same place early in 1852, at which a resolution was passed stating that inasmuch as the council had failed to enforce the law, that they be respectfully requested to refund to those who had paid, upon which the council at its meeting held December 18th, feeling confident that they could not enforce the law (or from fear of Wheeler, et al.) backed square down, rescinded the ordinance and passed a resolution to refund, which brought the following from the *Wisconsin* of the 19th, entitled, "More Taxation:"

Mr. Editor :

In looking over the proceedings of the common council yesterday, we were astonished to find that the aldermen had adopted a minority report to refund all the money which has been paid for license under the present law, amounting, as we are informed, to some six thousand dollars, so that this amount is to be paid by the property holders of the city. We have witnessed strange things done by our common council, but we think that this act transcends all other acts in its wanton injustice and perfect contempt for the law of the land. A man pays his money to carry on a business which is destructive to the morality and prosperity of the community, and after spreading desolation all around him and taking the money from the poor laborer while he cries of his distressed family, for bread and fuel,

comes to us upon every wintry blast, and unless relieved by the hand of charity would absolutely perish with hunger and cold. The very money he has paid for a license to ruin his neighbor's business, is refunded to him by the authorities of our city and the temperance portion of our city must stand the burthen of the pauperism and crime, which are its legitimate fruits. We cannot, however, forbear to express our admiration for the four aldermen who had the courage to withstand the threatened intimidation of the army of liquor dealers that crowded the lobby and which struck terror* into the hearts of some of that body, and who voted manfully in spite of the threats of the liquor men. JUSTICE.

The action of the council on the 18th, in voting to refund the license money already paid in, was to say the least a cowardly, if not a criminal act, and a lengthy newspaper discussion took place in reference to this, and the unlawfulness of the acts of the treasurer in taking notes† and before orders to refund were signed (for they were made out) an injunction was served upon Alderman Johnson which blocked the wheels—see annexed. After which there was a call for a mass meeting upon that question at the Methodist Church on Spring Street, to be held on the second of January, 1853, for the proceedings of which see chapter on that year.

THE LICENSE MONEY.

The *Free Democrat* of last evening says :

An injunction has been served upon Alderman Johnson, president of the board, against refunding the license money. The clerk of the council made out the orders yesterday, and sent a messenger to Alderman Johnson, requesting him to come and sign them ; but he declines to do so, till required to do it by a higher authority.

The *Wisconsin* published the following note from Alderman Johnson :

Editor of Wisconsin :

Permit me to say to the liquor dealers, who are waiting for the orders to be refunded, which they have paid for license, that a letter of attorney has been served upon me, forbidding me signing the orders, and informing me that I will be held individually liable for every order I may so sign. Now as I have property, the result of my own labor, I have not the most remote idea of defending suits for

*It should be stated that at the meeting held on the 24th, Alderman John Plankinton, of the Fourth Ward, moved the reconsideration of the resolution to refund, which, on motion of Alderman Daggett, was laid on the table.

†The city treasurer had taken notes for a part of this license money, which, of course, was not a proper thing to do, which explains why Dr. Johnson said what he did.

the city, out of my private means. To-morrow, will appear the documents with which I have been served.

JAMES JOHNSON,

President of Common Council.

The following is the notice of injunction served upon Alderman Johnson. We publish it at his request, in order that all the facts in the case may be before the public at once :

MILWAUKEE, December 24.

Doctor Johnson, President of the Honorable Common Council.

DEAR SIR :—Permit me, as the attorney of H. Reed, David McDougall, E. Clark, Elisha Eldred, I. E. Goodall, P. B. Hill, Wms. Lee, H. S. Burton, etc., tax payers in this city, to enter their protest against the refunding of the money, now in the city treasury, collected under the law for licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. This money now constitutes a part of the general city fund, as they believe, and they respectfully submit that the honorable common council has no more authority to order a repayment of this money, collected under a law of the State, than to nullify the laws establishing the courts of Wisconsin.

Without intending the slightest disrespect to the honorable common council, it is the purpose of these gentlemen tax payers, to hold each member of the honorable common council, individually liable for every dollar that shall be paid out of the treasury, under the unconstitutional and illegal proceedings of the honorable common council in respect to this matter.

I remain, with high consideration, your humble servant,

JAMES H. PAINE.

An ordinance for grading and laying side walks on the following streets was passed Oct. 6, 1851: Fifth street from Sycamore to Clybourn, (both sides,) Marshall from Mason to Martin, west side of Fifth from Spring to Sycamore, Van Buren from Mason to Wisconsin, Wisconsin, on the south side, from Cass to East Water and Oneida from East Water to the lake.

Snow fell Dec. 16, 7 inches deep.

Steamboat arrivals for 1851 were.....	810
Propellers.....	226
Brigs.....	58
Schooners.....	457
	<hr/>
	1549

The imports were :

Merchandise (tons).....	1,182,66
Exports.....	\$2,599,551

Roddis packing house burned Dec. 24, 1851.

Statistics of the Milwaukee county jail for 14 years, or since its erection to Dec. 31, 1850:

Number of males committed, 951; females, 50; total, 1001. Of these there were charged with murder, 25; manslaughter, 2; larceny, 22; assault and battery, 280; with intent to kill, 18; arson, 10; false pretense, 15; robbing the mail, 3; burglary, 14; forgery, 3; insane, 12; rape, 3; buggery, 2; riot, 52; counterfeiting, 18. The remaining 372 were charged with minor offences.

Of these there were, disorderly, (*i. e.* ugly while in jail) 968; broke jail, 11; died, 2; removed to Waukesha county, 5; now in jail 25.

This jail has been used both as a jail and state prison, by the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Washington, Sheboygan and Fond du Lac to within a short time. Leverett T. Rice, Jailor.

CORRECTION.

On page 285 of this volume, when speaking of the founding of the Milwaukee Normal Institute, it was stated that its location was upon the northeast corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets and that it was burned in 1853. This statement was intended for the Milwaukee academy, of Messrs. Dixon & Richardson, which, as the reader will see further on, was erected upon that corner in 1852, and burned Dec. 22, 1853.

The normal institute (now the Milwaukee female college) upon the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Division streets, although partly destroyed by fire January 26, 1883, is still in existence and as an educational institution ranks high and is one in which the citizens of Milwaukee take great pride. This is the school with which Miss Catherine Beecher (of educational fame) was so prominently identified for many years. It is now in charge of Prof. Chas. S. Farrar, has a fine observatory and telescope, and under the professor's plastic hand, is rapidly bringing the young ladies of Milwaukee up to as high a plane in education as was formerly considered the birthright of the boys only. May its shadow never be less.

CHAPTER VII.

1852.

Opening Address—Ordinance passed appointing Night Watch—Burns Supper—Jeremiah B. Zander—Row in a Liquor Store—Criminal—Inbusch Bros., Sketch of—New Charter—Vote accepting the same.—William P. Young's Block Burnt—The Drake Brothers, Sketch of—Democratic Party permanently organized—Then and twelve years later—Political—Moses Kneeland, Sketch—Political—Supervisors—School Commissioners—Fire Department—Fire Limits Extended—Post Office Removed—R. P. Elmore, Sketch—Doctor Payne, Sketch—N. Brick, Sketch—St. Patrick's Day—J. McManman—City Printing—Financial—Great Storm—Troubles About the Bridges—Steamers and Propellers—F. H. Brodhead—Market House—The "Asinine" Society—Michael Page, sketch—Chas. P. Foote, Sketch—"Lost! Lost!"—Report of Alderman Prentiss—Water Power—Walter Burke, Letter—The "May Fest"—Durand & Lawrence, Sketch of—Spring Street Bridge again The Awnings Come Down—The Schools—The License Question—Ratification—Celebration and its Results—Migration of Insects—Important to Many—The Menomonee Valley High-Water—Gas Pipe laid Across the River—Astronomy—Making Voters—Milwaukee's First Depot—Cheek—Improvements Railroad Meeting—School Census—Taxation—The Old Plank Road—John M. W. Lace, Killed—Political—The Fall Election—Opening of the Gas Works—Incorrigible—Congressional—War between D. McGraw and Billy O'Flamington—Fire Department.

The opening of the year in 1852 was marked with several attempts at incendiarism, none of which, however, were entirely successful. The city had now reached a period in its history, reached by all commercial cities sooner or later (*viz.:*) a period when the bummer element seeks the ascendancy, and Milwaukee had just enough of that element to make the office of police justice anything but a sinecure.

The foot prints of the discussion about temperance in 1849 and 1850, were also yet plainly to be seen, neither had the ill-feeling engendered on account of the assault upon the Methodist Church in 1851 wholly abated, while the escape of the rioters from punishment through the unfair course pursued by Judge Hubbell, mentioned in the previous chapter, had emboldened those who hated restraint (and who were, in fact, incipient nihilists) to other violations of the

laws, to check which, the strong arm of that guardian of life and property was invoked, after which there was a cessation of wrong doing as well as a scarcity of wrong doers in Milwaukee for a season.

MUNICIPAL.

An ordinance was passed at the meeting of the council January 6th, establishing a night watch (the number of which had been fixed upon the previous year) with Timothy O'Brien as captain.* A committee was also appointed to negotiate with John Lockwood for the construction of a system of water works, in which the city was to take \$75,000 stock, to be represented by Hans Crocker. The sixth anniversary of the Excelsior Society was also celebrated at the Home saloon, Gen'l Rufus King, Mayor Walker, John J. Orton and Lieut. Gov. Burns, being among the speakers. The governor having only a short time previous received three full degrees and a tiger the One Thousand and One was of course filled with useful knowledge, and made an eloquent and impressive speech upon the physical and intellectual power of the sons of the Empire State, and the new year was fairly begun.

NEW CHARTER.

In speaking of the new charter (mentioned in previous chapter†) the *Sentinel* of January 19th, has the following :

We understand that the charter convention have completed their labors and have reported the new charter to the common council, with the recommendation that it be published and submitted to the judgment of the people, and, if approved by them, transmitted to Madison for the sanction of the legislature. The common council will no doubt adopt the recommendation and provide for taking the sense of the people upon the new charter at an early day.

The following is the vote taken February 2, 1852, which was subsequently confirmed by the legislature. First Ward, for, 394; Second, 184; Third, 477; Fourth, 178; Fifth, 180. Total 1,413.

*The first appointments under this ordinance were for the First Ward (then the First and Seventh): Hugh Watson, Peter Schoffle, and Moritz Morganshine. Second Ward—Charles Nieman, Albert Lathrop and Charles Dorflinger. Third Ward—Philip Daily and Jas. Glover (only two). Fourth Ward—John B. Winton, Geo. Nieman, (lost on the steamer Sea Bird, April 8, 1868,) and Chas. Eisfeldt. Fifth Ward—A. Pattie and Jacob Tornorsen (Norwegian).

†The one prepared by the second committee of which Col. Crocker was chairman, and who, in fact, drafted it.

Against, First Ward, 249; Second, 353; Third, 22; Fourth, 60; Fifth, 45. Total 729. Majority for, 684.

LOCKED UP.

One of the witnesses or spectators in the United States court room, Friday evening, fell asleep in his seat, and on waking up, discovered, to his amazement, that

The court had fled
The lights were dead,
And all but him departed.

Rushing to the door, he made a violent attempt to burst it upon, but failing in this, kicked out a panel, and so made his escape.

This was the late Jeremiah B. Zander, who came into the United States court room, (Martin's block) pretty well filled with benzine, laid down on one of the seats where he fell asleep and where he was left when the court adjourned and where he remained until 8 P. M., when he awoke and broke out as stated.

J. B. Zander was a first class clerk, if kept from liquor, a difficult thing to do, but if not, he was as useless as a wooden ham. He was a clerk in the office of the circuit court under Mathew Keenan, who was the only one who ever could keep him straight for several years. Poor Jerry, he died many years ago, and every member of his family are gone. The son died from disease contracted in the rebellion, the daughter soon after, and Mrs. Zander some two years ago. He was a native of Troy, N. Y., and came in 1856, as a partner to John Corbin.

A ROW IN A LIQUOR STORE.

There was a row in the liquor store of True & Hoyt, 377 East Water, Jan. 31, in which Mr. True was shot while being ejected from the store by Hoyt.*

CRIMINAL.

A scoundrel named Jack Larson, alias "Sleeky John" and his paramour "Old Melissa", were arrested Feb. 8, 1852, by marshal Timothy O'Brien, for a vile outrage on the person of a poor German

* Hiram True and Charles M. Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt, who was quite prominent as a horse man and a politician, died several years ago. Of Mr. True, I have no knowledge, I think he left shortly after this affair. He was not badly injured by the bullet, and no doubt the shot was accidental.

girl named Mary Baker. I was on the jury who sent those *fiends* in human form to the penitentiary for life. Their crime was a diabolical one and their punishment a just one. They are both dead long ago.

INBUSCH BROTHERS.

Prominent among our early merchants who have continued in business to the present time, and who by their energy and perseverance have helped to bring our city to its present prosperous commercial standing, are the Messrs. Inbusch Bros., (John G., John D. and John H. Inbusch) from Germany. This well-known house was founded in 1847, by John G., who came to Milwaukee from the city of New York, where he first commenced business in America, and opened a store at what is now No. 278 East Water street, for the wholesale and retail liquor trade, where he was joined in 1849 by John D., and the business continued until 1852, when they removed to their new store; erected the previous summer, now Nos. 238 and 240 East Water street, and added rectifying to their business, where they were joined in 1856, by John H. Inbusch (the present head of the firm) and the business continued until 1860, when becoming tired of the liquor traffic, they connected groceries with it and in 1862 went out of it altogether, since which they have dealt in groceries only, *entirely* by wholesale and are to-day one of the largest as well as one of the wealthiest firms in the northwest. This house, like that of Friend Bros., has always followed the German custom of recognizing the oldest member, as the managing head, which was filled by the late John G., until his death, Sept. 27th, 1852, when John H., became the head, which position he holds to-day.

The members of this firm have never sought for political honors, or held any political office in this country, but have confined themselves strictly to the business of making money. Good executive ability they all possess to an unusual degree, hence their success. Their store although doing so large a business, is at all times an unusually quiet place, order being with them, the first law. John G., was for many years previous to his death, president of the old State bank of Wisconsin (now the Milwaukee National bank) where by his good financiering, he kept that institution in a healthy condition financially. In political faith I believe they are all Democrats, and in religious Lu-

therans and pillars in the church, northwest corner of Brady and Division streets. They have also erected besides the two stores already mentioned, Nos. 232, 234 and 236 East Water, a fine block on the northwest corner of Martin and Van Buren streets, known as Nos. 545 to 561 Van Buren and one upon the northeast corner of Jackson and Martin streets, known as Nos. 174 and 176 Martin street and one (the residence of John D. Inbusch) No. 597 Cass. All of which are ornaments to the city.

The writer's long acquaintance with these gentlemen during all these years, has been a pleasant one, an attachment having been formed on our first meeting, in 1852, which has never died out and he counts them to-day as among his personal friends, as their great wealth does not make them proud. Such is a brief sketch of this well known pioneer house, the members of which have reached a plane, in the commercial world that few compared with the great mass of business men, *ever* attain; no financial crash has ever affected their credit, nor any scandal their good name. Their record is a clean one.

WM. P. YOUNG'S BLOCK BURNT,

February 15, 1852. Total loss to Mr. Young, \$20,000. No insurance. This building stood upon the northeast corner of Main and Wisconsin Streets. The walls also fell upon and demolished the dwelling of Luke Seaver on the north, and the old engine house on the east.* There was also a loss of \$2,000 on musical instruments, belonging to the German Musical Society, who had a rehearsal there the previous day, preparatory to giving a concert. Also, a loss of \$1,000 on carpenters' tools. The building was not quite finished when burnt.

*This engine house stood upon the west 20 feet of the lot where the custom house now stands, about 12 feet above the present grade. The boys used to have hard work to get the old machine in and out, on account of the steep ascent from the street up to the door at that time. It was all graded off when the custom house was erected. This first engine house was when discarded, removed to the tract then known as the island, at the foot of Martin Street, and occupied by Ehlebrach & Co., as an office for their lumber yard, and from there to the north side of Martin Street, between East Water and Market Streets, where it was used by Casper Grode, for a boot and shoe shop, until 1881, when it was demolished by Val. Blatz, who owned the ground. The first engine, the Neptune, was stored in this house in 1839.

THE DRAKE BROS., DRUGGISTS.

The head of this firm, John R. Drake, came to Milwaukee in 1851, from Springville, Erie County, N. Y. His first employment was as a clerk for Messrs. Lake & Williams, Dr. Waldo W. Lake, (now in Chicago) and Harvey Williams, at what is now No. 336 East Water Street, afterwards Lake & Hopkins, (William L. Hopkins). Then Hopkins Bros., W. L. and John F. Hopkins, which position he held up to 1859, when he commenced business for himself in the Van Dyke Block, southwest corner of South Water and Ferry Streets, in company with his brother Harvey W. Drake. Henry T. Drake being employed as clerk. Here they remained until 1876, during which time they had built up a large trade, when, wishing to increase their business, they removed to what is now No. 386 East Water*, which store had been fitted up by its owner, Clark Shepardson, expressly for them, and where they remained until 1880, when wanting more room, they removed to their present location, Nos. 364 and 367,† the old Phoenix Block, which had been fitted up for their use by the heirs of the late Jas. B. Martin, and where they are to-day. The Messrs. Drake Bros. have been very successful. They are possessed of good executive abilities and always attend strictly to business. They still retain the store in the Van Dyke building, which is under the sole charge of H. W. Drake, and which under his management has made as much money as has the others, in proportion to the capital invested. They have made a good record and are destined to become a very influential firm in the drug business in the coming years, as they understand all the details of the trade. Their present store, 365 East Water, which is a model in its internal arrangement, was all planned by John R., the senior member, and is the result of much careful study; it is complete and cannot be beaten in the city.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

A meeting was held at the Military Hall this year, February 11th, under a call signed by Chas. James, president; E. Hertzberg, vice-

*And Henry T., was admitted as a partner.

†This was the old Phoenix building including the adjoining store 367, on the north, formerly Swift's drug store.

president; Jackson Hadley and Henry Kirk White secretaries; and fifty-four other leading Democrats in order to perfect an organization for political purposes.

In gas and windy speeches this meeting would compare favorably with the Charleston convention, when Douglas was running (or imagined he was) for the presidency. The proceedings aside from the speeches were as follows:

The committee on resolutions were: S. B. Grant,* Isaac Neustadt, Edward Button, Duncan E. Cameron and Stoddard H. Martin.

On permanent organization: S. B. Grant, Herman Heartel, John Evanston, J. E. Force and Richard M. Sweet; who reported for President, Henry L. Palmer; Vice Presidents, S. H. Martin, F. Huebschman; Treasurer, F. J. Blair;† Secretary, Henry Kirke White; Executive Committee, 1st ward, F. Fratney; 2d, R. N. Messenger; 3d, J. H. Cordes; 4th, Moses Kneeland; 5th, Jas. Duffee.

This was the first real organization of the Democratic party, and its baleful effects upon the growth of the City, was felt for years. It was an organization that has worked evil for the people at large. Neither does it matter which party is in power, its effect is to place the control of the public affairs in the hands of a few leaders, over whom the people have no proper check. Politics should never enter into municipal affairs, for if they do, there is trouble; the love of office is strong, and when once a man gets a taste of it, it is very likely to spoil his appetite for any other business.

THEN AND TWELVE YEARS LATER.

A correspondent of the *Manitowoc Herald* gives his views of Milwaukee in 1852, and as he found it in 1840:

FRIEND FITCH: I am now in the city of Milwaukee. I write you from my

*Sanford B. Grant was for many years a very prominent business man and politician, during which nothing of importance was ever undertaken that he was not mixed up with in some way. In military glory, he was the compeer of Maj. Gen. John McMannan, and about as windy. "He finally got into bad ways and died in the poor house, the sure results of following after strange gods," but such is life. He was smart, but not honest to himself or friends.

†It would appear by this that our staunch Republican fellow citizen F. J. Blair, was at that time a Democrat.

stand, in Brown's dagsuerrean gallery,* and I look upon Ludington's and Kirby's, and contrast them with the former buildings, that stood there in 1840, and as I do so, can hardly realize the change. Then I was talking with the surveyor, about the streets running at right angles without regard to the lay of the land, and attending an Indian funeral at the head of Wisconsin Street.† Saw a flock of wild turkeys where the Home saloon now stands, (no he didn't,) killed a "rattlesnake" where the "Red Bird" saloon now stands, (perhaps, but I guess not,)‡ where snakes of every variety except those with rattles, are being introduced daily into the boots of the unsuspecting "tooper," to kill him by inches, (that's so).

That was pretty good for a Manitowoc editor. He had probably visited the Red Bird just previous to writing his article and killed a few of those snakes, *without rattles*. The Red Bird was full of them.

In commenting upon the council proceeding at the session held March 4, the *Sentinel* had the following :

NEW CITY OFFICERS.

The new board of aldermen commenced work in earnest yesterday and most auspiciously. For the several offices in their gift a number of excellent candidates were presented, and their selections strike us as unexceptional. The choice for comptroller fell upon Cicero Comstock, Esq., a gentleman abundantly qualified for the post, entirely trust worthy and universally popular.

Mr. Alfred Johnson, the present efficient city clerk, received the substantial compliment of a re-election. Benjamin H. Egerton, an old resident and experienced engineer, was chosen city surveyor ; Mr. S. C. West, the worthy president of the last board, was unanimously re-elected to the post he had filled so well, and the task of framing the city ordinances was entrusted to the competent hands of Hans Crocker and Francis Randall. The board, after a good morning's work adjourned till Saturday afternoon next.

POLITICAL.

The primaries this year were well attended and every thing looked lovely for the would-be "ins," but when the votes were counted Moses Kneeland was left out in the cold, and you can bet your bottom dollar, there was trouble, for Moses was ambitious.

*Henry Sanford Brown, now a resident of Medfield, Mass., at that time in the 3d story of Martin's block, southwest corner of East Water and Wisconsin Sts., where he led in the photographing business for years.

† I think he is mistaken, as no Indians were buried there as late as 1840, if my memory is correct ; he is yarning a little.

‡ The Red Bird saloon was at that time, at (or near) what is now 417 East Water, it was afterwards removed to where the present National Exchange Bank stands on Michigan Street.

Moses Kneeland, who came to Milwaukee about 1843 or, 44, was one of the most energetic, as well as one of the most aggressive men, both in politics and business, that Milwaukee ever had, he was in the latter respect a good match for Mr. Kilbourn, and could not be kept in the back ground. But this time it happened to him as it did to John White in 1844, he was slaughtered in the house of his friends. He was a man of large frame, strong constitution and possessed an iron will, whatever he went for he usually succeeded in getting. He was very prominent in the infancy of the old La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad, and was for several years upon its board of directors and for a short time its secretary. He was of too positive a character, as well as too fond of money, to make and retain friends; for this he cared nothing, but if a friend he was a good one, and if he once took a liking to a man, he would stand by him at all hazards. He was a very influential man in his day and always went for an inside seat. I can see him now, in memory's eye, as he looked in life. He was in political faith a Democrat and in religious a Presbyterian and a prominent member of the old First (the present Emanuel) church. He was just the man for a new country and his success financially, fully confirms this statement. He accumulated a very large property, his residence was the present Ricker homestead No. 575 Marshall street,* where he died January 21, 1864.

ELECTION.

Three tickets in the field this spring, People's, Whig and Democrat. The *Sentinel* in commenting upon it states among other things, that it was admitted on all sides to be the best selection the city had made for years. It was an awful muddle, however. Fifteen of the candidates were on the People's ticket, ten on the Democratic, eight on both and two independents. And all were red-hot for victory. The result was as follows:

Mayor—Hans Crocker.

City Comptroller—Cicero Comstock.

* This house was built by Chas. E. Wendt of the firm of Mahler & Wendt, who kept a liquor store at 286 East Water street, (away back in the fifties). Mr. Wendt sold it to a Mr. Marshall from Kentucky, who sold it to Mr. Kneeland, who enlarged it and from whose heirs it was purchased by its present owner. Mr. Wendt returned to Germany.

City Treasurer—Lucas Seaver.
 City Attorney—Arthur McArthur.
 City Marshal—Timothy O'Brien.
 City Clerk—Alfred Johnson.
 Police Justice—Clinton Walworth.
 City Surveyor—B. H. Egerton.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

First ward—Samuel E. Foot, Wm. A. Prentiss, Henry P. Peck.
 Second ward—J. A. Phelps, Francis Huebschmann, J. Neustadt.
 Third ward—John Hickey, Wm. Brown, James Reed.
 Fourth ward—Samuel C. West, A. H. Johnson, John Fishbeck.
 Fifth ward—Stoddard H. Martin, John Rosebeck, Geo. G. Dousman.

WARD OFFICERS.

ASSESSORS.

First ward—E. B. Dickerman.
 Second ward—B. Church.
 Third ward—R. G. Owens.
 Fourth ward—John H. Tesch.
 Fifth ward—J. C. Smith.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.

First ward—J. Hathaway.
 Second ward—I. A. Lapham.
 Third ward—Elisha Eldred.
 Fourth ward—C. H. Williams.
 Fifth ward—Martin Delaney.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First ward—Albert Smith.
 Second ward—C. F. Bode.
 Third ward—Wm. Holland.
 Fourth ward—Fr. Hamilton.
 Fifth ward—O. Parsons.

CONSTABLES.

First ward—August Seifert.
 Second ward—Fr. Neuman.
 Third ward—John Burke.
 Fourth ward—P. Maloy, Jr.
 Fifth ward—P. Schreiner.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer—John S. Fillmore.
 First Assistant—L. N. Dewey.

Second Assistant---D. N. Neiman.

Third Assistant --J. M. Smith.

FIRE WARDENS.

First ward—S. S. Daggett and John M. W. Lacey.

Second ward—J. W. Luscomb and A. W. Goetz.

Third ward—Edward Button and J. M. Crummey.

Fourth ward—John J. Gridley and A. Ely.

Fifth ward—S. H. Martin and Thos. H. Norton.

It will be seen by the result that the people, as usual, drew the crow and the Democracy the turkey.

SUPERVISORS.

Greenfield—John Bell.

Franklin—J. M. Vedder.

Granville—J. S. Brandt.

Lake—John Douglass.

Wauwatosa--John Craig.

Oak Creek--Lyman Howes.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

First ward—Rufus King, Joshua Hathaway and Jackson Hadley.

Second ward—F. Huebschmann, Benj. Church and Chas. E. Jenkins.

Third ward—Edward McGarry, Hans Crocker and John McManman.

Fourth ward—Jas. H. Rogers, Haven Powers and Geo. E. H. Day.

Fifth ward—Daniel Wait, J. B. Zander and Andrew Mitchell.

JAS. H. ROGERS, president.

HAVEN POWERS, secretary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The *Sentinel* of March 22, contained a long article upon the course pursued by the common council in regard to the fire department, signed by J. S. Fillmore, chief engineer; in which he complains bitterly (and justly too) of the shameful treatment they had received from that august body; and calling for a meeting of all the companies on the 23d, for the purpose of talking over matters in reference to the past, and to reorganize the department on a sounder basis. This meeting was well attended; J. S. Fillmore, Pres.; Henry Middleton, Sec.; and the following are some of the wants of the department made known at this meeting:

No. 1 wanted 25 more members. No. 2, repairs on engine and hose. No. 3 wants hose. No. 4 wanted their rooms partitioned off,

250 ft. of hose, a bell on engine, and engine house. No. 5 wanted 25 new members, a new bell, and several other things. Among the resolutions passed at this meeting, was one in favor of continuing the volunteer system, and one calling upon the common council to pay bills when presented and properly certified, and not let the officers of the different companies be sued for the city's debt. But little heed was paid to them, which led to a stronger one in November, backed by one from the Underwriters, which brought the common council to time, after which all went smoothly. The following is the one issued by the Underwriters:

WHEREAS, We hear with regret, that the fire department of this city has now become nearly disorganized and disbanded, whereby a large amount of property is exposed to destruction by fire, without any means of arresting its progress, and thereby seriously adding to the risk already incurred by the insurance companies that we represent, which must necessarily result in higher rates of insurance, or a complete suspension of business. Therefore

Resolved, That we most respectfully urge upon all, Mayor and Common Council, to take such immediate action as may be necessary, to restore the department to its former efficiency.

WM. J. WHALING,
LEONARD KENNEDY,
GEO. J. FOWLER,
C. J. CARY,
ELIAS WORTHINGTON,
ALLEN WHEELER,
HENRY W. GUNNISON,
JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

FIRE LIMITS.

The following is the report of Aldermen W. A. Prentiss, G. Vliet, Wm. Brown, S. C. West and S. H. Martin, upon extending the fire limits.

First Ward. From Wisconsin to Division street, being blocks 2, 9, 10, 1, 54, 55, 56, 53, 52, 57, 58, and 51, and the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of blocks 11 and 12. 2d Ward. Blocks 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, east $\frac{1}{2}$ of 51, 47, 49, 34, and south $\frac{1}{2}$ of 37 and 38. 3d Ward. All that portion lying west of the center of Main street, from Wisconsin to Erie, being blocks 3, 4, 5, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 6, 7, 8, and 155, also west $\frac{1}{2}$ of 13, 14, 15. 4th Ward. Blocks 57, 58, 59, 71 and 72.

Within these limits, all material, or party wall must be built of brick and stone or other fire proof material.

Walls not over 24 ft. in height, except for stores, mills, breweries, or warehouses, must not be less than 8 inches thick if of brick, and 14 if of stone; stores, mills, breweries and warehouses, more than 24 ft. high, must, if of brick, be 12, and if of stone, 18 inches thick.

REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE TO PRENTISS' BLOCK, NORTHWEST CORNER OF EAST WATER AND MASON STS.

The Post Office was removed this year, May 1, to Prentiss' block. Much discussion arose in consequence, many claiming that it was entirely out of the way. The matter finally died out, and the office remained there for several years. The objections against its removal, were all obviated by Ed. Emery removing his candy store to Mason Street, and selling candy as usual, *two sticks* for a cent apiece.

R. P. ELMORE & Co.

This house was founded in the fall of 1850, by Samuel and Riverious P. Elmore, from Elmore's Corners, Ulster county, New York, as dealers in hard and soft coal, "pig iron" and foundry supplies generally, and claim to have brought to *and sold* the first cargo of coal—600 tons—ever sold or offered for sale in Milwaukee. Their entire stock for that year only amounting to that insignificant sum. A small affair when contrasted with their present sales, which will aggregate the present year 50,000 tons. This, as far as the writer knows is the only establishment of this kind that has kept in business, without a break, up to the present, or whose financial standing has never been impeached in Milwaukee or even in the State, a record few can boast of making.

This company contracted to, and *did* supply the city with coal until 1864, when Samuel Elmore retired, and the business was continued by R. P. Elmore, until 1866, when Dr. Edwin R. Paine, was admitted, since which time the title of the firm has been R. P. Elmore & Co. Besides the sale of coal they sell a large amount of pig iron, and from one yard, they now have three, and sell more coal than any other one firm, except it may be the Northwestern Fuel Co., in the city or state.

They are sharp, keen and wide awake business men, and their long experience in the business, has enabled them to get at the true inwardness of all there is to learn, so that they know what they are

about always and never make any mistakes.* Mr. Elmore, who is a man of fine personal appearance as well as great dignity of character, took a high social position when first he came, and which he holds to-day. He is a man well calculated to make and retain friends, as the writer who has watched Mr. Elmore very closely for years, can truthfully say, that there are few business men in Milwaukee, for whom he had a greater respect than for R. P. Elmore. He is a man always, he is also a sincere and conscientious Christian. A prominent member of the Summerfield M. E. church, and one of its official board for years. He dislikes all cant and hypocrisy, *or double dealing* and wants nothing to do with any one who is not honest *from principle* and not from policy. In political faith he is a republican, and a temperance man always, and never leaves the community in any doubt as to where he stands politically or morally.

His partner, Dr. Paine,† is of a different temperament. He is aggressive to an unusual degree; has high political aspirations, and if put up for office would never let his election go by default or leave a stone unturned that *if turned* would enable him to win. He has good business abilities, but not as good executive ability as Mr. Elmore. He is a very active man however, and has represented the 4th ward in the board of alderman; in which position he was very efficient. One characteristic of this firm, is the length of time they retain their employees, in that they follow Messrs. Inbusch Bros. and Ball & Goodrich, always a safe rule to follow. Such are some of the personal traits of the gentlemen composing the firm of R. P. Elmore & Co.

NATHAN BRICK.

This gentleman also came this year and opened a cabinet shop at 204 West Water, where he remained until 1869, when he built the brick building known as Nos. 126 and 128 Grand Avenue, in which

*1700 not making a ton with them.

†Mr. Paine has had an eye on the mayorial chair, which had he been unfortunate enough to have reached, he would found to have been no "sinecure." Mayor Stowell has so found it, and he a Democrat too, neither will any native born American republican ever find it any different, until our whole political system is changed. With a democratic mayor and aldermen, it is bad enough, God knows, but with a republican mayor and democratic board, it would be much worse—not a good thing to have in a family, too much friction.

he carried on the business until 1880, when he sold out and in company with his son Frederick opened a sale-room at 381 East Water street, where he is to-day. Mr. Brick, who is a native of Worcester County, Mass., was a sailor in his youthful days in which capacity he made several voyages to the South Pacific in pursuit of the cachalots, or sperm whale, during one of which he was the shipmate on the Martha Washington, of New Bedford, of the late Capt. Jas. Wilkinson (who commanded the Lady Elgin in 1857-8 and 1859. Mr. Brick has been quite prominent as a politician and has served his ward (the 4th) in the council several terms, and was on the board with the writer in 1868, where he made a good record. He is very methodical in all his ways and in his dress, always wearing a suit of black and a plug hat. He is slow in his movement, and in his style of doing business too old fashioned to ever get rich, as he will never sell anything for less than it cost him, no matter how much out of style it may be, if he keeps it a hundred years. He is a good citizen, however, and an honest man, a Republican in politics and a Liberal in religion. He has dark hair, dark blue eyes, a strong voice, walks slow and erect, is a pleasant companion and always a gentleman.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE MORNING.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated this year by our Irish fellow citizens in general, and by the City Guards, John White, captain, in particular. They were presented with a banner by the mayor upon this occasion, after which, in company with the Hibernian Benevolent Association, they marched to St. Gall's where they attended high mass, winding up with a supper and ball at Gardiner's Hall, where Lucas Seaver, Maj-Gen. John McManman, John White, Rev. Mr. Raymond, Sherman M. Booth and a few lesser lights made windy speeches about the American Eagle and what he has done and was yet to do. Oh, but those were the days for military display, and if Gen. McManman was not the greatest military genius of the age, then he was mistaken. He once made the remark that the world had never produced but three really great military men. The first was Hannibal the Carthaginian, the second was Napoleon Bonaparte, but the name of the third—modesty forbid him to mention. He was a generous, good fellow as ever lived, but as full of

wind as a bushel of beans, and very conceited about his own ability as a military man. He kept a liquor store for several years and sold a kind of bitters (his own make) that were quite popular. He died December 1, 1871. Peace to his memory.

CITY PRINTING.

The *Free Democrat* (English) and "*der Banner*" (German) were selected as the official papers for 1852. Here is the ballot and the comments made upon it by the *Sentinel*:

FEELING BAD ABOUT IT.

We regret to see that our neighbors of the *Wisconsin* and *Commercial* take on so because a Democratic Board of Aldermen have given them both the go-by, and selected the *Free Democrat* to do the city printing. It was, to be sure, an unkind cut, but crying won't mend the matter. The *Wisconsin*, in particular, ought not to complain, for it received the compliment of *one* vote, which is one more than anybody supposed it would get.

TOO MODEST BY HALF.

The *Wisconsin* publishes the ballot in the council to select an English paper, thus:

Sentinel, 2; *Free Democrat*, 7; *Scattering*, 3.

The world ought to know that *one* of these "scattering" votes was cast for the *Wisconsin*, but the perpetrator of the joke refuses to own it.

The election of these two papers as the official organs for the year was an awful dose for the *Daily News* to take, and made both it and the *Wisconsin* sick.

The *News* had up to this time, had a corner so to speak, on that plum, the city printing, ever since its birth, in fact, that was the "teat" from whence all its support had been derived, and of course, it was hard to lose it. But it had put on so many "airs," and been so dictatorial to the Aldermen, that they concluded to teach it a lesson. Booth had no more expectations of getting it than of being appointed minister to "Dahomey or Salt Lake." But he filled the bill, and the *News* had to feed on husks that year.

An attempt to oust Booth as city printer by the council, at their meeting April 3, was a failure. He and Mr. Schoeffler held the "fort" much to the disgust of the *News*.

THE STORM.

A terrible storm occurred the second week in March this year,

upon which the editor of the *Sentinel* writes as follows, in that paper of the 15th :

The storm of last week came on Saturday night, and a strong south wind is now blowing that is drying up the mud, blowing down chimneys, and playing circus generally. The lake has been in a terrible commotion all day, and the mass of ice in its descent Saturday night, accumulated in such quantities at the bridges that it became necessary to open the draw (the old box pattern) for their relief, but so strong was the current, loaded down with its gelid freight, that to close them again was impossible for several hours. The river had risen to a height it seldom reached, and as a natural consequence the cellars along the river are mostly flooded. The Humboldt bridge is gone. The dam has also given way, i. e., the east end. And North River Street is flooded causing much damage.

This freshet (which was a big one) was caused by the melting of nearly a foot of snow, which with three days steady rain made things boom. I remember it well.

The ice however, did not leave the river entirely, except below Walker's Point bridge, until the 24th. Above this, and on the Menomonee, where it had lodged, it could have been crossed with a team, (if necessary,) up to the 20th, and perhaps later; the thermometer standing at only 7 degrees above zero on that day.

TROUBLE.

That old bone of contention, the Red Bridge, was the cause of a pitched battle between the First and Second Wards, March 18th. Some of the residents of the First Ward undertook to repair the venerable structure, upon which the Second Warders went for them with fists, clubs and stones, and the chances for broken heads were good, when the mayor and marshal put in an appearance and stopped the fight.

These bridges were a terrible "bug bear" to the west side, who in their insane folly, seemed determined to cut their own throats and kill the goose that laid the golden egg for them. The mention of the word bridge would produce the same effect upon a certain portion of the then inhabitants of that ward as did the sight of the fiery torch of Roderick Dhu, upon his henchmen, so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott in his *Lady of The Lake*. At its mention Chestnut street would be instantly filled with the excited clansmen of Mr. Kilbourn (who was their Roderick Dhu, ready for a fight or

anything else that would cause an eternal separation (by bridges) with the east side—what folly—but it was true nevertheless. They do better now.

Steamers for this year, from Buffalo, were: Minnesota, J. W. Brett; Iowa, C. H. Ludlow; Louisiana, Davenport; Globe, Pratt; Wisconsin, D. G. Titus; America, J. A. Bartholomew; Hendrick Hudson, J. B. Goldsmith; Lady Elgin, Gil Appelby; Sultana, C. W. Appelby.

PROPELLERS.

California, Jas. Connolly; Gen. Taylor, A. E. Hart; Saginaw, C. H. Gibson; May Flower, C. H. Bryant; Alleghany, C. Marsden; Scotia, J. C. Hande.

Not one of these boats, and perhaps not one of those captains are in existence to-day. The boats certainly are not.

GROWTH OF CITIES.

From a table containing the population in 1850, and the ratio of increase within the preceding ten years, of 65 American cities, we take the following figures. Milwaukee, it will be seen, heads the list:

Cities.	Pop. in 1850.	Ratio per ct.
Milwaukee.....	20,061	1,071
Chicago.....	26,963	570
Williamsburg.....	30,780	504
St. Louis.....	77,860	372
Lafayette.....	14,190	342
Memphis.....	8,839	336
Manchester.....	13,932	350

New York increased 64 per cent., Baltimore 65, Boston 46, New Orleans 16, Cincinnati 149, Brooklyn 167, Albany 50, Pittsburg 120, Louisville 103, Charleston 46, Buffalo 132, Providence 19, Washington 71, Newark 124, Rochester 80, Lowell 60, Troy 48, Detroit 130, Columbus 195, Cleveland 180, Savannah 43, Oswego 161.

The above item on the growth of cities is given as an illustration of how rapidly Milwaukee has grown.

The appointment of Mr. E. H. Brodhead as engineer and manager of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad:

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The directors of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, in company with Mr. Edward H. Brodhead, took a ride over the road as far as the Eagle Prairie Station, Tuesday afternoon and thence, a mile or two beyond, on the line

of the track. Mr. Brodhead expressed himself highly pleased with the country, and the road, as far as built, and is quite sanguine as to the business prospects. We are rejoiced to learn that the directors of the railroad company have formally tendered to Mr. Brodhead the appointment of chief engineer, and that he has accepted the office. He left here Wednesday morning to go to New York for his family, and will return and take up his residence amongst us about the first of May. We congratulate the railroad company upon their good fortune in having secured the services of so competent and experienced an engineer, and in common with our fellow citizens generally hail this appointment as a good augury for the speedy completion of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD.

This gentleman, so prominently and favorably known for the last 30 years, as one of Milwaukee's solid men and honored citizens, and whose arrival, and appointment as chief engineer and general superintendent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, has just been mentioned, was born at Plattskill, Ulster County, State of New York, Dec. 24, 1809, where his boyhood days were spent, upon a farm; but, like S. S. Merrill, the life of a farmer had no charms for him, and at an early age he left the paternal roof and struck out for himself, choosing for his profession the healthful as well as lucrative calling of a civil engineer, a knowledge of which was acquired at West Point,* from where he went forth in 1832, fully prepared to take his place among his fellow craftsmen as a full fledged engineer. And which calling he followed with varying success in New York and adjoining States, until 1852, when, as just stated, he took the responsible position of general superintendent and engineer, as the successor of Hon. Ed. D. Holton, (who up to that time had held the office,) in the construction of this, then pioneer enterprise, which after a hard struggle, had succeeded in reaching Waukesha, (as stated in preceding chapter,) the previous winter, and where for want of money, it seemed destined to remain for a season, if not for good.

The official trust to which Mr. Brodhead had been called, and which he had accepted, was no "sinecure," the undertaking at that early day, being a gigantic one. The want of money, without

*This was under a rule of the war department, allowing private citizens to learn engineering, the fee for which was the perquisite of the teacher. It did not last long, as it soon became apparent that it interfered with the regular classes. Mr. Brodhead is not therefore a full "West Pointer."

which nothing could be done, and which at that time, it was almost impossible to obtain, "loomed" up like a dark cloud before him, while the dissensions existing among the then stockholders was another draw-back, (and no small one) to its further progress. But our young engineer was full of zeal, one of the kind who never look back when once he had put his hand to the plow, but whose motto was onward, and who also possessed the happy faculty of not only bringing order out of chaos, but also of enfusing others with whom he may be associated, with a portion of his own spirit and courage. It required no little *tact* however, as well as energy, to unravel the *snarl* into which the financial as well as the department of construction of this enterprise had become entangled, on account of the dissensions (previously spoken of,) among the then directors, prominent among whom, *as a disturbing element*, was the late Byron Kilbourn, who being an engineer of no little prominence himself, was not disposed to yield to the views of his associates, none of whom at that time (Mr. Brodhead excepted) had any experience, *as he claimed*, (which was true) in a work of that kind, and whose opposition had brought the road to a stand-still. But the firm hand and clear business head of the new chief engineer soon put the machinery in working order again, and "en avant" for the Mississippi was the word; neither did the work which he had undertaken under such adverse circumstances cease until the "Father of Waters" was reached at Prairie du Chien, April 15, 1857, when his work being ended, he resigned as superintendent, (his place being filled by William Jervis,) and was elected president, which office he filled for one year, when the large amount of real estate in which he had become interested requiring his undivided attention, he resigned that office, since which time (except as advisory counsel) he has taken no active part in railroad matters.

The construction of this road, now known as the Prairie du Chien Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, was at that early day, a great undertaking, particularly when we consider that from the day of its commencement in 1849, to its completion to the Mississippi in 1857, it was virtually bankrupt,* and shows the good

*This statement may appear incredible, but it is true, as any one who is at all familiar with its history will admit; it was built on faith.

judgment as well as energy of the gentlemen having it in charge, (who after the retirement of Mr. Kilbourn were all in harmony, and pulled together,) but more particularly of him who was the official head, and who in its construction, under such adverse circumstances, is entitled to be ranked among the best financiers of the day,

Mr. Brodhead is also one of our early bankers, having been one of those to help start the Farmers and Millers Bank in 1854, and in which he was one of the principal stockholders and directors until the retirement of Mr. Holton from the presidency in 1863, when he was elected as his successor, and upon the reorganization of that institution, (the same year) under the National Banking Law, as the "First National," was re-elected to the same office, which he continued to hold up to 1882, when he resigned, his place being filled by the cashier, H. H. Camp, Mr. Brodhead acting as vice president. He was also one of the board of Water Commissioners appointed to construct the present Water Works in 1871, which office he held until 1875, when he resigned, since which time he has held no public office. Mr. Brodhead is one of the wealthiest men in Wisconsin, and is the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in Milwaukee, and could he obtain the desired location,* would add one more block to those he has already erected, which would be his monument. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, one of the leading men in St. Paul's Church, and has been on its official board for years.

PERSONALE.

In person Mr. Brodhead is in height above the average. He has a large frame, is very broad across the shoulders, has a large head, a large face, a mouth indicating self reliance as well as strong will, and an eye, that when you are in conversation with its owner, seems to read your very thoughts. He has a voice loud in tone, speaks very distinctly with a peculiar prolonged emphasis on the last syllable of each word, giving to the listener the impression that each word uttered has been duly weighed, which is the fact. His step when walking is regular and even, and although apparently when on the street absorbed in thought, sees all that is going on. He is social

* Southwest corner of Broadway and Wisconsin Street.

with acquaintances, but when with strangers is not inclined to talk, being more inclined to listen. Is always dignified, and is one of that class who will always command respect from others; is not easily excited or taken off his guard; is fond of books and works of art, for both of which like Mr. Metcalf, he spends money freely; and his private residence, like that of Mr. M., is a "miniature art gallery." He is also one of that class who always do as they agree, neither has he any respect for the man who does not. His bump of caution is very large; has a strong sense of justice, that being in fact one of his most prominent characteristics. Another of Mr. Brodhead's characteristics, is his great fondness for that noble animal, the horse; and he is the owner of some of the finest as well as the fleetest in the State; which he takes great pleasure in speeding occasionally on Grand Avenue and that sportsman's paradise, Whitefish Bay Road. He is also fond of hunting the festive prairie chicken. And although well advanced in life seldom fails to take his full share in that exciting sport with every returning season. In political faith he is a republican, but takes no active part in the political issues of the day. And although often solicited, will not accept any municipal office, having no affinity with the trickery usually practiced by those who are *so anxious to* serve the public for nothing and board themselves, and who in "Free America," are as the grasshoppers for multitude. He prefers a quiet life.

The writer has watched Mr. Brodhead very closely for many years, and can truthfully say that although Milwaukee can count among her representative men, many who are eminent for their mental ability, as well as for their wealth, yet among them all, few could be selected who are held in higher esteem, or who have made a better record, than has Edward H. Brodhead.

THIRD WARD MARKET HOUSE.

Some public spirited citizen wanted a market house in the Third Ward and suggested that the old Milwaukee House, northeast corner of Broadway and Huron Streets be taken for that purpose, but the matter fell through.

Abram B. Van Cott came this year and opened a jewelry store. Mr. Van Cott had rather a checkered life while in Milwaukee. He was finally compelled to leave as the place was too hot for him.

A new society was formed this year which, if I am not mistaken, (and I don't think I am) has a large membership to-day, it was called the Asinine Club.

A public cistern, yet in use, was built this year at the court house square by Michael Paige. Mr. Paige was an Irishman and a master builder. He erected quite a number of brick buildings in the city, but his intemperate habits were a drawback to his success. He was a genial, whole souled fellow, and quite a politician, but not sufficiently educated to fill any responsible place. He died many years ago, a mere wreck, leaving a wife, and a little property, mostly on the south side.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHAS. P. FOOTE.

This gentleman, who has for years been one of Milwaukee's prominent carpenter master builders, came from Buffalo, N. Y., in June, 1852, and commenced work as a journeyman for Messrs. Shadbolt & Spaulding (mentioned in previous chapter) working at the same bench with the writer until 1856, when the partnership between Shadbolt & Spaulding was dissolved and a new one formed by the subject of this sketch and Mr. Spaulding, under the title of Spaulding & Foote, which continued until the death of Mr. Spaulding in 1858, after which Mr. Foote connected himself with Thomas Mason, under the title of Foote & Mason, which continued for eight years, since which time Mr. Foote has carried on the business alone. The following are among the buildings upon which the carpenter work has been done by him.

A dwelling for the late Louis Ludington, at Carmmel, Putnam county, N. Y.* (1856,) brick dwelling for John Lockwood at north point, now known as the Sherman House, in 1857 and '58. Cook's bank building on Michigan street, now the National Exchange bank, 1857 and '58. The present residence of Chas. F. Illsley, 572 Marshall street, 1859. Brick dwelling for Wm. B. Hibbard, now the residence of Robert Eliot, Esq., 525 Marshall, street 1861. Hon. Wm. P.

* The material for this building was all prepared by Shadbolt & Spalding, in their shop on the northeast corner of Biddle and Van Buren streets, in this city, shipped and erected as above.

Lynde's residence, 1864. The present residence of Hon. Angus Smith, 244 Martin street, and the residence of the late Greenleaf D. Norris, 566 Van Buren, both in 1867. The Follansbee block, Nos. 113, 115 and 117. Wisconsin street. The dwelling of Wm. G. Fitch, Esq., No. 9 Waverly place. Rebuilt the Walker House, now the Kirby House, and finished the Plankinton House in 1869. Also in 1869, a store, 329 and 331 East Water, for Messrs. Rice & Friedman and a brick dwelling for O. McFarland, northeast corner of Grand Avenue and 29th streets, now the residence of Col. Joseph McBell. In 1870 a dwelling No. 70 Prospect avenue, for Royal D. Jennings. One northwest corner of Mason street and Lake avenue, for Edward P. Bacon (rebuilt). Dwelling for John T. Gilbert, northeast corner of Martin street and Waverly place and in 1872 and '73, was engaged in helping re-build Chicago. In 1874 built a brick dwelling for A. P. Kasson, present No. 524 Van Buren street, now the residence of Louis A. Shakman, and in 1875, a brick block for Messrs. Jewett & Sherman, southwest corner of Broadway and Detroit streets. The Pierce & Luscomb block, Nos. 120 to 128 West Water street. The Birchard block, 149 to 159 West Water, and rebuilt the Blair & Persons store, No. 354 and 356 East Water, (now Blair & Andree.) In 1877 the store Nos. 423 Milwaukee street, for John C. Stevens. In 1878 one No. 425 and 427 East Water, for Edward H. Brodhead (the Iversen store), and one Nos. 248 to 252 East Water for Fredrick Vogel, Jr., (now occupied by Bernard Leidersdorf, as a tobacco manufactory, and south wing of the Insane asylum at Oshkosh. In 1879 a dwelling for Joseph M. Holmes, No. 421 Cass. In 1880 built the library block, northwest corner of Grand avenue and Fourth street. A double dwelling, Nos. 135 and 137 Nineteenth street, for A. R. R. Butler, and one do., for the late Frank Charnley, No. — Twenty fourth street, northwest corner of Twenty fourth and Cedar.

This is a pretty good record for Mr. Foote as a master builder. He is a first class mechanic and a first class man. Mr. Foote is of medium height, compactly built, not nervous, or easily excited, looks a project all over before he invests in it, is social in conversation and strictly honest. He is a true friend, likes old acquaintances and makes few new ones. He has good executive ability, and can work a

large gang of men to good advantage. He is now a member of the board of public works, a position he is competent to fill with credit to himself and profit to the city.

LOST.

Lost ! Lost ! Lost ! was the heading of an article in the *Sentinel and Gazette* of May 1, 1852, giving to the anxious public the sad intelligence that some scamp, who was probably hungry, (as scamps usually are) had stolen the meat out of the stove oven in Edward Emery's kitchen, while the family was at church. Query. Can that thief be saved? Mr. Emery thought not*, and what was more heart rending, Prof. Jesse Epps of "sable" memory, had his dog poisoned the same day. Some unregenerate scamp was mean enough to think the dog was the thief who stole the meat?

REPORT.

Among the proceedings of the common council at their meeting held May 9, was a report from alderman Wm. A. Prentiss against refunding the orders, drawn on the Fourth and Fifth ward docking and dredging fund, also one fixing the salary of the marshal at \$800 and recommending the public square in the First ward and the river ends of the streets in the Third ward as the proper place to hold auctions, with a fine of \$20 for holding them elsewhere. Adopted. As far as the auction business is concerned, however, this ordinance was a "dead letter," they sold wherever they pleased, "alle-sam-ee."

FIREMEN'S REVIEW.

There was a firemen's review May 17th, 254 in number comprising hose company No. 1, hook and ladder No. 1, Juvenile hook and ladder, Milwaukee No. 1, Neptune No. 2, Oregon No. 3, Rough and Ready (and they were rightly named) No. 4, Ocean No. 5, who all marched to Chestnut Street bridge where they squirted, as only those old volunteer firemen could squirt, burst their hose, and such firemen-like acts, after which they went home to blow about how they washed each other, for a week. Gay old times the firemen used to have on the Fourth of July, and such occasions, with their engines decorated with banners, upon one of which would be seated as many

* This was an actual occurrence and Mr. Emery lost his dinner. Moral—Never leave the house alone with meat in the oven on Sunday. Too much going on.

young ladies as there was states in the Union. The handsomest one being the "belle," and all dressed in white with wreaths of flowers upon their heads; it was certainly a beautiful sight, never to be witnessed again in Milwaukee.

WATER POWER.

There was trouble between the millers when the water was let into the canal after the dam was repaired this spring, and the Hydraulic Company, Messrs. Medbery & Hoover refusing to pay full rent, upon which the company filled up their flume with stones. This bred a ruction and ended in the company being compelled to clear it out again at their own expense. The *Sentinel* had a spicy article about it, which was replied to as follows:

THE WATER POWER.

Mr. Editor:

The city papers, particularly the *Sentinel*, seem determined to injure the business of the canal by false representations. See notice in yesterday's *Sentinel* and the *Democrat*. Now the truth is that we have been at work these three days, during which we have carded 500 lbs wool into rolls. And all the shops and mills except Medbery & Hoover (who were the only ones in dispute) were at work yesterday.

It is very clear that the *Sentinel* makes up the story itself or that some one is pulling the wool over its eyes or perhaps they got the news by the lead team.* All hands were at work yesterday no matter what the papers say. The graveling is being done as fast as it can be, and every load raises the water in the canal. Neither are any of the lessees, except Medbery & Hoover, quarreling with the Canal Company.

WALTER BURKE.

Walter Burke, mention of whom was also made in Vol. 2, page 159, was a prominent business man here for a number of years, and in connection with his brother William, started the first wool carding and cloth mill in Milwaukee. It occupied the site of the present Milwaukee Milling Company's mill on the east side of the canal and north of Cherry Street. He was a quiet, unpretending citizen, but a smart one, and who ever got the better of him would need to rise pretty early in the morning. He was wide awake and as fond of a joke as Col. Sawyer. Mr. Burke was a fine looking man. I can

*Referring to an old joke that was occasionally played by the editors upon each other, when one did not get the news until it was three days old, they would say it came by the "Lead Team" (via Janesville).

see him now as he looked in 1846, at that time a prominent Odd Fellow. His son, the present deputy comptroller, is the exact counterpart of his father in his personale as well as in characteristics, and is one of the best, if not the best, accountant in the city.

THE MAY FEST.

The festival known among the Germans as the "May Fest," was celebrated this year with great pomp upon Mr. Jas. Kneeland's grounds on Spring Street, on the 31st of May, where all sorts of tom-foolery were gone through with, such as climbing a greased pole fifty feet high after a snide watch, or a pair of stogy boots, suspended from a cross-beam at the top, which one half-drunken fool attempted to do in vain. He would get up about three feet and slide down again. He sanded the legs of his pants, spat upon his hands, and swore fearfully, but it was no use—it could n't be did. Chasing a shaved and greased pig, jumping in a bag, and other foolish exploits, all tending to improve the mind, and fit a man for congress. Among the speakers on this occasion were the late Judge E. G. Ryan, and Mr. Korner, (a German.) Mr. Ryan's speech filling two entire columns in the *Sentinel*.* Maj. Gen. McManman was also in the crowd in full uniform. The purpose for which this "Fest" was held was to show the Americans that they were far behind the Germans in the practice of manly sports, but it was a complete failure. They were all, with the exception of those who were catering for votes, thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair. How it must elevate the mind to climb a greased pole, chase a greased hog, and jump tied up to the neck in a bag! Big thing.

The editor of the *Wisconsin*, however, let himself out about a feet, when commenting upon this affair. Hear him:

The prominent feeling that possessed us in witnessing such a gathering was one of pride in our country and in our free institutions. Here men of all nations, and of all creeds—political, religious, and social—meet on an equal footing and pursue the common ends of freemen—(*i. e.*) climb a greased pole, chase a greased pig, or jump tied up in a bag, if they wanted to, and could. It was, he said,

* This speech was intended to make political capital for the coming fall election, but it was a failure, as any one who will take trouble to read it will not fail to see. Mr. Korner, being a German, might be presumed to be in sympathy with it.

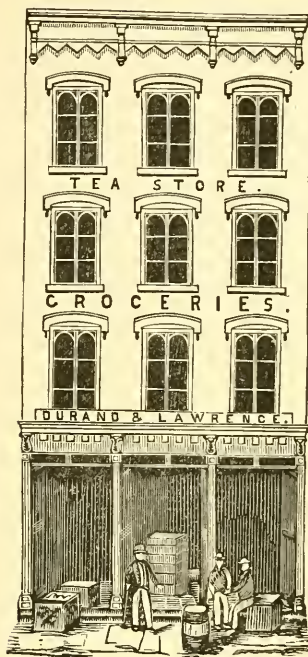
the greatest exemplification (I think that was what he called it) of the Bible truth (viz:) that of one blood hath God made all men to dwell on the face of the earth.

Oh, "William E.," "William E.," how could you do so, and you not running for office.

Milwaukee was blest with a class of office seekers, in those days, who were ready to climb a greased pole, jump in a bag—or jump into the river, for that matter, to get votes. They were as "ubiquitous" as the pesky flea, and as persistent in their efforts to get a place upon the political slate, as a wood tick is to burrow in your flesh. Had they been half as diligent at any honest or respectable calling, they would have been "millionaires" in ten years. Some of them are alive to-day, with broken health and blasted reputations, wrecks in humanity's form, upon the rocky shores of our political seas. *Will others learn wisdom from the lesson?* I expect not.

DURAND & LAWRENCE.

John M. Durand and Judah M. Lawrence; these gentlemen came to Milwaukee from Keesville, N. Y., in 1850, and opened a store at 85 East Water, (now 283,) for the sale of green and dried fruits, &c. where they remained until 1852, when they built the brick store now No. 315 East Water, then the best store on the street, the puff upon it in the Sentinel occupying nearly a column, where they remained until 1856, (having added groceries to their stock in the meantime,) when they dissolved, Mr. Lawrence retiring. Since which time, he has been a capitalist, and out of the mercantile business. Mr. Lawrence is in many respects a remarkable man. He is of that class who are termed "self made" men. And his success shows clearly that he is at all times self reliant. He first makes up his mind what is the best thing to do in business matters, and then does it, utterly regardless of what others would have done or thought *he ought* to have done in the premises. He is also very reticent, particularly with strangers. He walks very slow, *usually* with his eyes cast upon the ground, his head turned a little to one side, (the right,) as if in deep thought, his eyes being half closed and apparently oblivious to everything going on around him. This however is not so, nothing escapes his notice when on the street or in the Chamber



of Commerce. He is one of the most conscientious men the writer knows and could under no circumstances be induced to do a mean act, or state what is not true, neither do I believe there is a man in the city, who ever heard him use a profane or vulgar word. He is at peace with all men, and intends to keep so. He has accumulated a large property, that he knows how to take care of, and enjoys life as he goes along, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and although not a member of any church, pays liberally for the support of them, as well as for every worthy charity. He has now reached the autumn of life, and holds himself ready for a call at any hour.

Mr. Durand is of a different mould. He is aggressive and loves money simply for the power it gives him. He removed to Chicago, many years ago and has become very wealthy; but for want of an education, cannot enjoy it as he would like to. He also I believe has retired from active business, and is traveling in "Europe," where

he is occasionally heard from. Mr. Lawrence always tries to do good for its own sake. Mr. D. for notoriety's sake.

Spring St. Bridge gets out of order again this spring, upon which Gen. King goes for it in the *Sentinel*; just hear his lament:

This venerable structure is, we regret to say, (he lied when he said that,) in a very bad way. Its back is broken, it is shaky in the knees, and paralyzed in its extremities, in fact its whole system is badly deranged. The City Fathers have held a consultation over it, and prescribed various remedies, but all to no purpose, it is evidently past cure. Would it not be an act of mercy to put it out of pain?

The old thing, notwithstanding it was an eye-sore to every one, was patched up again by the city "dads," in hopes that it would last a while longer.

THEY HAD TO COME DOWN.

In order to divert the attention of the people from the "bridge," the Council passed an ordinance to cut off the awning posts on East Water Street, which raised another *row* among the "tailors," but they had to come down.

PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE SCHOOLS. AN ADDITIONAL SCHOOL BUILDING CALLED FOR.

There was an urgent call for an additional public school in the First Ward, to be located somewhere in the vicinity of Mason and Jefferson Streets, based upon a census made by A. W. Hatch, then the assessor, which census shows the following facts: That while it cost \$9,540 to teach 607 in private schools, it cost only \$6,600 to teach 2,000 in the public. Comment was unnecessary.

Commercial Herald changed to the *Morning News* this year. The following notice appeared:

Messrs. Daniel Shaw and Geo. Hyer, publish in yesterday's *Commercial*, the prospectus of a new daily Democratic paper, to be called the *Milwaukee Morning News*, and to be commenced on the 15th of May, or as soon thereafter as the new type, &c., ordered for the *News*, come to hand. The *News* takes the place of the *Commercial*, which dies with the other's birth. Mr. Shaw has been reputably connected with the democratic press in New York, and Mr. Hyer is well known to the party in Wisconsin. We do not doubt that their joint labors will secure to the democratic party in this city and vicinity, a much more efficient organ than they have hitherto enjoyed.

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

We commend to all applicants for office, the model style of the public's old acquaintance, Chas. Grotke, who stands by the city authorities so faithfully and successfully. Here is his last proposition :

“ My Lords, very high Sublime Select to the Gentle Office of Council, in the Chief-City Milwaukee, and especially I have reason to direct my own respectfully recommendation of myself, to the Gentle Aldermans of the first Ward, in regard on the Business of Tending the New Bridge of Division & Chesnut Street, I hope of Your Gentle Kindness, to put me again in the said watch care.

I almost respectfully entreaty your real Honesty my dear Sirs of Alderman, to grant me a monthly reward of Dollar 10, 50 cts. (it is very small in compare to the other Bridge tending man.)

With the highest estimation, and Divine Gratulation, I wish your integrity much health & happy, by a very good blessed Arrangement of Jehova, & even the whole Gentle Council to

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES GROTKE.

Milwaukee May 11th 1852.

Mr. Grotke favored the citizens with quite a number of similar epistles in his day, he was a gem, i. e., a literary one.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

Milwaukee's bone of contention in 1852, was the license question,* *just the same* as it is to day.

It commenced in 1849, grew to the size of a riot in 1850, and broke out again in 1852, several meetings were held at the Milwaukee House, northeast corner of Main and Huron Streets, in the month of January, 1849, from 1st to 20th, at which as has already been seen, resolutions were offered requesting the Common Council to make those who had not paid, *do so*, or else they (the Council) step down and out. Neither was done, however.

CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the glorious Fourth came this year on Sunday, and the Germans, who did most of the celebrating in those days—the Fourth of July in particular—celebrated it on that day. A lengthy and somewhat bitter newspaper discussion grew out of it, in

*This question like Banquo's ghost, although often laid, still would rise to trouble its defenders, and will continue to rise until laid to rest in a proper manner.

which Mr. Roesler, a German patriot, who had just escaped from a Prussian dungeon,* and some one who signed himself "Americus," were the combatants. The American part of the community were justly indignant at this insult to our laws. Some pretty strong language was made use of by "Americus," to which the *Banner* replied in language equally chaste. The Germans, however, were not all on the side of Mr. Roesler, as the following article will show :

Mr. Editor :

I have been in this country seven years, and a democrat all the time. I came, as thousands of others have done, to enjoy liberty, and expect to abide by the laws of the land. But some of my countrymen (shame to them) are bound to resist the laws by desecrating the Sabbath. They are a class of self rule or ruin men, who don't believe in God, or the devil. They did all they could to make the Germans celebrate on Sunday. I hope this question will be agitated until this wicked Sabbath breaking shall be stopped, and you will always find a large portion of the Germans with you in this matter.

A GERMAN DEMOCRAT.

This discussion finally ended in a petition to the common council, as follows :

To the Mayor and Common Council:

The undersigned, citizens of Milwaukee, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that in direct contravention of the laws of Wisconsin, the endangerment of public morals, and scandal of our order loving community, public balls are held every Sunday night at Mozart's Hall, on Spring St. Hill, and Bieldfeldt's Garden, in the First Ward, and at several other places in the city, and we humbly request your honorable body to take such necessary measures as shall prevent a repetition of it in future.

This petition was signed by over fifteen hundred of the best citizens, but it availed nothing. Neither was it checked in, the least, until Horace Chase was elected mayor, in 1862, who closed them up, during his official term, and for doing which they never forgave him.

These Sunday orgies are doing more to demoralize the youth of both sexes in our city than all the other evils of the day combined. The saloon we always had, but this was an attack upon the sanctity

* The articles of Mr. Roesler were published in the *Banner and Volksfreund*. They were scandalous and should have indicted their author. Mr. Roesler's idea of liberty was, to say the least, "un-American."

of the Sabbath that the American people did not contemplate when they made this country a refuge for the oppressed from the old world. What think you would have been the result had we gone to Germany and undertaken to violate their laws? would the government have permitted it? certainly not, neither should ours. This open violation of all that Americans have been taught to hold sacred should not be allowed. Will the politicians think of this before it is everlastingly too late?

MIGRATION OF INSECTS.

Among the wonderful sights witnessed in Milwaukee connected with insect ology, was the migration of the dragon flies, or devil's darning needles, as they are usually called, on the 28th of June. Happening to go up to the lake bluff, at the head of Division Street, on the morning of that day, I found myself surrounded by a perfect cloud of these insects. They came from the northeast and flew to the southwest. They came directly up the slope of the bank and apparently out of the lake. There were millions of them. This hegrira lasted for two days, during which the number did not appear to diminish in the least. Where they came from and where they went to is to this day a conundrum, but it was certainly one of the most wonderful sights that I ever witnessed; it beat the invasion of toads mentioned in Vol 1.

IMPORTANT TO MANY—A PUFF FOR NORTH POINT.

In the *Sentinel* of July 1st, under the above caption, we find the following:

Mr. Editor:

The respective merits and prospects of the east and west sides of the Milwaukee River, within the city limits, (rather small at that time) has been the subject matter of much discussion among those whose residence or business gives an interest to their locality. North Point is destined to become a favorite building spot, and so also is the avenue which is the continuation of Spring Street for some three miles out. East Water Street is also a busy thoroughfare, but West Water will be equally good, as it has all the advantages of the railroad terminus.

If this writer was not a prophet, he was pretty good at guessing. The First Ward is a beautiful place for residences particularly the upper portion of it, and is now fast filling up with costly dwellings,

but it was a long time in getting into line. It will, however, be all occupied in time with the homes of the wealthy up as far as Ferny Brae, but it cannot after all excel the west side in beauty nor for residence property, as those living west of Eighth Street have all the advantages of a view of the lake without the disadvantages of its moist and chilly winter atmosphere, besides all those living south of Grand Avenue have an unobstructed view of the Menomonee Valley with its countless railroad trains as well as the whole southern portion of the city, and 20 years more will make the bluff along both sides of this valley (more particularly the north side) the most beautiful spot on the west shore of Lake Michigan, at least such is my prediction as to the future of this valley as the following reminiscence will show.

THE MENOMONEE VALLEY—ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

When a stranger first visits Milwaukee and takes a stroll over the higher and thickly settled portions of the city, he cannot fail to admire the beauty of the location, and, if he chance to be a business man, to see the natural advantages it can boast over many if not all western towns, advantages that will make it, at no distant day, the most beautiful, as well as the most wealthy commercial emporium west of New York. But while admitting this fact, he would naturally ask, what are you going to do with those immense marshes, (more particularly the Menomonee) by which the south and west portions of your city are cut in twain, that is even to-day, although dotted here and there with the marks of civilization and improvement, nominally as completely in a state of nature as it was forty years ago, in fact a foul and fathomless abyss of mud and water, and in place of growing better, is rapidly growing worse, in consequence of the filth poured into it from the slaughtering establishments with which it is adorned, assisted by our splendid sewerage system, and such is the magnitude that had it been located on the other side of the lake it would have bred sufficient fever and ague to have shaken the hair off the heads of every man, woman and child in the Peninsular state inside of thirty days. Now I am not surprised that this problem should have presented itself first and foremost to a stranger, for its solution was an ever present conundrum to all the thinking portion of our own

people up to the last fifteen years, since which time most of the present improvements have been made. And as several have expressed a wish to know how soon (if ever) this marsh would be filled and made available for business, I have concluded to tell them (in confidence) all about it. The laws that govern trade and commerce, are as arbitrary as are those of nature, consequently, this marsh which so nearly resembles that famous Florida plantation (upon which its owner claimed to have raised 200 bushels of frogs to the acre and alligators enough to fence it) and that could not have been sold or given away forty years ago, had it not been included within the section lines which bounded the adjoining hill sides has come at last into favor. The Hon. E. D. Holton, the Burnhams and a few others, thinking they saw a bonanza hidden beneath its murky depths, went in a few years since and obtained possession of a small portion of it for a song, and are happy. And now this unsightly place, the ancient home of the muskrat and the snapping turtle, (*C-serpentinus*) specimens of which have been caught there weighing fifty pounds; the mud hen (or coot) the filthiest of all American water fowl; the bittern, whose euphonious American cognomen was such a puzzle to Johnny Crapo, and that frisky little yellow-legged water bird, the rail, (*rallus carolinus*), who in the amount of noise he can make, and his ability to dodge, so much resembles the politician—a place where wild geese used to congregate by the thousands and ducks by the million, and off from whence I have seen them rise in flocks that fairly darkened the sun; that store house from whence the red man was accustomed to draw most of his supplies, from out whose sedges it was a daily occurrence, in the olden time, to see Paul Vieu, or Tee-pa-kee-nee-nee (alias Capt. Morgan) emerge with a hundred ducks apiece, the product of a morning's hunt within its hidden recesses, and from whence many an unsophisticated youth of Calvinistic proclivities has on account of the idiosyncrasy of his canoe (and his own inexperience in its management) returned a deep water Baptist,* to his great disgust; and where the fish that came on

* This was a great place for duck shooting, and many a ducking has been taken there by the upsetting of the canoes of the unsophisticated youths (and some of the sophisticated ones too), by turning partly round in order to hit the fleeing bird when rising. And there are probably fifty guns buried in its oozy depths that will never be recovered.

it in the spring months could be taken by the cart-load—is soon to put on new apparel, and not only become a center of business but in some sense a thing of beauty.

Geologically speaking, that was the “eocene” period, the present is the “miocene,” and the “pliocene,” upon which it is about entering, will make it, like the adjoining hill sides, a place where man can dwell and labor.

Twenty years more, with the present rapid march of improvement, will not only obliterate every trace of its former condition, but will convert it into the most valuable business property in the city.

Within that time Burnham's canal will have been extended up and beyond the present cut-off and cattle yard and will become the main outlet of the Menomonee.

Upon its southern bank will be located lumber, coal and wood yards (the brick yards will probably have disappeared) planing mills, etc., while the one next north, upon which stands the present elevator E, will also have been extended up to the cut-off upon which an additional number of elevators will be built when needed, leaving the space between these two canals to be occupied as now with tracks for passenger trains. The intervening space between the last mentioned canal and the present Roger's canal will at that time all be in possession of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The slaughtering establishments and the shipyard will have been removed to more convenient quarters, and the whole intervening space between these canals from the cut-off to the present elevator A, will have been filled up and covered with tracks for freight trains. The Rogers canal may perhaps be extended west to near the cut-off, in order to obtain more room for lumber and coal yards, and connect with the other by a transverse cut. This done, the whole marsh will have become one of the most convenient and mammoth railroad yards in the west, and, taken in connection with the magnificent shops recently erected above the cut-off, will afford a panorama unequaled. The bluffs upon both sides will then have more than doubled in value. Their tops will have been cut sufficient to bring the streets leading north and south of an easy grade, while viaducts will connect the Fourth and Eighth Wards, leaving the entire valley clear for the passage of the two hundred and

fifty or more trains that will enter the city daily by that route alone when that time shall have come against eighty that enter to-day.

Along these bluffs will be seen many beautiful and costly dwellings, the abodes of wealth and refinement, for notwithstanding that our city contains many wealthy men it will contain many (Mr. Mitchell and one or two others excepted) that will be much wealthier twenty years from now, who will vie with each other in the costliness of their dwellings and style of living, and who will crown these hill sides with every thing beautiful that money can buy.

Such will be the appearance of the present Menomonee valley in 1900. In place of storing 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, we shall store 10,000,000; in the slaughtering of hogs we shall rival Chicago; in place of being dependent mostly upon Iowa and Minnesota for wheat and pork as now, the whole region to the Rocky Mountains will pay us tribute; our population will then have reached 250,000, and our railroads (if we are true to our own interests) will connect us with every part of this broad land, and Milwaukee will be in fact, what she is already in name, the Queen City of the Lakes.

INVASION.

A second invasion of batrachians, (toads,) occurred July 28. They were like grasshoppers for multitude for a few hours, when they all disappeared as silently as they came.

FIRST GAS MAIN LAID IN THE RIVER.

The East and West sides were connected with a gas main laid upon the bottom of the river at Wisconsin Street, this year, August 19. The main was of boiler iron, manufactured by John Cummings and put into place by S. H. Martin. A young German lad named Frank Batz, was accidentally killed by the falling of a derrick used in laying down this main.

ASTRONOMY.

July, 1852, had two full moons, the 1st and 30th a coincidence that has not occurred before since 1776, when it occurred on the same day.

P. S. This was not filched from Prof. Kroeger's Almanac; he does not know it yet.

Eight hundred and sixty-five more voters made this year, for a \$1 each, just before election. One hundred and eighty-eight Whigs and six hundred and seventy-seven Democrats. *How is that for high?*

YOUNG'S HALL REBUILT.

The fire in February last, which destroyed the large and handsome brick block, then just completed, on the corner of Wisconsin and Main streets, was a serious calamity to the enterprising owner, Mr. W. P. Young. Although he lost heavily by the disaster, he went to work to rebuild the block, and one-half is now nearly finished. In the second story of the new building is "Young's Hall," a spacious and elegant apartment, exceedingly well adapted to concerts, balls, lectures, &c., and other public entertainments. The hall is 120 feet length, 50 feet in width, and 24 feet from floor to ceiling. A large stage occupies one end and a spacious gallery the other. It is to be lit with gas, two splendid chandeliers having been provided for that purpose. The Hall is about ready for occupation, and will be extensively "patronized" during the winter. We hear that Engine Company No. 1 proposes to give their second annual ball there on Christmas Eve.

MILWAUKEE'S FIRST DEPOT.

In the *Wisconsin* of August 19, 1852, is a mention of the erection of the "depot," at the foot of Second street, for the then Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. This was the first "passenger depot" ever erected in the State, and has a history. It was looked upon with pride at this time, as not only a wonderful piece of architectural skill, but also as an indication of what might be expected of the Company in the coming years. It was upon the platform of this little building, that the Milwaukeeans were wont to congregate to witness the arrival and departure of the one daily passenger train, the nucleus of the present mammoth corporation, or to take a seat in the cars for Janesville or Madison themselves. It was a lively place, as the business of the road increased in volume, until the change of ownership, as well as the change of the business center, took the trains to the "South Side," after which like a lone pine in a deserted field, it was *alone* in that half abandoned yard, as a memento of where stood the first passenger train in the State, started on its journey to the Mississippi. It was finally converted in a freight office and used as such until the completion of the present mammoth warehouse and office on Fowler St. in 1883, after which it was removed to the East Side of Second

street, directly in rear of No. 31 West Water street, and converted into an office for John Bailey, master car builder on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, by whom it is occupied to-day. What memories cling around this old building, the removal of which obliterated the last of the early railroad buildings, all but this having disappeared long ago. Here Edwin Bridgeman, the first conductor in the State, began his railroad life. Here Sherburne S. Merrill, the present general manager of the now mammoth corporation, began, at the foot of the ladder as the conductor of a gravel train, in 1851. Here Edward H. Brodhead began as superintendent, in 1852. Here Hubbard C. Atkins,* late general superintendent of the La Crosse, Prairie du Chien the Milwaukee and Chicago and Chicago & Council Bluffs Divisions, Lewis B. Rock, of the Northern, Daniel A. Olin, Racine & Southwestern, George W. Sanborn of the Iowa, Dakota & Omaha Divisions, all commenced their railroad life, at the foot of the ladder. Also Edwin C. Brown, superintendent of the Milwaukee Central and the Michigan Southern, and Sherburne Sanborn, the present superintendent of the Winona & St. Peter Branch of the Chicago & North-Western, are both graduates from this first depot. Here Edward Emery sold candy, two sticks for a cent apiece, and Johnny Mitchell, answered "divil a *know I know*," to nearly every question asked him.†

Let us hope that the Railroad Company will keep this old first depot in good repair, and that its time-honored walls shall never be disgraced by being converted into a rag store or a saloon.‡

BOLD CHEEK.

About the coolest case of cheek that ever occurred here, was in the case of Chas. Lee, who was arrested for setting fire to Jas. Ludington's Lumber yard, August 12, asking Mr. Ludington to go his bail. *Was n't this cool?*

*This well known and popular Railroad Superintendent died at La Crosse, April 13, 1884. A sketch of Mr. Atkins will appear in volume IV, of this series.

†Johnny Mitchell, (commonly called Paddy Mitchell,) was the first porter at this depot, and I think the last. It was a custom with him when bothered with questions and he in a hurry, to give the answer above, in true Celtic brogue. He is yet alive but very old.

‡This depot was about 20x70 feet, the projecting eaves in vogue at the present day, upon all that class of building. These have been cut down when it was converted into an office, as above stated.

A RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME.

During the spring of 1852 the workmen excavating the trench through East Water Street, for the gas pipes, came upon the remains of an old log shanty, the first building erected in Milwaukee. Several good solid pieces of oak puncheons were taken out. We understand that they formed the east end of the building. A row of them followed the trench for some distance directly in front of George Dyer's store, No. 211 East Water street. The accumulations of years had covered them with some three feet of gravel. Since those timbers were set in the ground, what changes have taken place in the scene! Then the trader met his Indian customers and dickered and bartered with them and made up his packs. Anon he welcomed the early settlers as they at first came straggling and then pouring in. So time rolled away—no long time either—and the hand of improvement has long ago covered up all traces of the first shanty; but a city of 25,000 thousand inhabitants, busy, thriving and growing, stands where the first settler waited for his Indian customers.

This was no doubt a part of the foundation of Mr. Juneau's warehouse but not the first building erected in Milwaukee by any means.

RAILROAD MEETING.

There was a railroad meeting, (see annexed) at which Hans Crocker was president, and W. A. Prentiss and T. L. Ogden, secretaries.

A meeting of the citizens of Milwaukee will be held on the evening of Sept. 6, at the Market Hall, at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of a loan of the credit of the city for furthering the construction of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad. A full attendance is requested.

D. H. CHANDLER,
RUFUS KING,
S. E. FOOTE,
WILLIAMS LEE,
JAS. H. PAINE,
Committee.

Of the proceedings, it is sufficient to say, that after the subject had been thoroughly discussed, by Alex. Mitchell, D. A. J. Upham, Frank Randall, Jas. S. Brown, against; and by Jas. H. Paine, Byron Kilbourn, and Myron H. Orton, for; the motion to loan was lost.

A committee, however, consisting of Alex. Mitchell, Kilbourn, Upham, Horner and Walker, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported as follows:

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient, at this time, to recommend to the city to loan its credit, in aid of the construction of the La Crosse & Milwaukee

Railroad, or to ask the Common Council to submit any question bearing upon that subject to the people. Carried.

Mr. Upham however, made a minority report consisting of two resolutions in favor of loaning the city credit, &c., and asking that *this Road* be placed upon the same footing as the Lake Shore & Fond du Lac, (to be voted for on the 9th inst.) Lost. The vote on the 9th was as follows:

The Fond du Lac & Lake Shore: For: First Ward, 360; Second, 190; Third, 273; Fourth, 102; Fifth, 225; total, 1,110. Against: First Ward, 19; Second, 21; Third, 55; Fourth, 0; Fifth, 3; total, 97; majority for, 1,012.

This vote proved a costly one for Milwaukee, as the roads were not all built, but the bonds have been paid.

Milwaukee Academy, built this year, by Messrs. Dixon and Richardson, northeast corner of Milwaukee and Mason streets, opened Oct. 4, burned Dec. 22, 1853. It was occupied then by Daniel M. Dixon and J. C. Warren, Mr. Richardson having retired.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

The census of the children between 4 and 20 years of age, residing in the city, on the 3d of August last, which the law requires to be made, has just been completed, and shows an increase of 649 during the last year.

This is a larger increase in the census than has been anticipated, but the returns have been very carefully collected by trustworthy and competent men. We annex the following returns:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Ward.....	998	1,155	2,153
Second Ward.....	963	838	1,801
Third Ward.....	559	528	1,087
Fourth Ward.....	359	337	696
Fifth Ward.....	360	366	726
Totals.....	3,239	3,244	6,483
In 1851, it was.....			5,814
Increase.....			649

That census revealed the following facts, viz:

- 1st. That there are only 15 more boys in the city than girls.
- 2d. That in the First Ward the girls are 150 ahead. That in the Second Ward the boys are 125 ahead. And that in the Third and Fourth Wards the boys are 15 per cent. ahead.

FUN.

An amusing scene took place yesterday (September 9) on East Water Street, between a debtor who would not pay, and a creditor who wanted his pay. The latter personage expressed a determination to have "brains," or money, and as the debtor did not appear to have any of that commodity to spare, there was a row. They fought and fought, until finally the crowd interfered and the debtor skipped.

Alfred Johnson, city clerk, died October 4, and was succeeded by S. C. West. This gentleman was a large, fine looking man, and a good accountant, but whisky got the better of him, and he went to the dogs in the prime of life leaving a wife, now Mrs. F. Hauleman.

West Water Street was planked this year from Spring Street to the Milwaukee & Mississippi depot. In putting down the water pipe this year (1883) the workmen came upon this old plank road some four feet below the present grade. These plank (which were of oak) were in a semi-petrified condition.

JOHN M. W. LACE KILLED.

John M. W. Lace was shot this year, Oct. 11, while standing upon the sidewalk on Wisconsin Street, a few steps west of the First National Bank, by Mary Anne Wheeler, a young woman whom he had ruined. This affair caused great excitement in the community, as well as great expense to the county. There were two trials, the jury not agreeing at the first, but upon the second trial she was cleared on the ground of justifiable homicide.

John M. W. Lace, who, I believe, came to Milwaukee from Mineral Point, was a bold, bad man; and his sad end, although a *crime in law*, was justifiable on the ground that he ruined the girl, and then refused to right the wrong.

New Locomotive Menomonee built, see annexed :

OUR MILWAUKEE LOCOMOTIVE.

The Locomotive *Menomonee*, built by Walton & Co., at the Menomonee Foundry in the Fifth Ward, the first one manufactured there, was put in motion on the track on Saturday, and performed to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. We note the fact with no little pride, that here, in Milwaukee, has been built the first locomotive west of Cleveland. It weighs 26 tons, is built with the

boiler hanging high, and the working gear beneath—is well built in every part, and does very great credit to the establishment from which it comes, while it will be an important addition to the motive power of the railroad.

POLITICAL.

The political horizon was luminous this fall:

The election resulted as follows:

Legislature were, to the Senate: D. C. Reed and F. Huebschmann.
 Assembly: Ch. Cain, Joseph A. Phelps, Wallace W. Graham, John L. Burnham, Edward Hasse, Valentine Kusel and Wm. Beck.

OFFICERS OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

County Judge—Horatio N. Wells.
 Clerk of the Court—Matthew Keenan.
 Sheriff—H. L. Page.
 Under Sheriff—S. S. Conover.
 Deputy Sheriff—Wm. Wedemeyer.
 “ “ John Mitchell.
 “ “ A. Seifert.
 “ “ Wm Beck.
 Prosecuting Attorney—A. R. R. Butler.
 Register of Deeds—C. J. Kern.
 Treasurer—G. M. Fitzgerald.
 Clerk Board of Supervisors—A. Bade.
 Surveyor—John Gregory.
 Coroner—Timothy O'Brien.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

This corporation, whose success has been remarkable, was chartered January 3, 1852, although a contract had been made by the city with John Lockwood, June 6, 1851, to erect such works, in anticipation of such charter being granted. This charter was a very liberal one, as such charters always are to every new enterprise. The charter members, (or as they were called the trustees,) to whom it was first granted, were John Lockwood, Wm. P. Lynde, James Kneeland, James H. Rogers, and David P. Hull.

The works were completed in 1852. The gas being let on for the first time August 23, of that year. In speaking of which the *Sentinel* had the following:

THE GAS.

The city was lighted last night. Most of the forenoon the burners were at work in the stores, helping the air out of the pipes. At night the gas was turned

on, and the lamps were lighted, and made a brilliant illumination in the streets. In the stores, the burners did not do full duty, but in a day or two, the bluish appearance caused by air in the pipes, will give way to the clear white light. Young's Hall was in a blaze of light, and a very pleasant party of invited guests partook of the hospitality of Mr. Lockwood, the manager of the works.

BLOWN UP.

The works were blown up on the 15th, through the carelessness of some "Handy Andy," whose curiosity led him to open the stop-cock in the purifying room, whereby the room was soon filled with gas, which by coming in contact with a lighted candle, caused an explosion that blew out all one side of the building. The wall was quickly put up again, and all was ready by the 23d, when the gas was let on as stated above. But the formal opening was celebrated at Young's Hall, November 6th, D. A. J. Upham, presiding. This was a grand affair—supper, speeches, toasts and songs.

Probably no stock ever owned in Milwaukee, (not excepting the Exposition stock,) has ever paid as large returns, as has this gas stock, and a capitalist in want of investment might as well hunt for a needle in the haymow as for any of this stock. It is not for sale. It had its troubles at first, through the dishonesty (or rascality) call it what you please, of its first superintendent, M. W. Clark, and of its secretary, Mr. Irons. But it outlived all its diseases, and is a very healthy concern to-day; several attempts have been made to put a competitor in the field, but only in one instance did it succeed, viz: the south side "Gas Works," located on Reed Street; this attempt was a complete failure, and the works are now used as a foundry. The old company "held the fort," and are likely to for several years to come. Gas costs money, the company has money, and money is power.

INCORRIGIBLE.

Under the above heading we find the following in relation to Reed Street:

Some days since we hinted a wish, that some alderman from the Fifth Ward might be obliged to pass through the mud, between the Menomonee River and Lake Street, hoping that such an adventure might induce him to repair the sidewalks. Well, yesteday, after trudging through a spot in that locality, we encountered one of them, carrying a couple of window sash. Just at the spot where the

plank walk terminates in a profound abyss, in front of where we stood. Said our official friend: "See here, when you come into the Fifth Ward you find walks like this—(pointing north) *that* is in the Fourth Ward." We did not lift up our voice and weep, it would have been of no use, but, digging off the mud, we mused upon the unaccountable stupidity which, instead of making the Menomonee River the boundary line of the Ward,* made it an imaginary one, so that the aldermen from two Wards would have to agree (an unheard of thing) before any repairs could be made on the street. And as we stood musing, our aldermanic friend with the sash went hurrying, staggering and plowing through the mud, northward, while, at the same time, a man on a gray pony yelled for help, as he sank nearly out of sight in that fathomless abyss of mud and water. We give that road up as a bad job.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*, Nov. 26, 1852.

This was replied to in the *Sentinel*, of the 30th, as follows:

MR. EDITOR:

I noticed, a few days since, a humorous article in your paper in reference to an alderman about to take a leap from the plank walk in the Fifth Ward into the bottomless pit of mud in the Fourth Ward, which you had just passed through. Now all I have to say about that alderman, with the two casements of sash upon his shoulder, is that he really had a bad time of it, I assure you, and if he had not himself blamed his neighbors so many times, and felt so keenly the smart of the lash that is laid upon him by every one that is engaged in the transportation of goods over that street, either by cart or back load, he would have marched up to the Fourth Ward alderman and commenced abusing him for not making their sidewalks. He might also have made some noise about that "Menomonee Bridge." But as that belongs to the county, and they in conjunction with the bridge committee have to care for it, it would not do to speak of it in connection with the two other beautiful structures (Spring Street and Walker's Point) which the city owns. But to return to the mud. Really, Mr. Editor, I am glad that the people generally believe that all the mud and marsh south of the Menomonee River belongs to the Fifth Ward, for it has a tendency to bring us into notice. And it is high time that we should be noticed, for in the first place we were some years behind the rest of the city in having our titles perfected, and it has taken us several years more to get over the shock caused by the firing of cannon when the announcement was made that the pre-emption was obtained.

It may be a matter of interest to some of the people of the city to know just where the Fifth Ward is located, and something of the soil and productions. Some of the old residents know it as Walker's Point, but as Col. Walker has walked out into the Third Ward, we now call it the Fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

The soil in this Ward is clay, sand, black-muck and marsh. The products are

*The folly would have been in making it such, as the serpentine course of this modern "Lethe" will soon be obliterated.

bricks, suckers, bull-frogs, aldermen, and candidates for the Assembly. And, in conclusion, allow me to say for this Ward, that we invite emigration to it of industrious, wholesome citizens. To all such we say come, without money if you have none, but if you have money bring that, for we can relieve you of it at short notice.

If you wish to engage in the manufacture of brick, we have an abundance of the raw material, even of that kind that makes the bricks you carry in your hat, all over the Ward.

But to those who wish to engage in the manufacture of brown earthen ware, I will say, that a better or stronger article of clay can be found in the *First Ward*.

If any one should desire any further information in reference to our Ward, just call upon either of the aldermen and they will furnish it.

Oh, who would not be an alderman!

This was S. H. Martin.

NEW FIRM.

Russell Sage, Chas. H. Wheeler* & Hiram Sherman were in the old Sweet elevator, successors to D. C. Reed & Co.

First ice formed this year, November 16.

Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad opened to Whitewater, 63 miles, November 30, 1852.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The contest for member of Congress this year, resulted in the election of Daniel Wells, Jr., over Charles Durkee. The canvass was a very spirited one, the Bank question being one of the prime factors upon which the vote turned.

The vote of the city was as follows :

First ward for, 1003 ; second, 549 ; third, 551 ; fourth, 408 ; fifth, 455. Total 2966. Against first, 16 ; second, 6 ; third, 3 ; fourth, 7 ; fifth, 7. Total 39 ; majority for, 2927.

Showing conclusively that the people wanted Banks if nothing else.

WAR.

In the *Wisconsin*, of Nov. 8, was an account of the Kilkenny fight between Billy O'Flamington and Daniel McGraw, of this city, growing out of a political dispute, concerning the late Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott's abilities as a warrior, during the late unpleasantness, between this country and Mexico. The correspondence here given is merely

*Died August 13, 1882.

descriptive of the fight and reconciliation, and is entitled a reconciliatory correspondence.

MR. EDITOR: We are happy to state to the expectant public, that the difficulties "betune" Daniel McGraw and Billy O'Flamington, growing out of an exciting political dispute, are all amicably arranged, and now that the cause is removed, by mutual concessions on both sides, (as will be seen further on,) all is once more "quiet on the Potomac."* The cause of the war was this:

Mr. McGraw who is an enthusiastic Pierce man, had said: That Gen. Scott peppered his soup, more than he did the Mexicans. Billy, who was an enthusiastic Scott volunteer, the last time Scott led the charge to dinner, warmly denied the foul expression, upon which, Dan asked Billy how he knew, to which Billy replied in a tone of mingled defiance and scorn, "be-dad I'll show yees." At which both started spontaneously† for Spring St. Hill, for an adjustment of the difficulty according to the rules laid down in "Hoyle's hand-book." No sooner however, had the two belligerents reached the center of Spring St. Bridge, and out of the jurisdiction of both justices, Smith and Hamilton, and fairly on neutral ground, than Billy, ignoring the usual courtesies in vogue among "naval pugilists," of backing their main yard, and firing a shot to leeward as a signal that time was up, lent Dan a "slathering" calamity right athwart his figure-head, which nearly knocked him off the bridge, before Dan (who had the wind on the quarter, and was running free with his starboard tacks aboard,) could fly his sheets and square his yards for action.‡ He soon however, came head to wind, and poured a broadside into his antagonist which stove in his forepeak, completely closing Billy's larboard head-light, and carrying away the starboard section of his shirt collar. Billy then luffed, and Dan. prepared to board, when neutral powers interlered, (the combatants having drifted into foreign waters,) and a calm ensued. It was of short duration however, for no sooner had the smoke of the battle cleared off a little, than Billy attempted to run his antagonist down, and leave no vestige of the wreck behind. He accordingly put his helm hard a-port, squared his yards, and struck Dan amid-ships with such force as to carry away all his standing rigging, when his mainsail came down by the run, leaving his spars entirely destitute of canvas, which impeded his action materially. He soon brought up again however, set his canvas, ported his helm, and gave Billy another broadside, when Billy bore up with the intention to board, which gave Dan. an opportunity to bring his "Long Tom" to bear upon Billy's stern, which sprung his keel to such an extent, as to cause a big leakage in the "main hold," when neutral powers again interfered, and both combatants were towed into port and placed in Admiral John White's County dry dock for repairs.

*This phrase is a borrowed one, as it did not come into use until the Rebellion.

†A Western slang phrase.

‡As this battle was fought over the water, it being on Spring St. Bridge, it will be reported in nautical language.

The friends of the combatants, who by the way, were all deeply interested in the result, were fearful that if the parties were let out of quarantine, hostilities would again be renewed, are all happy to learn that the war is ended, and that a treaty of peace has been signed, as the following correspondence fully proves :

CELL NO. 1, IN DURANCE *vile*, MILWAUKEE, NOV. 5, 1852.

DAN. MCGRAW, ESQ. :

SIR : I understand that you sent to borrow my soup spoon this morning, during the hours I appropriated to repose. Such evidences of friendly feeling touch my heart, and are duly appreciated by me. I felt myself hurt by your remark addressed to the memory of my late friend Gen. Scott. My spoon is at your service. Have yeese' any good tebaccey ?

Yours Respectfully,

BILLY O'FLAMINGTON.

ANSWER.

CELL NO. 2, SAME PLACE, NOV. 5, 1852.

TO BILLY O'FLAMINGTON,

SIR : In reply to your very considerate note, I have to inform you that I am out of tebaccey. I am obliged by your kind offer of the spoon, but have learned to ate mee soup wid a fork. It is proper for me to state that my charge against Gen. Scott, which you took in such high dudgeon, was simply an inference drawn from the length of the time he waited for his soup to cool. It struck me that it must surely have been over peppered, I therefore regarded your assault as personally insulting.

Very Respectfully Yours,

D. MCGRAW.

CELL NO. 1, SAME PLACE, NOV. 5, 1852.

D. MCGRAW, ESQ. :

SIR : You were mistaken in your premises, and therefore not to blame for your conclusions. It was hot weather instead of hot pepper that retarded the cooling of Gen. Scott's soup. Allow me to assure you that I had no intention of breaking your suspenders, or disarranging your habiliments. Sheriff White has kindly favored me with some tebaccey, half of which I send you.

Respectfully Yours,

BILLY O'FLAMINGTON.

CELL NO. 2, SAME PLACE, NOV. 5, 1852.

TO BILLY O'FLAMINGTON, ESQ. :

DEAR SIR : Your magnanimity upsets me. I accept your tebaccey with many thanks, and in considering everything that has occurred between us, in a Pickwickian sense, I therefore withdraw the offensive language against your friend

Gen. Scott, and with Sheriff White's permission, shall be happy to have yees jine me at tea at 6½ P. M.

Most Affectionately Yours,

D. MCGRAW.

P. S.—Will ye lend me the loan of yer spoon to-morrow morning.

D. MCG.

NEW FIRM.

Goodrich & Vosburg successors to J. R. Treat.

CORRECTION.

On page 321, it was stated when sketching the ship chandlery of G. D. Norris & Co., that the old Helfenstein warehouse foot of Main St., (Broadway,) was burnt. This was an oversight, it was the sheds adjoining on the west and not the warehouse that was burnt. The old landmark is still there, and is the property of Jas. A. Bryden.

CHAPTER VII.

1853.

Opening Address—Railroad Meeting at Gardner's Hall—do. City Hall—Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad open to Janesville—Weather—Wisconsin Leather Company—An Elegant Store—Lester Sexton—Niedecken & Sons—John Mitchell—Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich—Mass Meeting—Election—Mills and Manufacturers—Buildings—A Full Jail—Water Works—School—Suicide—Health Insurance—Hiram F. Story—Council—Fond du Lac depot located—Railroad Riot—Impeachment Trial—Bridges—Consecration of St. John's Cathedral—J. A. Pirie—M. Steever—Chas. H. Perkins—H. H. Camp—Railroad Earnings—Political—Scenes at Election—John White—The Cross Keys—Stimson & Daily.

The commencement of 1853 was stormy, both politically and financially. A bitter railroad war had sprung up between the directors (or at least a portion of them) of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, then just fairly started, and Mr. Kilbourn, on account of the latter having "bolted the track," so to speak, as to the Milwaukee & Mississippi road, in the construction of which up to that time, (or a short time previous,) he had been the power behind the throne, and his attempts to get the city committed wholly to the construction of his new "protege," the Milwaukee & LaCrosse road, and thus the war went on. A stormy session was witnessed at the great railroad meeting, held at Gardner's Hall, January 3, on which occasion Messrs. Kilbourn, R. N. Messenger, Moses M. Strong, John H. Tweedy, Hans Crocker, Jas. S. Brown, Asahel Finch, Jr., Levi Blossom, and Sherman M. Booth, all ventilated their grievances, pro and con. Mr. Kilbourn wanted the city to become "god father" to his new scheme—the Milwaukee & LaCrosse Railroad—while Blossom blowed for the Lake Shore & Green Bay Railroad (the present Chicago & Northwestern, in the inception of which he was the moving spirit and owned their charter, virtually). Some wanted to invest all the city's spare change and bond her besides, in aid of their individual pets, while others, Mr. Mitchell in

particular, being less excited and having more at stake, thought the city had better go slow, as notwithstanding the ease with which railroads could be built on paper, it took money, and a large amount of it too, to build them on the ground, and that the tax payers would find it an easier matter to vote it than to get it.

Railroad building was having a boom in 1853, and although the people were not quite willing as yet to grant all these prospective roads wanted, yet they did it in the end, and dearly have they paid for it.

A resolution was offered at this meeting in Gardner's Hall, by Mr. Kilbourn, which, had it passed, would have accomplished all he wanted, viz: to have the late Levi Blossom (who was chairman of the meeting) cast the railroad vote for the city, which he, Blossom, declared carried. A division of the house, however, was called for, which showed that it was defeated two to one. Upon which Kilbourn withdrew and issued a call for a meeting at the Market Hall, at which a committee, consisting of Chas. K. Watkins, Garret Vliet, Wm. Stupensky, B. Klien, and Duncan C. Reed, reported a set of resolutions strongly in favor of loaning the city credit to the LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad, which were of course adopted.* The principal speakers were Chas. K. Watkins and Moses M. Strong. The officers of this meeting were D. A. J. Upham, president; Francis Huebschmann, vice-president; August Kroenor and A. R. R. Butler, secretaries.

The Ross murder, as well as the trial and escape of Ratcliff, had also been the cause of much excitement, particularly the verdict, at which the people felt so indignant, that they were upon the point of marching to the jail, and lynching Ratcliff, (a thing they ought to have done, and then lynched the jury,) as an atonement for the outraged laws, when the trumpet toned voice of Booth,† was heard

* This vote was rejected at the next session of the Council

†Of all the public acts that Sherman M. Booth ever performed, this certainly was the grandest. For although in justice the lynching of Ratcliff would have been a good deed, yet it is always dangerous for the public to take such a course, to vindicate the outraged laws. His crime was a horrible one, and a curse seemed to follow the individual members of this jury, from that day forth. One of them stated to the writer on the day of the acquittal, that he would give his farm if he could recall his part in that accursed verdict. He subsequently sold that farm and went to California. He could not stay here. But the face of Mr. Booth as he stood upon that balcony, while addressing the crowd below, often comes to mind when passing the place, *even now. It was grand.*

from the balcony of the Kirby House, from where he spoke a few moments to the excited crowd, with such effect, as to prevent it. And it was through the machinations of one of this same jury, William K. Wilson, that brought about the impeachment of Judge Hubbell. In fact, 1853 was remarkable for political cyclones, growing out of the unusual political disturbance of the times.

But to return. The meeting at Gardner's Hall, was commented upon in the *Sentinel*, by Gen. King, in a very able manner, January 6th, which paper also contained the proceedings of the meeting held at the Market Hall, (the present City Hall,) in the interest of the Milwaukee and La Crosse Railway,* at which the usual amount of stereotyped bombast was fired off by those who were already directors in the new road, or hoped to be in a *few* days.

The following allusion to this meeting at the Market Hall, made by one who styles himself a looker on expresses something of the feeling against Mr. Kilbourn at that time, by some of his former friends and associates in the starting of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, as well as by the people at large. It was as follows :

MESSRS. EDITORS : I have read the appeal of Byron Kilbourn, to the Common Council and to the people of Milwaukee,† and find that he is much frightened, lest the "Jenny Lind Club," shall get control of all the railroads in the State and ruin the city, as well as the State also. He says, beware of the "Jerry Linders," and invokes the Common Council to come to his aid, in these very troublesome times.

The appeal will be likely to have great influence with that body, when they take into consideration that no longer ago, than Friday evening he charged the members of that body, with being bought up with feasts of oysters and brandy, at the Belden Home Saloon. "Oh beware of the Jenny Lind Club, Mr. Byron Kilbourn."‡

A LOOKER ON.

*It was at this time, or shortly before, that Mr. Kilbourn was put out or went out from the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Road, and started the La Crosse. And it was for the purpose of getting control of this meeting at Gardner's Hall, which had been called solely in intent of the Milwaukee & Mississippi—that he and his followers came there, their object being to get the city to vote a loan to the La Crosse Road. But upon being defeated in this attempt, he called the meeting at the Market Hall, as stated in the text, claiming that it was a call of the people, (which it was of the people of the west side,) and at which of course they had it all their own way.

†Mr. Kilbourn had issued a call for the people at large as well as the Council to come over to "Macedonia," and help him start the La Crosse Road.

‡The feeling at this time against Mr. Kilbourn, was very bitter, from many of

CELEBRATION.

The opening of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad to Janesville, seventy-one miles, was celebrated January 4, the published proceedings of which filled two columns in the *Sentinel* and *Wisconsin*. This was a great day for Milwaukee, as well as for Janesville. And doubtless the railroad men of to-day, who participated in that opening, look back from the present to that celebration with about the same feelings as does the man who has become wealthy, or succeeded in reaching a high social or political "plane," to his boyhood days, and wishes he could live them over again. The struggle and hardship endured, while reaching his present high position, is remembered as his happiest days.

The annexed is the official notice issued by the manager, Edward H. Brodhead, upon this occasion:

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, January 10th, two trains will run daily (except Sundays) as follows:

Passenger and freight trains will leave Milwaukee at 7½ o'clock A. M., and a passenger train at 3 o'clock P. M. for Janesville.

Passenger train will leave Janesville at 8 o'clock A. M., and a passenger and freight train at 1:40 o'clock P. M. for Milwaukee.

Stages will run regularly between Madison and Whitewater, and between Watertown and Forest House, connecting at the two latter places with the railroad.

Passengers will be ticketed through by the Stage Company for five dollars, via Janesville, to Chicago, and by taking the 3 P. M. train from Milwaukee will arrive at Janesville at 7:20 P. M., remain over night there, and take the stage the next morning for Belvidere, or Rockford, as they may choose, the price being the same, and arrive the next afternoon at Chicago. From Chicago they will also remain over night at Janesville, and arrive in Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. the next day.

EDWARD H. BRODHEAD,

Milwaukee, Jan. 8, 1853.

Engineer and Superintendent.

The weather, through the month of January, 1853, was delightful, only one cold day; it was not much colder than it has been in the month of May, 1883, so far—for as I write this, May 31, 1883, I am sitting by a good fire. The trees are not yet in bloom, or even in

his former associates. And numerous were the articles of the nature of the above, (and some much more severe) that filled the columns of the *Sentinel*, during those stormy times. Some of them were almost too stormy for print.

full leaf, particularly the oaks. The lilacs, usually the first to blossom, have not done so yet. It is a cold, backward spring.

THE WISCONSIN LEATHER COMPANY.

This well known institution was founded at Cazenovia, State of New York, in 1809, by Rufus Allen, Sr., where it was conducted by him until 1842, when Geo. W. Allen was admitted as a partner, and the business continued under the title of Rufus Allen & Son for four years, when, wishing to enlarge their business, a branch house was established at Milwaukee, in 1846, by William Allen and Edward P. Allis, at what is now 334 East Water Street, which was continued until 1851, when, it being considered that the right place had been found, the whole business was removed to this city, a new store, No. 147 East Water, rented, (146 being too small,) and the name changed (Messrs. William Allen and E. P. Allis being partners) to the Wisconsin Leather Company, under which title it has been known up to the present time.

As one of the main requisites for the manufacture of leather is a tannery, one was at once constructed at Two Rivers, in the county of Manitowoc, soon after which the following appeared in the *Sentinel and Gazette*, of November 25, 1851:

THE WISCONSIN LEATHER COMPANY.

We were in receipt yesterday of a calf skin from the tannery of the Wisconsin Leather Company, at Two Rivers. Accompanying the gift was the following letter:

GENL. KING:

Dear Sir: Accompanying this letter is a piece of calf skin, together with an order for its making up, and being among the first fruits of our enterprise is a good indication of what may be expected in the future. Our tannery is now in full blast; we have expended \$60,000, and are just beginning to get returns.

We are yours,

WISCONSIN LEATHER COMPANY,
Office, 347 East Water Street, (old No. 149.)

In 1853 Mr. Allis retired, and the business was continued by the Allens alone until 1862, when such had been their success as to necessitate the erection of an additional tannery at the Two Rivers,*

* This place is now abandoned, the business being carried on at Milwaukee, as the expense of keeping up the tannery at Two Rivers was too great for the income derived.

in which they continued to manufacture until 1870, when a third one was erected at Milwaukee, and a new partnership formed by the admission of Cyrus Whitcomb and Rufus Allen, Jr., which continued until 1882, when a joint stock company was formed with Geo. W. Allen, president; Geo. C. Allen, secretary; Rufus Allen, Jr., treasurer, and Cyrus Whitcomb, general manager.

Two deaths only have occurred among the members of this firm since its formation in 1809, viz: Rufus Allen, Sr., May 12, 1873, and William Allen, January 20, 1883, a period of seventy-four years. There are not probably twenty business houses in the United States that can show such a record of the longevity of its members, and few that can show a better business record. Their success has been something to be proud of, the result of striking while the iron was hot.

Of the personale of Rufus Allen, Sr., the writer can say very little, as his acquaintance with him was too slight, but that he was a man of energy and good business ability is self evident from the success of the business, from the day its foundations were laid in Cazenovia, in 1809, to the day of his death, in 1873.

Geo. W. Allen, the present head of the corporation, is well known throughout the northwest as one of Milwaukee's most active and energetic representative men, and one whose voice is always heard when good counsel is wanted, and who is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any project that will tend to develop the resources of the great West, and whose speeches on political finance are among the ablest ever delivered in this country. In politics he is a republican and takes an active part in the discussion of the various issues of the day, and has always been a strong pillar in the party in Wisconsin. He is also a prominent member of Immanuel Church.

William Allen was of a different temperament. He was no politician, but gave his whole attention to his business. In social qualities, however, he was not behind George, and like him was fond of mirth. He had fine musical abilities and was chorister of the First Church (the present Immanuel) for many years, and one of the music committee for more than twenty years. He never sought notoriety in any form. The writer was one of his intimate friends for many years, and remembers with pleasure the many happy hours he has

spent with William Allen in the "long ago," in the Odd Fellows, Lodge, in Martin's old block.

Rufus Allen, Jr., is different from either of his brothers. He has a sanguine temperament and is always in good spirits, greets you with a loud cheery voice, is a good deal of a joker, at times, and will enjoy one if against himself, which Geo. W. does not. He has good business tact, and is fast reaching the financial round of wealth's ladder occupied by his elders. He knows the value of money and how to use it to the best advantage. He is no politician, but is all business, ready to do his part in all that helps build up the house and bring money into its coffers. He has a strong will and is very decided in his way, and if he tells you "No!" he means it. He also has another trait of character that all men do not possess, (*i. e.*) he never meddles with other people's affairs, and consequently does not get into trouble, enjoys life *and whist* as he goes along and is always happy.

Board of Trade met in the second story of McCrea & Bell's new building, (now Marshall & Illsley,) this year.

AN ELEGANT STORE.

The *Sentinel* of November, has the following :

Messrs. Sexton & Wing are moving into their new store just erected for them by James Ludington, on the north 40 feet of lot 41, block 4, Third Ward, (now Nos. 343 and 345 East Water street).

Architect, Geo. W. Mygatt. Their columns are from the foundry of Messrs. Furton & Sercomb.

This store was when erected, one of the finest on the street, but was soon eclipsed by the Nazro building.

The firm of Sexton & Crane,* afterwards Sexton & Wing, John Wing—mention of whose arrival and opening in November, 1845, (not 1847 as the Chicago history gives it,) of a wholesale dry goods house at 132 East Water street, (old numbering,) was made in vol. II., page 241, author's Pioneer History,—were from the day of their arrival, until the death of Mr. Sexton, March 15, 1869, one of the leading firms in the city, as well as throughout the northwest, their store being one of the largest in their line, west of Lake Michigan.

*Mr. Crane was a citizen of Hartford, and I think never came here to reside. Mr. Sexton was also from Hartford.

The want of more room, however, was soon felt, and they removed to 137 (now 335) East Water street, where they remained until 1850, when Mr. Wing* withdrew, and a new partnership was formed, consisting of Lester, Loring and Bolles Sexton, under the title of Sexton Bros. & Co. The firm occupied the Ludington store until 1857, when they removed to James B. Cross' block at what is now 330 and 332 East Water, where they remained until the fall of 1859, when they removed to the new building erected the previous summer by Mr. Sexton, (at a cost of \$130,000,†) on the southeast corner Broadway and Michigan St., now the property of the Messrs. Friend Bros., where they remained until 1863, when Loring and Bolles Sexton, sold their interest to Lester, and a new partnership was formed by the admission of Chas. E. Storm, Jas. L. and William F. Sexton, (the first mentioned being his son-in-law, and the latter his sons,) which continued until 1868, when Daniel Andrews and Robert Hill, were admitted under the title of Sexton & Co., and the business continued until March 15, 1869, when Lester Sexton died, after which it was continued under the same title until 1872, when Jas. L. and W. F. Sexton sold their interest to Chas. E. Storm and Robert Hill, who also subsequently purchased the interest of the estate of Lester Sexton, after which the firm was changed to Storm & Hill, under which the business was continued in Milwaukee, until 1880, when it was removed to Chicago, where it is to-day.

Lester Sexton, whose business history is given above, was a keen, shrewd and far-seeing Connecticut Yankee. Born in a State‡ where men as well as boys had to work, or starve, he naturally became

*Mr. Wing afterwards went into partnership with Alonzo D. Seaman, in the furniture business. He was from some place on the Hudson River, (Peekskill, I think,) and subsequently returned there. He was a large fine looking man, very quiet, but a good business man. He built the brick dwelling on the northeast corner of Van Buren and Martin Sts., now the homestead of John P. Kissinger.

†Mr. Sexton also erected the store now 317 East Water, in 1855, but as it was too small for their business, that firm never occupied it. I also find it stated in the history of the Western Historical Publishing Co., that this firm was at one time at what is now 268 East Water. This is a mistake, they were never below Huron St.

‡ He was born at Somerset, Tolland Co., April 28, 1807. He was one of that class who always exercise a great influence in community simply by weight of character. His benevolence was unbounded, of which fact many yet living can truthfully testify. Simple in manners, gentle in spirit, never putting himself forward, and, like Mr. Van Dyke, was always one of the foremost in every good work.

imbued with those peculiar traits of character for which the citizens of that portion of our country known as New England are noted, (viz:) industry, economy and business tact, and of course knew how to make as well as how to handle money when made, and as a natural sequence left a large estate for his day.

He lived in elegance and occupied a high social status in the community. His residence was the present Robert Eliot homestead, which he purchased of Wm. B. Hibbard, by whom it was erected, and where he died, as previously stated, March 15, 1869.

In person he was of medium height, had a strong, wiry frame, and a good sound constitution. He had an even temperament, was not easily excited, had splendid executive abilities, and belonged to that class of men who are born to rule, or be leaders, particularly in business, and no "one-horse-store," so to speak, would suit his ambition. He wanted to stand at the head of the column in his line, and furnish the brains while others furnished the muscle. His voice was loud and strong, he spoke very deliberately and very distinctly. He had a wide forehead, light brown hair and blue eyes, and a face upon which a self-satisfied expression was always to be seen. He was an over indulgent father, altogether too much so in fact. He was no politician and would hold no public office under any circumstances. He was one of Milwaukee's valued and honored citizens in life, and like the lamented Daggett, whom he was elected to succeed in the management of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, will live in memory for years to come.

Such in brief is the history of one of Milwaukee's pioneer wholesale dry goods houses, now passed entirely from the control not only of the original founders, but also from their lineal descendants, not one of whom is in possession of any portion of it. There is one of its former employes, however, P. B. Mills, still with us, by whom the memory of Mr. Sexton (in whose service his whole business life in the West was spent) is held in grateful remembrance.

Of the present proprietors it can be truthfully said, that if the honors and prestige of the house must pass into other hands, that no more worthy or competent successors could have been selected to wear the mantle of Lester Sexton than are Chas. E. Storm and Robert Hill.

H. NIEDECKEN & SONS.

Prominent among our German fellow citizens who have grown to wealth and influence in Milwaukee, is the well known book store and bindery of Henry Niedecken & Sons. Mr. Niedecken came to America from Prussia, in 1839, and settled at first in Jefferson City, Missouri. Came from there to Milwaukee, in 1847, and opened a small book store and bindery, on the southwest corner of East Water and Mason streets, in a small frame building, then standing upon that corner. From there he removed in 1849, to what is now 372 Third street, into a building he had erected for a store and dwelling. Here (and for a short time in one of Mr. Lapham's buildings, a few doors above Chestnut street,) he remained until his business interests demanded a change, and he removed to 370 East Water street, (Friend & Bros., store,) and from there across the street to the Heidie block, now 377 and 379 East Water. His bindery being located in Prentiss block, northwest corner East Water and Mason streets. A few years later, more room being wanted, he purchased the brick store known 415 East Water, and took in Chas. Giesberg as a partner. This partnership however, was of short duration. Mr. Giesberg not liking the business, retired after two years, and more room still being wanted, Mr. Niedecken removed to the southwest corner of East Water and Michigan street, his bindery being located in the second story, and Henry J. and Edward Niedecken were admitted as partners. Here they did a large business until 1881, when they removed to Holton's block, Nos. 338 and 340 East Water, which had been fitted up for them, and where they are to-day, and their success is the sure result of good management, economy and fair dealing. Mr. Niedecken, Sr. has now reached the autumn of life, and has given up the most laborious part of the business to his sons, Henry and Edward, himself superintending the bindery. Their store is a model of order, and is conducted on the German plan, each one having his part to look after, for which he is held to a strict account. Such is a brief sketch of this long established house, the head of which is one of the most respected German business men in the city. A pleasant faced, genial and gentlemanly old man, whom it is a pleasure to know, one who can look back on a long and successful busi-

ness life, with pride, and whose sons will be among our best business men in the coming years.

JOHN S. MITCHELL.

Among our Irish fellow citizens who have made something of a record, is John S. Mitchell, who came in 1853, from Galway, Ireland. Mr. Mitchell is by trade a wagon-maker, but like many of his countrymen, he has a great passion for a political life, and never worked at his trade in Milwaukee. His first prize in the political lottery, was the office of delegate, in 1853, to the convention, (city.) And from that time for over thirty years was in office as constable, deputy sheriff, under sheriff, marshal, court crier, &c. Mr. Mitchell has the dark complexion of the Celtic race, and is a thorough son of the ould sod. He has been a good citizen and has the respect of all classes, both native and foreign born, who have known him. He has now retired from active life, is living upon the fruits of his labors, having accumulated quite a property.

DUTCHER, BALL & GOODRICH.

This well known grocery house was founded by Peter W. Badgley, who came to Milwaukee from Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1846, and opened a wholesale grocery and liquor store, at what is now 387 East Water street, where he remained until 1850, when this store proving too small for his increasing trade, he removed to what is now 293 East Water, L. J. Farwell's old stand, now occupied by Anthony Dahlman, as a wholesale grocery, where he continued the business until 1853, when upon the completion of and removal into his new store, now Nos. 301 and 303 East Water, (the present store,) John A. Dutcher, a former clerk, was admitted as a partner, and the business continued under the title P. W. Badgley & Co., until 1854, when upon the death of Mr. Badgley,* the late Kellogg Sexton became a partner, and the firm became Dutcher & Sexton, which continued until 1857, when John R. Goodrich, who came to Milwaukee in 1851, their then book-keeper, was admitted as a partner, and the business continued under the same title until 1859, when Mr. Sexton retired, and the business was continued by

*Mr. Badgley died March 2, 1854.

Messrs. Dutcher & Goodrich, under the name of J. A. Dutcher & Co., until 1862, when Edwin H. Ball, of East Troy, Walworth County, was admitted, and the firm name became Dutcher, Ball & Goodrich, until 1869, when Mr. Dutcher retired, and the business was continued under the name of Ball & Goodrich, until the present time. The interest of Mr. Ball, whose death occurred Sept. 7, 1878, passed to his wife, Mrs. Sarah E. C. Ball, who retains it to-day.

Such in brief is the origin of and continuation of this popular house, from its infancy to the present time, a period of 37 years, without a break, its present senior member having been with it 32 years.

Of Mr. Badgley, the writer can say but little, as his acquaintance with him was too slight. He remembers him however, as a man rather below medium size, with a keen sharp eye, dark brown hair, very quick motioned and impulsive, of good business ability, and always to be found at his store during business hours. He was not much of a talker, took no interest in politics, his whole mind being given to his business, so much so, in fact, as to injure his health, and bring him to an early grave. He has left one son, Chas. W. Badgley, treasurer of the Thomas, Badgley Manufacturing Co., 170 and 172 West Water, who is in many respects the counterpart of his father. And one daughter, Mary W. Badgley, now the wife of Robert W. Wells, Chicago.

Of Mr. Dutcher, who came from Saulsbury, Litchfield, County, Conn, it can be truthfully said that Milwaukee contains no better citizen. As a business man, he stands high, and as a model citizen, has no superior. In manners he is one of the most unobtrusive and gentle, the counterpart in this respect to J. M. Lawrence. He is well calculated to make friends, and as for enemies, he has none. He is very reticent and if he can say no good of a man, he will say nothing against him out of malice or envy. He looks you squarely in the face, when talking business, but not in general conversation. He dislikes all ostentation and wants nothing to do with politics or politicians, if he can avoid it, being altogether too conscientious for that.

JOHN C. GOODRICH.

The record of this gentleman has been a remarkable one. Enter-

ing the house as clerk, in 1851, he has, to use a nautical term, worked his way from the fore-castle to the quarter-deck, and is to-day in command of the oldest continuous grocery store in the city. Mr. Goodrich is of a different temperament from Mr. Dutcher; he is not only ambitious, but he also aggressive, and will get into public notice where Mr. D. would not. He is a prominent member of the Merchants' Association and has filled its presidential chair for several terms. He has learned all the ins and outs of the grocery trade, and can run a store to make money where others would lose. He is possessed of a fine physique, a good constitution, a pleasing address, and is one of the few men that would command respect and attention from strangers anywhere. He is diligent in business, and is rapidly gaining wealth. He is also fond of mirth, as the writer has good reason to know, and will never die of *ennui*. He has good executive ability, and all the routine in his store goes on with the regularity of clock work, neither does he ever change his employes, if he can avoid it, there being men in his store to-day whose locks are frosted by time that came in there when boys. The writer's acquaintance with Mr. Goodrich commenced in 1851, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Martin's Block, and has continued uninterrupted to the present. He, like Mr. Dutcher, is generous to a fault, and contributes liberally to every charitable object of the day. He always greets his acquaintance with a smile, but if talking business is on his dignity, and is one of the few who by their own exertions have risen from the foot of the ladder to the topmost round, in the same store where he commenced, without its making him light headed. He knows how he got there, and he went there to stay.

Mr. Goodrich is a native of Tonawanda, N. Y.

GREAT MASS MEETING.

There was a large meeting of the electors of Milwaukee, held at the Court House, on the 28th of January, in pursuance of a previous notice, for the purpose of nominating candidates for city officers, to be balloted for at the coming charter election. Ed. O'Neill was called to the chair, and Jacob Mahler appointed secretary.

A committee consisting of three from each Ward, viz: Abner Kirby, John Jennings and Edmund Burke, from the First Ward;

Thos. Shields, Frank Ramsdell, (no third man,) from the Second Ward; W. W. Brown, Hugh Duffee and H. McGraw, from the Third Ward; John S. Mitchell, Jas. H. Rogers and J. Knoll, from the Fourth Ward, and Russell Eddy, Chas. H. Larkin and Chas. Johnson, from the Fifth, to select candidates, who reported the following names for the different city officers for the ensuing year:

Mayor—Geo. H. Walker.

Comptroller—Cicero Comstock.

Treasurer—Alex. Johnson.

Marshal—Daniel Hafner.

Attorney—Joshua Stark.

This was a purely old Bourbon Democratic ticket.

The delegates from another Democratic caucus, forty-five in number, met the same day, at the Court House, Sheriff Herman L. Page in the chair, A. Kirby, secretary, and nominated James Kneeland, for mayor; Tim. O'Brien, for marshal; E. F. Herzberg, for treasurer; Henry W. Gunnison, for comptroller, and Joshua Stark, for attorney, and as this was a bolt, of course a row ensued, during which several delegates put their private marks upon those whom they charged with getting up the split; after which they proceeded to nominate aldermen for the several Wards, and appointed the following gentlemen as a vigilance committee, to watch the polls (and there was need of it): S. S. Daggett, A. W. Hatch, Chas. E. Wendt, Jas. Mygatt, Wm. Spence, Patrick Mitchell, Ed. D. Baker, John Handley, J. McDonough, J. P. McGregor, Ed. Townsend, and G. W. Harkness.

The following were elected, March 1:

OFFICERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor—George H. Walker.

President of the Board—S. H. Martin.

City Clerk—S. C. West.

Comptroller—Cicero Comstock.

Marshal—Timothy O'Brien.

Treasurer—A. H. Johnston.

City Attorney—Joshua Stark.

Police Justice—Clinton Walworth.

City Surveyor—B. H. Edgerton.

City Printers—S. M. Booth and Schœffler & Wendt.

City Sealer of Weights and Measures—Jesse M. Van Slyck.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward—William A. Prentiss, Jackson Hadley, John Jennings.
 Second Ward—Francis Huebschmann, Chas. E. Jenkins, Fred. Schlemilch.
 Third Ward—John Hickey, John Hayden, Hiram Church.
 Fourth Ward—Samuel C. West, George F. Hartwell, John Bertschy.
 Fifth Ward—Stoddard H. Martin, Edward Wunderly, M. Delany.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

First Ward—Rufus King, J. Hadley, and Joshua Hathaway.
 Second Ward—Fr. Huebschmann, B. Church, E. B. Greenleaf.
 Third Ward—Hans Crocker, J. McManman, E. McGarry.
 Fourth Ward—James H. Rogers, Haven Powers, Geo. E. H. Day.
 Fifth Ward—A. Mitchell, J. B. Zander, Daniel Waite.
 James H. Rogers, President. Haven Powers, Secretary.

COMMISSIONERS OF SURVEYS.

First Ward—Joshua Hathaway. Second Ward—I. A. Lapham. Third Ward—Elisha Eldred. Fourth Ward—Charles H. Williams. Fifth Ward—Martin Delany.

ASSESSORS.

First Ward—J. Murray. Second Ward—Benjamin Church. Third Ward—Richard Owens. Fourth Ward—John H. Tesch. Fifth Ward—John C. Smith.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

First Ward—C. E. Wendt. Second Ward—Jasper Vliet. Third Ward—E. Malony. Fourth Ward—J. Sercomb. Fifth Ward—C. H. Larkin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Ward—Albert Smith. Second Ward—Charles F. Bode. Third Ward—William Holland. Fourth Ward—Francis Hamilton. Fifth Ward—Oliver Parsons.

CONSTABLES.

First Ward—J. McGarrigle. Second Ward—Chas. Neuman. Third Ward—John Burke. Fourth Ward—Patrick Maloy. Fifth Ward—J. McCollum.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer—John S. Fillmore.
 First Assistant Engineer—L. N. Dewey.
 Second Assistant Engineer—Daniel N. Neiman.
 Third Assistant Engineer—J. M. Smith.

The new board was organized on the 8th, by the election of S. H. Martin as president, and S. C. West, city clerk.

Some of the bitterest as well as some of the sharpest articles, and some that were libelous, were published against Jas. Kneeland by

Russell Wheeler, too coarse for insertion here, which played the devil for the time, all growing out of the contest concerning the loan by the city to aid the Fond du Lac Railroad, in which Kneeland and Walker were opponents.

The election, however, resulted in favor of the People's ticket (mainly), a full unadulterated dose of Democracy being too much for some of their stomachs to retain. They could take it mild occasionally, but not straight, most of them preferring "shuger" in their'n.

In commenting upon this election the *Wisconsin*, of March 1, has the following :

In spite of the mud, the vote polled will be a large one, as there is a very spirited canvass going on respecting the mayoralty. The principal point made is chiefly against Mr. Kneeland, as a certain syndicate are determined to defeat him, cost what it may. And the fact that Col. Walker has lent himself to this movement gives additional bitterness to the canvass.

Well, it was a bitter one, and if any other man in the city had published what Russell Wheeler did, he would have been indicted for libel. But no one cared to cross blades with him, as he was a bad man to get into a row with.

MILLS.

There were, in 1853, at Humboldt, one paper and one flouring mill, one distillery, one linseed oil mill, and, on the water power, five flouring, one oil, and several manufacturing establishments.

MANUFACTURES.

The value of the goods of all kinds manufactured from March 1, 1852, to March 1, 1853, was \$2,050,663.32. Of this amount, \$230,000 was for clothing, \$169,500 for ale and beer, \$100,000 for boots and shoes, \$137,237.75 for castings and locomotives, and \$91,638.63 was for whisky.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Buildings erected were 124 frame, 40 brick, (including gas works,) at a cost of \$415,150. In commenting upon that the *Sentinel* has the following. It is mistaken however, about there being granite pillars in common use in Milwaukee, in 1853, as the only ones at that time in the city, were in Martin's and Ludington's block, as far as I know, and it is not certain that they were pure granite :

Preparations are being made for great improvements in East Water St. Many of the old-fashioned wooden buildings are being taken down to give place to brick structures; one in particular, being that lately occupied by "Uncle Ben," as hat and cap store. We understand that in its place is to be erected a spacious brick building, upon which no expense will be spared to make it one of the first in the city. Numbers 94, 96, 97, 99, 125 and 127, are some of the many that are being pulled down, or undergoing alteration. Among the latest improvements in buildings formerly constructed, is that of the substitution of tasteful cast iron pillars for the cumbrous granite once generally used. Among the advantages of this improvement, one of the greatest is the increase of light, which is obtained on account of the little space occupied by the cast iron pillars in comparison with the stone ones. An additional space is also gained for the exhibition of articles in the windows, to say nothing of the better appearance of the front of the stores.

COMPLAINTS.

Great things had been expected from the candidates elected on the People's ticket, in 1852, in regard to taxation and improvements in streets and sidewalks, but not "panning out," as the saying is, just as they expected, some one criticises them in the *Sentinel*, of March, 1853, as follows:

The disgraceful condition of our streets and sidewalks during the past year, shows the inefficiency of a People's ticket. The candidates promise all you ask, while running for office, but no sooner are they elected and installed into office than the shallowness and insincerity of their promises becomes apparent. Our taxes for the last year have been heavier than ever heretofore, while the improvements have been less.

It is evident that the writer of that article was not a friend of the People's ticket, and just as evident that he did not consider that a city could not grow without an increase of expenditure, and as for the streets they were bad enough, but no worse, when we consider the youth and poverty of the city at that time, than to-day, (the difference in wealth considered.) But then some men are constitutional "grumblers," and would doubtless "find fault if they were going to be hung."

QUITE A CHANGE.

Under this heading the *Wisconsin*, of March 4, had the following in reference to the improvement in the city finances:

Twelve months ago, city orders were sold for 50 cents on the dollar. More than this—I have known them sold at 65 per cent. discount. More than this—up

to that time the interest on our city bonds had never been paid at maturity. Now they are at par. Our committee on grades are also doing nobly, and our streets will soon show that they know their business. The grades (permanent) in the Third Ward were established yesterday, March 3.

These two statements do not agree exactly, but the *Wisconsin* was right—orders were sold for the discount mentioned, and the improvement in value was due to a change in management. Both statements were therefore right in fact.

ICE.

The ice in the river is getting thin. Two men fell through on the 9th, and on the 11th a horse went through at the foot of Michigan Street. A lady also broke through sufficiently to make her feel quite damp. It all left the river however on the night of the 20th, like the Arab, "and silently stole away," and April 13 brought us our first boat from below, the propeller "Forest City," and navigation was fairly open.

A WONDERFUL FEAT.

A blind horse in Hibbard's warehouse, used for hoisting grain, got loose April 9th, and descended five flights of stairs, to the first floor uninjured. (Query.) Where was this warehouse?

WATER WORKS.

The reader will remember that mention of this subject has previously been made, also that a contract was actually signed by Mayor Walker and City Clerk Johnson, with John Lockwood, Feb. 4, 1851; but that nothing came of it, on account of the impossibility of the city raising the \$75,000 stock.

And the following from the *Wisconsin* of April 9th, is inserted as showing that the effort to raise that amount, was not entirely abandoned. The article is entitled

SHALL THE MILWAUKEE WATER WORKS BE BUILT.

As considerable unjust prejudice evidently exists against the construction of the proposed water works, on account of misrepresentation and sectional appeals, it is deemed necessary that every tax payer should acquaint himself with the details of the proposed contract. The contract binds the parties to carry water into

every ward, crossing the river at Division St.,* with a 16 inch main, and down West Water to Spring with an 8 inch, and crossing to the Fifth ward at the Menomonee bridge, (no sewers to be built but the city kept clean by flushing the gutters.) The cost of the works was to have been under this contract \$350,000, \$125,000 of which was for pipe.

S. M. Booth was strongly opposed to this contract for which the *Wisconsin* called him a "leather head," but he did a good thing for the city when he defeated it, as the terms were such as would have been very detrimental to its prosperity, and would have bankrupted it inside of 25 years.

THE FIRST EXPRESS CO.

The first to start an express in Milwaukee, were Jas. Holton and Russell Eddy, (see adv. annexed,) in 1853, upon the opening of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad to Janesville.

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD EXPRESS COMPANY.

Holton & Eddy have made special arrangements hereafter to run a daily express car with a trusty express agent over the railroad from Milwaukee to Janesville and intermediate points, to leave Janesville by the morning train and return by the evening train of each day, for the transmission of all express matter, orders, errands and business, and also to attend more effectually and promptly to the forwarding, sales and cash returns of any kinds of country produce, which may be directed to them for that purpose, by either of the trains of cars. The express agent leaves Milwaukee every day 3 o'clock P. M. by the passenger train.

N. B.—This is the only authorized Express Company running on the M. & M. R. R. to Janesville and way stations, we having purchased the exclusive right from the Railroad Co.

HOLTON & EDDY.

Milwaukee, Feb. 1, 1853.

It was carried on through much tribulation by these gentlemen for a season, and finally under a contract with the R. R. Co., (who in fact sold them out,) passed into the control of the American Express Company. It was entirely too big a thing for Holton & Eddy to handle.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number of teachers in the public schools in 1853, was 28,

* One of the main causes of the failure of this contract, was the fear of the westsiders that they would get no water, and would consequently not be benefited by it, which jealousy caused them to defeat it. They were always ready to stone the eastsiders, even if the rebound broke the glass in their own windows, but they behave better now.

divided as follows: Six in the First, seven in the Second, six in the Third, four in the Fourth and five in the fifth wards. The highest salary paid was \$500, and the lowest \$200.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

The number of boys between the age of 4 and 20 years, August 31, 1853, was 3844. Girls, 3964. Total, 7808. Of these there were attending the

Public Schools.....	1858
Private (and Academies).....	1737
Not attending any.....	4213
Total.....	7808

This shows a gain in one year of 1345, divided as follows:

First Ward.....	183
Second Ward.....	484
Third Ward.....	257
Fourth Ward.....	204
Fifth Ward.....	217
Total.....	1345

The hotel project was agitated again this year. This time as a stock company :

NOTICE.—The undersigned, commissioners of the Milwaukee Hotel Company, hereby give notice, that on the 25th day of April instant, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Messrs. Finch & Lynde, in the City of Milwaukee, they will hold a meeting for the purpose of opening subscription books to the capital stock of said company, and receiving subscriptions to the same, under the direction of said commissioners.

James H. Rogers,	Anson Eldred,
E. B. Dickerman,	A. Finch, Jr.,
John Lockwood,	S. Park Coon.

Dated, Milwaukee, April 12, 1853.

It was a failure, however, as will be seen in Vol. IV.

SUICIDE.

A young man by the name of Parmenius Wood, a resident of the Fifth Ward, blew off the top of his head with a pistol, at 3 P. M., May 16, 1853, on the south crossing of Wisconsin and Broadway. The top of his head lay by him, as empty as the head of a "circus rider." If brains was what he was in search of, (as some one who stood by suggested that perhaps he might be,) why then he must

have blown off the wrong end. At least that was the way it looked.* It occurred during the trial of Ann Wheeler.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

A health Insurance Company was incorporated in 1853. Capital, \$50,000.

NOTICE.

The undersigned corporators of the Wisconsin Health Insurance Company, hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of said corporators at the banking house of G. Papendiek & Co., in the city of Milwaukee, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the second day of May next, for the purpose of opening subscription books to the capital stock of said company, and receiving subscriptions to the same under the direction of said corporators.

C. H. H. PAPERDIEK,
WM. P. LYNDE,
JAS. H. ROGERS,
E. CRAMER,
H. C. HEIDE,
HERM. SCHWARTING,
WILLIAMS LEE,

Corporators.

It was short lived.

POLICE COURT—MAY, 3, 1853.

The following was one of the 1001 police cases occurring in 1853:

Ellen Tansey was brought down from jail, charged on complaint of Mr Neustadt, with having threatened to set fire to a dwelling house, from which she had been expelled by a writ of restitution. The complainant stated to the court that the woman had been in jail since Saturday, and that she was considerably excited when she made the threats. that he no longer feared that she would put them into execution, adding, "if you vill, Mr. Valvort, put dem pig law pooks on the other side away, and speak from te feelings of your heart, I vish if you could discharge her; she is a poor vomans; I tink she vill not do bad any more. I mean dat you vill do vat is right, and send her away now. I not understand much English."

The defendant was discharged.

A case of assault and battery was tried in the afternoon, and defendant fined \$10 and costs; fine and costs immediately paid.

STEAMERS.

There was a great falling off in the number of side wheelers running

*I saw this man as he lay upon the ground awaiting the arrival of the coroner, and as stated above, the upper half of his skull lay by him a sempty and as clean to all appearance as a newly washed dish. It was a sad sight.

this year, three only, the *Globe*, Capt. Amos Pratt, Sultana, Gil. Appleby and the *Lady Elgin*, Capt. Chamberlin, Propellers having taken their places.

Haskins & Hadley, (J. W. Haskins and the late Jackson Hadley,) were in the old checkered warehouse on South Water Street, this year. Mr. Hadley, who has figured somewhat in this volume, will figure more in vol. IV. Mr. Haskins is in California. He was a smart but a very unprincipled man and finally left for newer scenes, being completely played out here.

HIRAM F. STORY.

This gentleman came to Wisconsin from Randolph, Vermont, in 1846. His first settlement was at Waukesha, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to and settled at his present residence, the southeast quarter of section 26, town 7 north, range 21 east, the former residence of his father, Asa Story, and commenced to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow as a humble tiller of the soil, an employment he would have been engaged in to-day, but for the accidental discovery that his farm was simply a blanket for concealing a bonanza in the shape of building stone, the material for which was laid down there by dame Nature, far back in the early dawn of our earth's geological history, when the *Ichthyosaurus*, the *Plesiosaurus*, reptilian monsters of wonderful form and wonderful size, were swarming in the old Paleozoic seas, which then rolled their turbid waters over what is now Wisconsin, while upon its slimy bottom, sheltered from their voracious enemies amid the forests of stone lillies, dwelt countless millions of trilobites, orthoceratites and other crustaceans in almost endless variety, whose petrified forms are found embedded in its stony folds, which stony folds as stated, have proved a bonanza to Mr. Story. Neither could its ownership have fallen into worthier hands.

Mr. Story is one of our most useful and valued citizens, and would have been such had this blessing called wealth never been bestowed upon him. He is a good man from principle and not from policy. He sprang from a good old Puritan stock, a class of men and women who believed in virtue for virtue's sake, who practiced what they professed, and who were always to be found in the front rank when work was to be done for the good of their fellow men.

In person Mr. Story is of the average height, has a well formed muscular frame, large head, a high forehead, large clear blue eyes a florid complexion and a strong powerful voice. He is very nervous, and yet is not often taken off his guard. He is careful what he says as well as what he does, and will have no dealing with a dishonest man the second time. He is all business and it is seldom that a day passes during which he is not seen upon our streets, where he greets every one he knows with a nod of recognition. He has good executive ability, keeps his business well in hand, and is making money rapidly. Such is Hiram F. Story. He is a useful man, a worthy and honored citizen, and his beautiful residence is fast becoming one of the pleasantest resorts about the city.

“NO POTTY CAN SCHWEER TO DOT.”

There was a case tried before Justice Walworth, June 24th, in which a wife and her two boys were up for whipping the husband and father. There was lots of fun elicited on this trial—for the crowd in attendance—during the efforts made by the old German to state his grievances, as he could “nicht English spraken.” To the question by the counsel to one of the witnesses, (a German) who had caused the arrest, as to whether the husband of the woman was the father of the two boys, he replied: “Vell, O yaas, I tinks so—I pelieve so,”—(given in a half doubtful manner). “But is he the father of these boys?” reiterated the lawyer. “Vell, I tink so, but I not like to schweer to dot—no potty can schweer to dot,” said the witness. The old German was right; no one but the old hag of a wife could “schweer to dot.” It was an amusing scene.

COMMON COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held June 30th, among other proceedings was the canvassing of the vote for loaning the city credit to the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad, which vote was as follows:

First Ward, for, 146; Second, 654; Third, 837;* Fourth, 94; Fifth, 72—Total

* The heavy vote in the Third Ward can be accounted for only on the strength of a promise that the road should cross the river above the dam and the depot be in that Ward, which promise, if made, was made only for a blind, as it certainly was not the intention to make that the terminus of the road.

1803. Against, First Ward, 8; Second, 3; Third, 2; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 1—Total, 16. Majority, for, 1787.

They also voted at the same time to make a loan of \$25,000 from Kneeland & Hull for city purposes; to let the contract for building Spring Street bridge and Walker Point bridge to John Rugee, at \$11,500 for both; and to loan the city credit to the Milwaukee & Watertown R. R., if the Legislature would grant the power.

DAVID P. HULL.

This gentleman, whose connection with Jas. Kneeland in the banking business, has already been noted, was for many years a very prominent dealer in real estate, and also in the loaning of money. He has retired from active life on account of ill health and is seldom seen upon our streets. Mr. Hull is a man of fine literary attainments and good business abilities. His fault, if he has any was in going in too deep sometimes. His last official position was tax commissioner, for which he has peculiar qualifications, as he is a fine mathematician. He is a man of great kindness of heart and will always win friends and retain them.

FOND DU LAC DEPOT LOCATION.

The ground for this depot was in the 4th Ward, on blocks 155-6 and 167-8, with 15 lots adjoining in blocks 2, 47, 48 and 49, in the the 5th Ward—the present St. Paul & Milwaukee grounds.

RAILROAD RIOT.

The *Wisconsin* of July 12th has a lengthy account of the riot among the laborers upon the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad on the 11th, growing out of the failure to get their pay from the contractor, M. Schultz. Having witnessed, as well as participated in it to some extent, I will give it at length.

The men as stated, came into town to get their pay, a large number of whom congregated about the entrance to the office of the Company, which was located at the time on the south-east corner of West Water and Spring streets, over what is now No. 13 Grand Avenue, which store was then occupied by the late Jonathan L. Peirce, as a dry goods and grocery store. Here they waited for some time, but no one appearing with the money wherewith to pay

them, they finally became mad and commenced skirmishing around for a chance to steal. One of them broke into a barrel of sugar standing in the rear of the store and commenced filling his dinner pail from its contents. At this, Mr. Peirce got angry and attempted to drive him away, but he would not go. Mr. Peirce called upon William Beck,* then a deputy sheriff under Herman L. Page, who was standing near watching the crowd, to arrest him, who at once collared him and the riot commenced. The man proving a little too muscular for Mr. Beck, he called upon me for assistance, whereupon I seized hold of the fellow also, and between us both we managed to get him to jail, followed by the whole *gang* who were fighting the officers the entire distance. Eight of them, however, were with the assistance of Sheriff Page, Deputy Wedemeyer, Thomas Shaughnesy, George McGarrigle and Marshal Timothy O'Brien, finally caged.

By this time the whole town was in an uproar. The Court House bell was rung to call out the Fire department, who quickly wet the rioters down which took the fight all out of the most of them, and causing them to run like frightened sheep. There were a few, however, who stood their ground, and to those Mayor Walker, who had just appeared on the scene, attempted to give some fatherly advice, a humorous look at the same time gleaming from his "official eye," when one of the rioters, who stood within three feet of his Honor, listening *apparently*, with the most profound respect to the wisdom flowing from the Mayor's lips, suddenly gave him a clip on the side of the head with the blade of a shovel which he carried under his arm that made the Colonel think a representation of the siege of Syracuse was being enacted, and that he had been hit with one of old Archimedes' "battering rams." It was an awful lick, and its effect upon the Colonel was electric, and if my memory is correct, he did not follow the scriptural injunction, *i. e.*, when smitten upon one cheek

* It is proper to say that the honor of making the first arrest upon this occasion, is claimed by Geo. McGarrigle, and that the record would show it. The record, however, shows that Mr. Beck made the first arrest, the name of the man being John Reusche; Wedemeyer, the second, and McGarrigle the third, *i. e.*, that is the order in which the entries appear on the jail records. But it is a matter of very little consequence who it was that made the first arrest; they all did their duty, and that is a sufficient record.

to turn ye the other also ; but his countenance changed immediately "if not sooner," as well as the style of his remarks, and he gave utterance to some language not found in the Sermon on the Mount, unless embraced in the "new version," which the writer has not seen. It sounded wonderfully like profanity. The German did not stop to profit by the remarks, but ran for the woods and was seen no more.

This was the last blow struck on either side. The eight prisoners in the jail were released the same evening, Nathan Pereles assumed the contract of Mr. Schultz and paid the men, after which there was no more trouble. But I have often laughed heartily when thinking of that scene and "thwack" that German laborer gave Mayor Walker. It was rich.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

There was great rejoicing in Milwaukee among the friends of the late Judge Levi Hubbell, on the reception of the news from Madison, July 12, that he had been found not guilty and would return to the city on Saturday, the 16th, where a grand reception awaited him, and in order that it might eclipse everything of the kind ever witnessed before, a committee was appointed to proceed to Waukesha, to meet and escort him in, who being desirous that there might be no lack of light upon the occasion, (they being determined to make a night of it,) had caused a bon-pile of some 20 cords of wood mixed with oil, tar, camphene and shavings, to be placed in a pyramidal form upon the market square, ready to be set on fire, when night had spread her dark mantle over the city. A similar one was placed in front of the U. S. hotel, and all was ready for the show. At 3 P. M. the special train consisting of 17 platform cars, (they being considered the most democratic,) and one coach containing the committee with a band of music, left for Waukesha, to meet the Judge and escort him into the city, intending to arrive here at 7 P. M. Among the speakers selected upon this occasion, were J. E. Arnold, Gen'l John McManman, Levi Blossom, D. A. J. Upham, Geo. H. Walker, and perhaps others. It was intended to be a grand affair. But alas for human expectations, it got busted.

It is an old saying that "man proposes and God disposes," but I

think probably the devil had a hand in what occurred on this occasion, for the train with the committee had not reached Wauwatosa on its way to Waukesha, before the late Russell Wheeler came sauntering along through the square,* and seeing the wood prepared for the burning, with the late John Spence, (then a night watchman at the engine house,) standing guard over it, took it into his head to see if it *would* burn. He accordingly walked slowly up to the pile and asked Spence what he was doing there? To which he replied, that he was watching that wood pile. "What is it for?" asked Wheeler. "For a bon-fire," said Spence. "Will it burn good?" said the naughty Wheeler, (at the same time taking a match from his pocket, and rubbing it on his pants,) to which Spence who saw what he was at replied, "you go away from here." Wheeler however paid no further attention to Spence, except to take him by the collar with one hand and kept on lighting matches as he walked around the pile with the other, Spence all the while yelling like a demon. It was no use however, he was perfectly helpless in the hands of Wheeler. It was not three minutes from the time Wheeler lit the first match, before the whole pile was in a blaze, and burnt until 6 P. M. when it was all consumed. From the square Wheeler went to the U. S. Hotel, and set fire to that pile, and *it* also burnt up, and all the speeches were made in the dark.

There was much excitement about this affair, but nothing was ever done about it, except by Spence, to whom Wheeler paid \$5,00 for what he termed an assault, as no one cared to get into a controversy with Wheeler, well knowing that no money or any other satisfaction was to be got out of him, but to see him hold Spence as easy apparently, as a grown man would a ten year old boy, while he set that wood on fire, was a scene never to be forgotten, and often comes to mind even now, when going through the square. Both of these men, Wheeler and Spence, are dead, and have perhaps settled all up ere this. Let us hope that they have.

GRADES.

The ordinance fixing the grades (permanent) in the Second Ward, was passed in the Common Council July 14th, 1853.

*I was going through the square at the same time, and witnessed the whole affair.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the *Wisconsin* of July 23, we find the following under this head :

There is more real and permanent improvement in the streets, &c., going on at the present time, than in any year since Milwaukee was organized under a city charter. The plan is now to finish up what has been left half completed. As matters are progressing, by the 1st of November, the holes, gullies and torn up streets will be replaced by a level and uniform surface, on a grade which cannot be changed without an alteration of the city charter. The famous grading ordinance which passed four years ago was an unwise law and perfectly revolutionary—yet when the plan is completed the city will have been beautified far beyond what was considered possible, by such a radical change in the grade. While the work is going on, the streets look so unsightly that there is some hard swearing.

POLICE.

Among the cases before this court July 8th, was one in which a woman named Susan Kelly was complainant. Here it is :

Scene 2d, act 1st.—A woman whose name we understand to be Susan Kelly came into court, with a severe bruise on her face, and stated that yesterday afternoon, or the evening, a man named John McCrossen had struck her and called her a slut, &c. The complainant stated that she lived on the back of the hill “forninst Jim Rogers,” and that she was sitting peaceably in her house quilting when the assault and battery was committed. The applicant then walked up to the court, opening her mouth remarked, “Mister Walworth, just you put your finger in here and you will be shure thin how he hurt me.” The court happening to be afflicted with a sore finger, declined the invitation. The warrant was issued and placed in hands of the constable to serve.

Here is another :

Uncle Tom, a darkey whom the old settlers at least will remember, as a whitewasher who had a shanty where H. M. Benjamin's coal yard now is, northwest corner of River and Division streets, in 1853, with his wife Topsy complained of an assault against John Doe and Richard Roe, (old offenders,) the laughable part of which, was the attempt of the old hippopotamus to show how the assault was committed, to do which he seized Topsy by the neck and one leg, and shook her up in good style. They were a couple beauties, they were.

DID NOT WANT ANY MORE BRIDGES.

There was a meeting held at Wells & Hill's warehouse (the present Keenan mill) August 1st, to take measures to get a bridge across the river from Menomonee street to the Depot, (the old Prairie du

Chien). Horatio Hill was Chairman, and J. L. McVicker Secretary, of the meeting. Here is what some ignoramus said about it. He was evidently a Second Warder, and of course no friend to bridges any where :

BRIDGE OR NO BRIDGE.

Messrs. Editors: We very much regret to see your paper encouraging the obstructing of the navigation of the river by the construction of another bridge. The reason assigned—the convenience of access from the 3d Ward to the Railroad—appears to us entirely insufficient to justify the erection of this additional barrier to the growth and prosperity of the 1st and 2d Wards. Including the Spring Street bridge, there are now three above the mouth of the Menomonee, all seriously interfering with the navigation of the river above that point. These bridges with however convenient draws, are very great obstacles to vessels, and necessarily tend to keep business down town. They have hitherto been found to have this effect, and they will be found when the railroads from the northwest come to be brought into town, much more inconvenient than before. It was hoped, when the bridge question was settled by the charter, that no more causes of discord on this head would be raised. But it cannot be expected that those interested in the upper portion of the city will submit without a struggle, to be cut off silently, as seems now the intention they should, from the benefits of river navigation.

UP TOWN.

This Mr. "Up Town" could not have had much of an idea of what our city was to be. There are 11 bridges now between the mouth of the river and the dam, and the end is not yet.

POLICE.

Among the complaints before the police court August 10th—some 30 in number, was one against a man for stealing a coffin. "Holy Moses," only think of that.

CONSECRATION

Of St. John's Cathedral, July 31, 1853.

As this was an event of some importance in Milwaukee, a "Papal Nuncio" having been sent from Rome by the Pope, to perform the ceremony, the author has thought it fitting that a mention of it be made as a matter of church history, by inserting the following correspondence and address, copied from the *Evening Wisconsin* of August 1, 1853, as a part of the proceedings had upon this occasion :

At a meeting held in St. Peter's Church, on the 1st inst., Garrett Barry, President, John White and Victor Schulte, Vice Presidents, Thos. Duggan, Secretary, it was

Resolved, That Garrett Barry, Christian Ott, Thos. J. Duggan, August Greulich, and Victor Schulte, be appointed a committee, and instructed to prepare and present a complimentary address in the name of the Catholics of Milwaukee, to the Papal Nuncio and other distinguished Prelates who were present at the consecration of St. John's Cathedral. It was also further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, as well as the address be published in the *Sentinel*, *Wisconsin*, *Morning News* and *See Bote*, of this city, and that said address be considered the unanimous expression of the sentiments of the Catholics of Milwaukee.

GARRETT BARRY, Prest.
THOS. J. DUGGAN, Sec.

In the pursuance of the above the said committee having met and prepared the following address, presented the same in person as follows :

To His Eminence, Monsignor Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes, Nuncio of His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, and to the other venerable Prelates present at the consecration of St. John's Cathedral :

In the fulness of our heart-felt joy, we in the name of the Catholics of Milwaukee, approach you to express, though in feeble language, the deep gratitude, the unceasing love and unshaken fidelity which ever has existed within us, and will ever continue to exist, to the sacred person of the Chief Pastor of our souls. We have beheld the visible representative of the visible head of the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Yes, indeed, Milwaukee thou art not the least among the cities of America. The earth may wander a hundred years, nay a thousand years, before heaven may vouchsafe us this blessing again. Never will it be forgotten by the members of this diocese, and never, particularly by the Catholics of this city, the solemn consecration of this our mother church. Never will it be forgotten, this mark of distinction, that an ambassador of the Pope, the venerable Father of Christianity, has come among us to participate in this great festivity. Never will it be forgotten, that the Archbishop of Thebes has visited this city, and given us his benediction. Never will it be forgotten, that six Prelates distinguished for their learning and their virtues, have hastened hither from their own respective dioceses, and added to the solemnity of the occasion, both by their presence and their eloquence. So may the graces which in these days of jubilation, we have received through the mercy of God, be ever deeply impressed on our hearts.

Accept then your eminence, for yourself and the other distinguished Prelates, who have favored us with their presence, these expressions, as a profession of the Catholics of Milwaukee. Accept them as a proof of the child-like love for the Vicegerent of Jesus Christ, our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. May we never cease to venerate and love that kind and loving Father. May we never forget the doctrine and practices of our holy religion. May we never be unmindful of the

unparalleled name of Roman Catholics. We moreover feel that the consolation and gratification which your presence and participation on this occasion must have afforded our beloved and venerable Bishop, is to us an additional motive for expressing, and gives you an additional claim, to our deep and lasting gratitude.

GARRETT BARRY,
AUGUST GREULICH,
CHRISTIAN OTT,
VICTOR SCHULTE,
THOS. J. DUGGAN,

Committee.

The architect in the construction of St. John's Cathedral, was Victor Schulte; the master mason was Thos. Lee; the stone work was by Maurice Quin, and the wood carving by Booth & Gormley.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the improvements this year, not previously mentioned, was the erection of a three story brick building on the northwest corner of East Water and Oneida streets, by a Mr. Bonner, (pulled down in 1871 to make room for the Opera House.) One by Throop & Baily, (Mr. Throop died, January 31, 1871), now 380 East Water street, at a cost \$4,000, R. C. Jacks being the master builder. Also one by John Furlong, on the southwest corner of East Water and Huron streets, now 327 East Water street. Michael Page and Frank Charnley did the mason work, and Paul Foley the carpenter work, first occupied by Messrs. Marshall & Ilsley—see annexed:

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Marshall & Ilsley, bankers, removed their office from the U. S. block to the first floor of the new brick building, erected by John Furlong, Esq., on the corner of East Water and Huron streets. The building is one of the handsomest and best constructed in our city; a monument to the skill of the builder, Michael Page. The new offices of Marshall and Ilsley are spacious, airy, well lighted and well arranged. Their vault is most substantially constructed, and with their burglar-proof safe, can bid defiance to thieves, fire and gunpowder.

TOBACCO HOUSE.

Chas. Athearn & Co., were at what is now 259 East Water street this year. This famous tobacco manufactory was started in 1847, by Charles Athearn, of Buffalo, C. Adams, manager, in a little store just south of the present Kirby House, now 420 East Water street. Mr. Athearn, (who died in 1854) never lived here, and his interest was sold to C. Adams & Co., who continued the business at that

and other localities under that name until 1860, when F. F. Adams purchased C. Adams' interest, (the latter going to California) and has continued the business under the name and title of F. F. Adams & Co., to the present time. Mr. A., who is a sharp, keen business man, has built up this institution to its present mammoth proportions by his untiring industry and good management. His executive ability is of a superior order. He is self-reliant; always keeps his own counsel, and as a rule is his own counsellor, seldom asking advice from any one. He watches all the details of his business closely, has a few men that he looks to to carry out his plans, and whom he holds responsible for that work. He, like Doct. Weeks, is a true friend (if a friend) but one must know him pretty thoroughly to tell whether he is for or against you, as his bump of caution, combined with self-interest, makes it somewhat difficult (at times) to determine his social whereabouts. This manufactory is situated on the southeast corner of West Water and Clybourn streets. This business, which averages nearly a million dollars yearly, has made Mr. Adams very wealthy, but his success does not make him proud. He is affable *at times*, (in his peculiar way) and then again he isn't, but he is conscientious to a fault. He wants nothing that he has not earned. He is one of the Milwaukee's best and well known business men.

Jas. A. Pirie came this year from Aberdeen, Scotland. Mr. Pirie has been a very active man in the community, principally as an insurance man, in which he was very prominent for a number of years. He is now the secretary of the Forest Home Cemetery, and it is safe to assume that the office has never been as well filled before. He is the right man for the position. He is prompt, energetic, and obliging, and any one can not fail to be satisfied that does business with Mr. Pirie in connection with the cemetery.

LEGISLATIVE.

The members from Milwaukee this year were to the Senate—Edward M. Hunter and Duncan C. Reed. Assembly—Herman Heartel, Ed. McGarry, Joseph Meyer, H. C. West, Richard Carlisle, H. L. Palmer, Wm. A. Hawkins, Enoch Chase, and J. H. Tweedy.

Lakin & Steever, Chas. D. Lakin and Michael Steever, attorneys, were together this year.

Mr. Steever was a great politician. He was a man of much ability and very active. He was also very ambitious and very aggressive. He would not occupy a second position if he could help it. He was a colonel in the Mexican war of 1847, and made a good record. His house was the present Jacobs homestead on National Avenue. He was a strong friend and just as strong an enemy. He was much in office as United States District Attorney, member of Assembly, etc. He has been dead many years.

Mr. Lakin is yet with us, but from ill health is not in active business. He has, however, been a very prominent lawyer, has been United States District Attorney, and made a very efficient one, but was never as aggressive as Mr. Steever.

Camp & Perkins, Hoel H. Camp, and Chas. Perkins, green fruit, were at what is now 303 East Water Street this fall, with six thousand barrels of apples. Mr. Perkins was for a number of years quite a large operator in real estate. He was a wide awake and energetic citizen, kept things running. He built the frame dwelling now owned by Alfred James, No. 517 Lake Avenue, Seventh Ward. He died in Kansas. His great mistake in business was to always go in too deep. He was of medium height, dark hair and eyes, spoke low, had a very pleasant way of doing business, was strictly conscientious and honest. A man whose word was as good as a bond. I remember Mr. Perkins well, and was at one time connected with him in the purchase and sale of real estate.

HOEL H. CAMP.

The record of Hoel H. Camp, (who the reader has already seen was connected with Mr. Perkins in the fruit trade in 1853), has since his first arrival in Milwaukee been one of uninterrupted success, his excellent financial ability bringing him quickly to the front, and upon the organization of the Farmers and Millers bank in 1853, and the election of Edw. D. Holton, as President, (who, when practicable, always selected his assistants from among the sons of New England) he was appointed teller, which position he filled until 1854, when he was elected to the responsible office of cashier, and which he held continuously up to 1863, (during which period, through his wise management, the Bank had become a power financially, as well

as a general favorite with the public), when the Bank was re-organized under the new banking law, as the "First National," with Edw. H. Brodhead, as President, and Mr. Camp, cashier, who held their several positions until 1882, when Mr. Camp was elected President, (Mr. Brodhead* retiring) and Frank G. Bigelow, (the former assistant) was elected cashier, which is the status of the Bank to-day.

Few men in the banking business in the west rank higher, or have been more successful as financiers than has the subject of this sketch. Like S. S. Merrill, he has large comprehensive powers, as well as rapidity of thought, and quickness of decision. He is also a good judge of character, a trait that a banker, in order to be successful, *must possess*. He seems to know by intuition just how far to trust a man and be safe. Neither does anything escape his observation; and while in the Bank, he seems to be not only ubiquitous in person, but in mind also, and of course never loses the run (so to speak) of the business in hand, or of the employees, all of whom are systematically trained in a knowledge of the duties of their several positions, and some of whom, Frank G. Bigelow, the present cashier, and F. E. Krueger, clerk, have grown from boyhood to manhood in the service of the bank, while under his official eye. Mr. Camp is also a stockholder and director in the Northwestern National Insurance Company, and has been one of its executive committee ever since its organization, in which capacity he has been very useful, and the financial *snarl* which he cannot unravel must be past cure. He is also a strong churchman and a leading member of St. James Episcopal church, on Grand Avenue, of which he was one of the founders.

In person Mr. Camp is of medium height, with a muscular, well developed and compactly built frame; has a nervous temperament; is very athletic, and very quick motioned. He has a strong will and the ability to enforce it, which he seldom fails to do, and like all men occupying official positions, (who expect to succeed) never allows a too close intimacy from any one, well knowing that the man who is independent to-day may be the supplicant of to-morrow, and

*Mr. Brodhead, acting as Vice President.

as such ask for favors, that as a banker he cannot grant. Mr. Camp has a strong voice, quite loud in tone, speaks quick, very distinct and always to the point; knows just what he wants, and always strikes while the iron is hot. In political faith he is a republican, and a strong one, but is not a politician, does not want and will not hold office, but is at the same time ready to do all he can for the advancement of good government, and is one of Milwaukee's solid, representative men and honored citizens.

Mr. Camp was born at Derby, Vermont, January 27th, 1822.

PFISTER & VOGEL'S TANNERY.

The following taken from the *Sentinel* of Oct. 15, 1853, will give the reader of these pages, some idea of the infantile days of that mammoth corporation known as the Pfister & Vogel Leather Co. The editor writes as follows:

Persons who often look out from their dwellings or places of business, may have noticed a tall chimney towering above a red building on the south side of the Menomonee Valley. This chimney, which is one hundred feet high, belongs to the tannery of Guido Pfister & Co., their store being at 149, now 347 East Water. This tannery has been in operation about five years and has done a large business, and will when the present enlargement is completed, have cost \$20,000. The main building is 130x40 feet besides the engine room and leach house. The first floor has 63 vats, and the travelers through this subterranean region, checkered with pits of dark colored water, have to be careful or they will get something worse than a fall. The engine is of 30 horse power, built by Bell & McNair, of Buffalo. The second story is for grinding bark and a store room for hides and leather and for stuffing harness leather and calf-skins. The 3d story is for a drying room, rolling leather &c. Just across the river is a small building for tanning sheep-skin. This year the company will work up 15,000 sheep-skins. One thousand two hundred cords of bark are used annually, at a cost \$6 per cord. They work 35 men.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

This well known establishment was founded in 1847 by Guido Pfister, a native of Hockingen, Germany, who came to America in August, 1845, and settled at Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until May, 1847, when he came to Milwaukee, and opened a small leather store on the Market Square, in a small building then standing at what is now 459 East Water Street. He remained here, however, but a short time, as the store was not large enough for his increasing

trade, and he removed to what is now 413 East Water Street, Kneeland's Block, in the fall of 1849. He certainly was there in 1850 and 1853. His next location was at what is now 349 East Water Street, where he remained but a short time, when he purchased and removed into the building known as No. 288 East Water Street, where he remained until the erection (and removal into) of the present splendid store, Nos. 85 and 87 Buffalo Street.

Previous to this, however, in April, 1848, a partnership had been formed by Mr. Pfister with Frederick Vogel, Sr., and F. Schullkoff, also from Buffalo, and the erection of a tannery commenced on the Menomonee, the nucleus of the present mammoth structure, where the manufacture of leather in all its branches was carried on until 1857, when Mr. Schullkoff withdrew, and the business was continued by Messrs. Pfister & Vogel, until 1871, when The Pfister & Vogel Leather Company was incorporated, capital \$200,000, with Guido Pfister, president, F. Vogel, Sr., general manager, Gottlob Bossert, secretary, and in 1876 Frederick Vogel, Jr., and Chas. Pfister were admitted as partners in the corporation, and the present official staff consists of Guido Pfister, president, Frederick Vogel, Sr., vice president, Frederick Vogel, Jr., general manager, Gottlob Bossert, secretary, and Chas. Pfister, treasurer, with a capital stock of \$400,000 and a surplus of \$200,000, since January 1, 1883.

Such in brief in the history of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company, one of Milwaukee's best and well known industries.

And now as to the personale of its members. Guido Pfister, who founded the house, is in many respects a remarkable man. He is of German descent and possesses all the habits of industry, economy, and love of money, which characterize the natives of that old historic land—a nation whose sons never fail to leave their impress upon the character of any land or its institutions in which they may chance to dwell. In person Mr. Pfister is of medium size, with a well formed and muscular frame, dark hair and dark blue eyes in which there is always to be seen an expression indicating firmness of character as well as kindness of heart. He has a nervous temperament, a strong will, that when once a purpose is formed in his mind enables him to carry it out, which he will do if possible. His bump of caution is very large, so large as to always keep him on safe ground. He likes

to be at the head of large organizations, whether for manufacturing purposes, or for constructing railroads, (in which he has been somewhat prominent,) as well as successful. His industry is proverbial, never idle a moment. He walks quite fast, usually with one hand (generally the right one) placed behind his back, and his eyes fixed upon the ground. He seldom looks up when on the street, and yet if you should ask him who he met in his rounds he would probably tell you, as he possesses the faculty to a remarkable degree of recognizing every one he meets with whom he is acquainted, apparently by intuition, and without looking up will give them a nod of recognition. This the writer has seen him do a thousand times. He will even converse with you, without apparently losing the thread of the subject uppermost in his mind. He is a perfect gentleman always, and like Lawrence or J. A. Dutcher will never "backbite" any one, or meddle with any one's affairs unless called upon. Such are a few of the personal characteristics of Guido Pfister, one of Milwaukee's solid and most respected German citizens, and whose face is as familiar to our citizens as that of the sun. May the day be far distant when it will be seen no more on earth.

Of F. Vogel, Sr., the writer can only say that his part in the building up of this well known house, has been an important one, as on him more than upon Mr. Pfister, (whose part was more in the financial line,) devolved the duty of seeing that the stock brought into the tannery, was properly manufactured, *otherwise* no money could have been made. This gentleman has now retired from the arduous labors devolving upon the general manager and is taking it easy, his mantle having fallen upon F. Vogel, Jr., and who is in every way qualified to wear it. He is full of life and energy and keeps things moving. He understands the business thoroughly and is rapidly coming to the front, as one of our best business men. Of Mr. Bosert, who is from Wurtemberg, and who fills the responsible position of secretary and financial manager, it is proper to say that no better selection could have been made. Brought up in the firm, he is conversant with all its wants, as well as the routine of every department, from the youngest clerk in the office to the manager at the tannery, and the regularity with which the work in his department goes on, is wonderful. Many men, particularly clerks, would get

angry at the interruptions occurring by the presentation of bills and other matters for collection, when engaged in some financial problem, but he does not. He is always dignified and courteous, and for a man of his years, very active. He is quick to see when anything is wrong in his department, and will correct it quietly. There is no scolding in that office, or fault finding; go there when you will, you will find it the same quiet but busy place. Your business if you have any, will be at once attended to and you are expected to leave, as they have no time to waste on idle callers. Of Mr. Chas. Pfister, the junior member of the firm, the writer can only say, his training has been excellent, and for one of his age, shows marked business ability. He has begun where his father did, at the foot of the ladder, and if he lives, will ultimately reach the top. He is one of the few young men, born to inherit wealth, in our city, that have shown indications of being useful members of society or of making good business men. Too many of this class, go to the dogs.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, from August 1, 1852, to August 1, 1853:

	FREIGHT.	PASSENGER.	TOTAL.
August.....	\$ 2,570 89	\$3,047 33	\$5,618 22
September.....	5,251 65	4,055 50	9,306 15
October.....	9,674 53	5,397 59	15,072 12
November.....	8,340 32	4,001 92	12,342 24
December.....	8,094 34	3,118 30	10,212 64
January.....	7,605 95	3,195 30	10,801 25
February.....	5,515 16	3,290 70	8,805 86
March.....	4,636 08	3,521 27	8,957 35
April.....	4,124 78	4,819 60	8,944 38
May.....	7,736 42	6,213 78	13,950 20
June.....	10,259 14	8,304 03	18,563 17
July.....	7,770 21	8,384 64	15,154 85
Total.....	\$81,579 47	\$57,349 96	\$138,528 43

RUNNING EXPENSES.

August.....	\$4,444 39	February.....	\$4,398 04
September.....	3,778 94	March.....	4,044 21
October.....	4,376 31	April.....	3,421 98
November.....	4,332 51	May.....	4,206 45
December.....	4,832 64	June.....	4,331 81
January.....	3,766 84	July.....	4,500 00
Total.....	\$25,531 63	Total.....	\$24,993 49

In June, 1852, only 36 miles of road were in operation; in June, 1853, 70 miles

were in operation. The business has more than trebled, therefore while the number of miles in operation has been doubled. It is not doubted that when the road shall have reached Stoughton and Madison, next fall, that the monthly receipts will run up to \$25,000 or \$30,000.

Some difference between then and now, (1883,) the number of miles in operation being in round numbers 5,000, and the monthly receipts \$2,000,000.

POLITICAL.

As the time for the fall election drew nigh the fur began to fly. Lies were thicker than blackberries. The editors would tell a lie one day and take it back the next. Three tickets were put in the field, one of which was led by Henry S. Baird, for governor, whig. The temperance by Ed. D. Holton; and the purely democratic by Bartow and the balance. The contest was mainly upon the temperance question. In the 1st Ward, Jackson Hadley led the democratic ticket for the Assembly, and William E. Webster in the 5th—the latter giving a pledge that, if elected, he would not vote for the passage of the “Maine,” or any other law which would aid the temperance cause. This pledge was entirely superfluous, as any one who ever knew Mr. Webster can testify. He was as big a drunkard as ever lived here, and that is saying a good deal. Although of good abilities, and for a while after he came a prominent and successful lawyer, whisky got the better of him and he died in the gutter, despised by all and mourned by none. But to return. Party feeling ran higher than any previous year. S. M. Booth was put in nomination in the 4th Ward for the Assembly, and a resolution passed by the convention that the same be published in all the papers that would print his name. This was pretty rough on Booth, but he was not troubled about it. Like Noonan, he was always on the watch for a head to hit, and always ready to hit it. Oh, there was fun this year.

In reference to the candidacy of Mr. Holton, the *Wisconsin*, of the 2d August, had the following, calling him the Temperance and Abolition candidate. The article was entitled:

THE MORALS OF THE COALITION.

The *Sentinel's* committal to Mr. Holton, and the repudiation of Judge Baird, are among the startling events of the campaign. A few weeks since it puffed Henry S. Baird to the skies, after he had been fairly and unanimously nominated

by the Whig State Convention. And now, without any fault on his part, the *Sentinel* has attempted to slaughter him practically in a most dishonorable and ungentlemanly manner. There is also another person on the Whig ticket, and that man is Elisha Starr, who has been treated even more shabbily. In this case the ingratitude is more signal, because Mr. Starr has done as much to build up the *Sentinel* as any man in the State. And yet he is coolly tossed overboard for the coalition candidate "Selah Booth." Whigs of Milwaukee, do you approve of this treachery to Mr. Starr? It is the more flagrant in his case as he is a resident of Milwaukee.

It would appear from the above that the *Sentinel* played "roots," so to speak, against its own candidates and party.

The following political squib upon the course of the *Wisconsin*, and the *News*,* appeared in the *Sentinel*, who, it claimed, were for "Peter one day, and Paul the next," (or words to that effect.) Here is the squib:

TWO "ORGANS" IN MARKET.

The Morning *News*, emulous of the Evening *Wisconsin*, "tenders the use of its columns to the Whig party." The *Wisconsin* had made the same offer, in advance of the *News*. Both these papers, therefore, are "up for Cowes and a market." They can be had at a bargain. If the Whig party wants one or more "organs," and will take the usual buyer's risk, here is a chance for them. It is not often that such an opportunity for speculation occurs. Enterprising gentlemen of small means and large necessities will find either of these organs exactly to their taste. They are warranted to play and tune, if the purchaser will only find the "wind" to fill them. The only difficulty is, that they can never be made to play together. There is radical discord between them. If the *News* occasionally sings sharp, the *Wisconsin* invariably sounds flat; though there is little choice between the flats of the one and the sharps of the other. Such as they are, however, these "organs" are now offered, cheap for cash. Will somebody start them? Do we hear a bid? Two "organs" going! going! going!

No election had ever been so hotly contested, the liquor question overshadowing all others. And the scenes of this day will not be forgotten, at least by some of the actors while they live. It was held November 8th. It was "Pierce and King," in Milwaukee, and free whisky.

The Germans always jealous of their liberties, were fearful if the

* The *News* was of course intensely Democratic, and the *Wisconsin* nearly as bad in those days, particularly when under the control of Wm. H. Sullivan, and Wm. E. was not always to be found on the Whig side of the fence, although often sitting astride of it.

temperance party were successful, that all their fun would be at an end, were greatly excited, and under the leadership of Albert Bade, were marched up to the polls in solid phalanx, and made to show their vote before depositing it in the box, and of course the Maine Law was defeated. The result in the city was as follows :

First Ward, for, 370; Second, 124; Third, 122; Fourth, 188; Fifth, 73; total, 877. Against, First Ward, 824; Second, 1064; Third 478; Fourth, 299; Fifth, 322; total, 2984; majority against, 2107.

The large vote in the Second Ward, is accounted for from the fact that the population was all (or nearly all,) Germans. Several rows occurred there, and many who wished to vote the temperance ticket, were driven from the polls with clubs, and even knives were drawn upon some who wished to vote that ticket,* wagons and drays were driven through the streets filled with men who were drinking beer from kegs set upon the drays and wagons, hooting and yelling like so many demons. Some ludicrous as well as some rough scenes were enacted in the First Ward. There was a band wagon driven up to the sidewalk in front of the Murray block, on Market Square, now Nos. 450, 452 and 454, East Water, and halted, the band playing all the while. Among those standing there listening to the music besides myself, was a young fellow, a gas fitter, who worked at that time for Lansing Bonnell, he and I being the only persons standing at that point, and not 6 feet from the wagon. I noticed his eyes began to glisten as he watched the trombone player, who seated upon the side next to us was putting in the appoggiaturas the best he knew how his cheeks puffing out as he took in the wind, every few seconds, until suddenly and without a word being spoken, my companion sprang from the sidewalk and gave him a clip behind the ear, that laid him

*Several warrants were issued by Justice Bode, made returnable at the Police Office, for assault and batteries committed upon election day, one of which was against three men (names not known) who were charged with assault and battery upon Avery Hill, at the polls in the 2d ward. One of the defendants applied for and obtained a warrant against Hill. A warrant was also out against John Rycraft for assault and battery upon Louis Ott, at the 1st Ward polls. A general fight took place at the last named polls and in sight of Sheriff Page and some of his deputies, who looked on the while without interfering—Under Sheriff Conover interfering a short time before having got his clothes torn and his hat (nearly a new one) smashed up. A warrant was also issued against George Spooler, for assault and battery upon Frederick Wiegleb.

out, and was back in his place again before any one but myself, saw what he had done. This accident caused the band to stop playing in order to ascertain who had struck "Billy Patterson," but not being able to get any information upon that point, they finally started for the west side, and as they turned into Oneida street at the Grand Central Hotel, the trombone man's head still lay upon his breast, upon which it had fallen when first hit, neither could he raise it. It was the worst lick I ever saw a man get before (or behind, either for that matter,) and took all the wind out of Herr Vanderspreyken or whatever his name was, in short order. All that I could find out in regard to the gasfitter, was that his name was Jack, and he certainly *jacked* that musician up in good style. Shortly after this a German who was full of benzine, got into a two horse wagon and drove directly through the crowd—full three thousand in number, upon a keen run. How they all got out of the way, was a mystery, but they did. Ex. sheriff, John White, who was upon the ground gave chase but could not catch the fellow. I have often laughed at the ludicrous appearance of John White, upon that occasion. He had on a white overcoat or surtout, as that style of coat was called, a white stove-pipe hat, and white neck tie, and the figure he cut while running with the long tails of that coat sticking straight out behind him, his arms all the while working like the blades of a wind mill, (which they were just then,) was one not to be easily forgotten, and as he came panting back after his fruitless chase, he exclaimed in his usual elegant style, "Be Jases if ide got houl't of that chap, would n't I fixed him," or words to that effect, at the same time jerking up his shirt collar. It was rich.* John White was one of the few Irish leaders who could never be satisfied unless in office. He was tall and straight as an arrow, walked with a quick military step, spoke short, and with the national accent strong, was fond of pomp and show, and had his full share of self esteem. He was democratic to the core. He was much in office, was collector for the government under Pierce, and made a very good one, but like all those old time politicians, he filled an early grave, but I often think of John White, and in

*Mr. White had a habit of taking hold of his shirt collar with his thumb and fore finger when talking, and giving it a jerk, why, I do not know except to emphasize his words or make the more emphatic.

memory's ever sleepless eye can see him as he appeared in his palmiest days. I once heard him say that Americans should not hold office, they were not competent; foreigners he said should hold office. He died July 27, 1863.

There is also another incident which occurred at that election, that often comes to mind when thinking of those exciting times, which was this: As a natural sequence of the result of their ticket they were, when night had put her dark mantle over the earth, (to use a slang phrase) in "high feather," and the saloons were all packed with an excited crowd who were filled with joy and "phisky and lager," and yelling for Pierce and King. As I was standing watching the antics of the crowd, a couple of lads, not probably over sixteen years old, whose interest in the election was evident from the way they walked, came reeling out of a saloon on Market Square about 9 P. M., and commenced hurraing for Pierce and King, which they did several times, when one of them, probably wishing to give those gentlemen a *boom*, or being unable longer to contain the patriotism with which he was overflowing, placed one hand upon his companion's shoulder, raised the other straight in the air, and lifting one foot, (just as a dog does), drew in his breath and shouted, "Hoorah for Piz and King," (meaning Pierce and King) in a tone of voice that was probably intended to be heard in Washington, D. C., bringing his foot down at the word King with such force as to send the mud, which was at least two inches in depth, flying in all directions.

The war between the *Sentinel* and *Wisconsin* was very bitter at this time. The only thing upon which they did agree was to fight Noonan, who was the Mordecai of all the editors in the city, and who in spite of all they could do, HELD THE FORT for several years. So intense was this hostility as to cause the *Wisconsin* to call upon every one in the State who ever had any dealings with him, or who knew anything against him, here or in Michigan to open up and let him have it. But Noonan was always enough for Wm. H. Sullivan, Wm. E. Cramer, S. M. Booth, or Gen. King. And one reason for their hatred was the fact that they could not beat him. It took John J. Orton to do that.

There was a libel suit against the *Wisconsin*, growing out of the

publication of an article in that paper on the 11th of November, signed "A Democrat," in which some heavy charges were made against Noonan, who sued them for it. This feeling was further intensified by an attempt on the part of the Catholics (at the supposed instigation of Noonan), through Edward McGarry, to divide the school money, during which there was what the unregenerate would call a "hell of a time," among the editors and politicians. It was a little too early, however, to attempt a division of the school fund.

The fact of Noonan's getting and retaining the post office, was a sore thing to all the editors as well as to many of the citizens, who, while they could not say that he was inefficient, disliked to see him there. It was a bitter dose for all the Whigs, as well as a goodly number of his own party, to swallow. But, like the spiders that the writer fed to the frogs at the Lake House, (mentioned in previous chapter,) they had to stand it.

OPENING OF THE CROSS KEYS.

Bailey Stimpson gave a regular old fashioned "house warning," at the opening of this then popular hotel, (now used wholly for mercantile purposes,) December 16, 1853. This house is yet in a good state of preservation, although its former glories have departed, as well as its famous landlord, Mr. Stimpson, who was quite a character in his day. He was a very large and rough looking man. He had a large head, covered with coarse, dark brown hair inclined to stand erect. He was cross-eyed—in fact his eyes were the worst crossed of any I can remember to have seen, (except the man Bumgartner, mentioned in Vol. I, page 130,) and no person would be very likely to mistake him for an Adonis, or a dude. But "Uncle Bailey," as he was usually called, was a very useful man in his way. Neither was his compeer and boon companion, Daily of the Pennsylvania House, an Apollo Belvidere. He was over six feet in height, three-fourths of which was legs, had a slim grayhound-like body, crowned with a head nearly as long as a horse's and thin in proportion. The first impulse felt by any one upon seeing him was to laugh. He and Mr. Stimpson would get on a tear occasionally, and when they did there was music, as Daily, with his long face, and Stimpson, with his cross-eyes, would create a sensation in the town. I believe both are dead

long ago, but I often think of them as they appeared when out for a little fresh air.

A brick store, No. 286 East Water Street, was built this year by Messrs. Mahler & Wendt, (Jacob Mahler and Chas. E. Wendt.)

First snow fell this year, October 24.

The river closed this year, December 19.

St. John Church, (Episcopalian), Rev. David Keene, rector, north-west corner of Hanover and Pierce streets, was dedicated on Dec. 27th, of this year.

A new wood and hay ordinance was passed December 14, 1853. Wm. R. Perry was the first inspector under this ordinance.

CHRIS. DEXHEIMER.

This gentleman (for he is such in every sense of the word) came to Milwaukee from Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, with his parents, in June, 1846, when only 14 years of age. The parents went directly into the country leaving the subject of this sketch to find employment in the city, in order to earn not only his own living, but at the same time to aid them as well in securing a home in this land of their adoption, which like a dutiful son, he did to the best of his ability. The first few years of city life gave him his full share of the *rough* that fell to the lot of most of the German lads of that early day. His first venture for wealth was the attempt in connection with John Goodman, to introduce a newly discovered burning fluid for lamps. It was not however, a success, (probably) as we find him in 1857 engaged in the soda water business in company with a Mr. L. Hopkins. This however, soon played out as it proved to be too weak a beverage for the stomachs of the average Milwaukeean of that day. His next venture was as an employee in the Post Office in 1861. Here, as the miners would say, he struck it *rich*. This was under John Lockwood. Here his genius was soon discovered, and he was at once placed in charge of the mailing department, which position he held for 18 years, retaining it through all the changes of administration that the country has under gone, until he has become one of the fixtures of that office. For the last three years he has had charge of the stamp department. Mr. Dexheimer has good clerical ability; has a quick eye, seldom if ever

makes a mistake (or miscount) when selling stamps or counting money ; he is trustworthy always, and will do no act that is dishonest or mean. The writer's long acquaintance with him has given him a good opportunity to learn all his good points, (bad ones he has none). He is a staunch^o republican, and has been an active member of the party since its first organization. He was also a member of the volunteer fire department for four years under that veteran fireman, Peter Van Vechten, Jr., and has made a record for honesty, sobriety, and usefulness that any man in the city might well be proud of. He is yet in the prime of life and usefulness, and let us hope that his well known face and pleasant voice may be seen and heard at the window of the stamp department of the Post Office for many years to come.

CORRECTION.

It was stated on page 308, when speaking of the Pioneer Sash, Door and Blind factory of Z. Clayton, on N. W. corner of Wisconsin and Marshall streets, that it was pulled down long ago. This is incorrect, it is yet standing, but in a dilapidated condition, and used as a stable ; it stands directly in rear of of No. 236 Wisconsin Street.

The following has been given here as a curiosity and as a sample of spelling, and might properly be termed an orthographical kaleidoscope :

MILWAU-*kee*—MILWAU-*kie*—MILWAU-*ky*—MILWAU-*key*—MILL-WALK-*ee* !

Says he to me, Sir-*ee* !
 They are wrong about Mill-walk-*ee*,
 In spelling it Milwauk-*ee*,
 Or, what's the same to me,
 To write it Milwauk-*ie*,
 Or (what a " native " says to me)
 To print it Milwau-*ky*
 On the strength of orthography,
 Or (what a locksmith hinted me)
 To spell it thus, Sir—Milwau-*key*,
 The way to do it correctly—
 The *proper* way, is *Mill-walk-ee*.



HURON STREET.



PLATE 8.

PROPERTY LIST.

JOHN B. SMITH, JR. JOHN B. SMITH, JR.
 W. S. TROWER W. S. TROWER
 MATTHEW R. MATTHEW R.
 CHAS. H. FAR CHAS. H. FAR

DIAGRAM

Of the west 1/2 of Block (7), Third Ward, between Michigan and Huron Streets, as it appeared in 1835-6-7-8.

MICHIGAN STREET



Lot 12.



Lot 11.



Lot 10.



Lot 9.



Lot 7.

HURON STREET

EAST WATER STREET.

Two of these buildings (viz: The "Cottage Inn," and the Juneau Homestead, were as the reader has already seen, erected in 1835, see vol. 1, page (25,) and vol. 2, page 179 and 182. The others in 1836, see vol. 1, page 41. The one on the corner of Huron Street being occupied at that time by Hon. W. A. Prentiss, and the other (the one-story one) by Col. A. B. Morton, the old register in the land office. These cuts are *fac similes*, only that the Prentiss house had a stove pipe in place of a brick chimney (as is shown in the cut.)

CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned hereby certify that the above diagram is a *fac simile* of that part of East Water Street between Michigan and Huron Streets, as it appeared in the years above mentioned,

E. W. EDGERTON,	URIEL B. SMITH,	JOHN B. MERRILL,	ENOCH CHASE,
HORACE CHASE,	DANIEL WELLS, JR.	WM. S. TROWBRIDGE,	GEO. ABERT,
WM. A. PRENTISS,	ELISHA STARR,	MATTHEW KEENAN,	LOTAN H. LANE,
WM. F. MERRILL,	MORGAN L. BURDICK,	CHAS. H. LARKIN,	JOHN C. SMITH,



MICHIGAN STREET

Lot 12

Lot 10

EAST

is shown in the cut.)
register in the land office. These cuts are for ...
Huron Street being occupied at that time by Hon. W. A.
in 1835, see vol. 1, page (25), and vol. 2, page 179 and
Two of these buildings (viz: The "Cottage Inn,"

APPENDIX.

MILWAUKEE'S FIRST PERMANENT WHITE SETTLER.

JUNEAU vs. MORANDEAU.

The slanderous statements made concerning the home life of Solomon Juneau and wife, on page 65 of a book called a history of Milwaukee, published in 1881, by an association known as the "Western Historical and Publishing Co., of Chicago," as well as the unjust attempt made in said book to oust Mr. Juneau from his rightful place as the first permanent white settler of our fair city, and to substitute one Jean Baptiste Morandea in his stead, together with the charge of his defrauding the heirs of said Morandea out of their land, a claim based upon the statements—or pretended statements—of a daughter of the said Morandea, Mrs. Victoria Porthier, which statements, as will be seen she has since publicly denied ever having made, aroused a feeling of the deepest indignation in the hearts of the citizens of Milwaukee generally, while in those of the old settlers who knew their utter falsity, (and to whom the memory of Solomon Juneau and wife was almost a sacred thing,) it was intense, and led to a newspaper discussion in which the Hon. Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, as well as many of the most prominent citizens of Milwaukee *individually*, and the "Old Settlers" and "Pioneer" associations of Milwaukee county, officially, took part, resulting in showing the falsity of that gentleman's claim to the honor of being

Milwaukee's first permanent white settler, as well as the charge of his heirs having been defrauded out of their inheritance by Mr. Juneau. "Vide" the proceedings of said associations herewith annexed and marked "A."

Also of the falsehoods stated on page 65 of said history, concerning the home life of Solomon Juneau and wife, being fully disproved by the statements of Mrs. Theresa Juneau White, [marked B]; E. Goodrich Loomis, [marked C]; Uriel B. Smith, [marked D]; Peter and Amabel Vieau, [marked E]. The letters of William S. Trowbridge and Elisha W. Edgerton, hereunto annexed, and marked F and G, while for the disproof of the claims made in said history, for Morandeu as having been a native of "Old France," of "elaborate education," extreme "polish" and "gentility," on page 63, and of high "social" and "family connections," and intended for the "priesthood," page 65. And as having an immense "library,"* pages 63 and 66, so useful to a man who spent his time in following the Indians about from place to place, as well as to the Indians themselves, who are known to be great "book-worms," and always restless, unless, (as one of the overland stage drivers once remarked, when leaving a part of his mail out on the plains,) they get plenty of truck to read. The searcher after truth, if a historian, is referred to Mrs. Porthier's denial marked H, the affidavits of "Jean Baptiste Le Tendre" and Josette Morandeu, (of Topeka, Kansas,) hereunto annexed and marked I and J, and in the light of which, "presto," this Bedouin of the wild west, this

*If there is one statement in said history concerning this man Morandeu more ridiculous than another, it is that library story. It puts the story about the two cows brought from Chicago, which were such a novelty to the Indians, page 60, (and repeated again on page 70,) as well as the one about the "wheat fields," the product of seed brought from Quebec in a powder horn, page 64, all in the shade. One can understand how a man who might possess a small modicum of the wonderful virtues claimed for him, or even some "graceless scion" of a noble house, (in order to evade the penalties of the law,) might have fled to the wilderness, and have made *when there* a mis-alliance with a squaw, but such an one would have had just as much use for, and have been just as likely to have brought into this great Northwest any time during the last century, a "top buggy" as a library, for to have brought such a thing here in a "birch canoe," the only way it could have been done, would have cost a fortune, (unless it was transported in that powder horn along with the wheat,) and would when here, have been as useless to its owner as a \$10,000 service of silver plate. That story is too thin to be entertained for a moment even by a Chicagoan, and certainly no Milwaukeean believes it, not excepting the one who wrote it. "A library!" Bah!

gentleman of "extreme polish" and "gentility," of high "social" and "family connections," and "elaborate education," this "pseudo priest," this scion of an "ancient house," who turned his back upon his "ancestral chateau," in "Labelle France," came into this new world, where he married an "Ottawa Squaw," is stripped of all his borrowed "plumage," and stands before the world as a "sans-culotte," in fact, a common "Canadian *Engage*," and a badly demoralized one at that, also in no sense fitted for the priesthood. So much for their boasted or pretended history.

The claim made for Morandean as the first permanent white settler of Milwaukee, could with equal justice be made for Alex Le Framboise, John B. Beaubian, Stanislaus Chapeau, Laurient Filley, Claude, Alex. and La Fortune, sons of Le Framboise, Jean Baptiste Le Tendree, Le Claire, Joseph Shaunier, Capt. Thos. Anderson,* or or any of the numerous roving traders who ever spent a winter here. This attack upon the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Juneau, on page 65 of said alleged history, was a dastardly deed, and should (as it did) entitle its author or authors, to the contempt of every citizen of our fair city. There is not the faintest shadow of anything like proof to sustain it, written or unwritten. And if there had been, its publication (under the circumstances) was as devilish as it was cruel. Neither is there anything like proof to sustain the claim made for Morandean, as the first permanent white settler of Milwaukee, (although the attempt made to confer that honor upon him would appear to be the principal object in publishing that small pamphlet of 1663 pages) based wholly upon the pretended statements of this Mrs. Porthier, who cannot tell her own age, and who,

*Capt. Th. G. Anderson, a British officer, an extended sketch of whom appeared in Vol. IX, Wis. State Hist. Publication for 1883, from the able pen of Hon. Lyman C. Draper, (and who was in command of "Fort McKay," as the Post at Prairie du Chien was called after its capture by the English, under Capt. McKay, in July, 1814.) had formerly been an Indian Trader, and as such, spent the winters of 1803-4 and 1805 at Milwaukee, where he mentions finding "Le Claire" and "Le Framboise," but makes no mention of Morandean, as he doubtless would have done, had such a "paragon" of loveliness as the history makes him out to be, resided there, (with that immense library,) which is a strong proof that Morandean had no permanent residence at Milwaukee, or for that matter, any where else; and fully corroborates the statement of his daughter Josette, upon that point. Capt. Anderson was subsequently in charge of the British Indian Department at Drummond's Island, on Lake Huron, for a number of years, and died at "Port Hope," on Lake Huron, Feb. 16, 1875, aged 90 years. He was a Scotchman.

if that history is correct, was born twice,* and who left the "chateau Morandean" when only seven years of age for a home in the Kenzie family at Chicago. Neither did she visit Milwaukee again for a period of 24 years, during which time her intercourse with her family (if any) must have been very limited, as there does not appear to be any evidence that Morandean visited Chicago, except in 1812, during all this long period. As these slanderous statements have by the publication of that alleged History become a matter of public record, it is but proper that their refutation should be made as public. Neither is the *man yet born* who can wield a pen of sufficient power to "oust" Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Juneau from the warm place they occupy in the hearts of the people of Milwaukee, or HIM from the rightful honor of being it FIRST PERMANENT WHITE SETTLER.

THE PIONEER AND OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATIONS TAKE ACTION.

At a meeting of the Old Settlers and Pioneer Associations of Milwaukee county, held June 25, 1881, the following proceedings were had :

The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. Alex. Mitchell, who on taking the chair, announced that the object of the meeting was to consider and take action as an association, on certain misstatements in regard to the late Solomon Juneau and his family, contained in the History of Milwaukee, recently published by the Western Historical Co., of Chicago.

A communication from the Hon. Morgan L. Martin, of Green Bay, addressed to the Association, giving a detailed account of his early acquaintance and intimate connection with Mr. Juneau and his family, as well as the hospitality he with others had enjoyed under their friendly roof, and utterly disproving the statements made in the above book, was then read and ordered to be entered in full upon the records of the Association.†

*According to the "History," she was born first on the West Side, as the 5th child, in 1800, (page 70); and secondly, on the East Side, as the 6th child, in 1805, (page 63.) This is the first case of a second birth on record, *i. e.*, in modern times.

†As the sentiments contained in Mr. Martin's letter are substantially embodied in the resolutions passed by the Association, it has on that account, been omitted. It can be found as has just been stated, spread in full upon the records of the Association, as well as in the files of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, of June 26, 1881.

A statement prepared by the Hon. William A. Prentiss, and signed by himself, Matthew Keenan, Elisha Starr, Daniel Wells, Jr., Alex. Mitchell, Charles H. Larkin, William P. Merrill, Asahel Finch, Jr., Franklin J. Blair, John B. Merrill, Wm. Jackson, Jas. S. Buck, Geo. Abert, Chauncey Simonds, Samuel Marshall, David Ferguson, Harrison Ludington, Royal D. Jennings, Peter Van Vechten, Jr., A. Henry Bielfeld, Charles F. Hsley, Chas. T. Bradley, Frederick Wardner and Edgar C. Jennings, all old settlers, contradicting the statements in said History, in regard to the situation and condition of Mr. Juneau's house and store, was also read and fully endorsed by all the members present, after which the following resolutions prepared by Hon. John P. McGregor, were read, and after a full discussion, were unanimously adopted as the sentiments of this Association :

(A.)

Resolved, That the following declarations be published as an expression of the deliberate and well-founded convictions of the members of the Association, viz :

Our attention having been drawn to certain statements in the "History of Milwaukee," lately published by the "Western Historical Company," in regard to the late Solomon Juneau and his family—more particularly on pages 65 and 69—which represent Mr. and Mrs. Juneau to have been substantially savages in their manner of life, and intimate that Mr. Juneau by dishonest and fraudulent practices, obtained title to lands that justly belonged to others; and having further noticed that great pains have been taken in said book to disparage Mr. Juneau's claims to be considered the first regular permanent white settler at Milwaukee, we desire to place on record the following declarations :

While doubtless many French Canadians, in the prosecution of trade with the Indians, were established for longer or shorter terms, and more or less permanently, at the point where Milwaukee now is, and while it is perhaps of no special credit to Mr. Juneau, that he happened to be located here as a trader at the time the advance of the settlement of the new continent reached the western shore of

Lake Michigan; still the fact remains indisputable that Laurent* Solomon Juneau was the first citizen of the United States to settle permanently at this point, to become a land owner, and to make permanent improvements in a civilized way, and that he was the founder of the city of Milwaukee.

II. While no evidence whatever is furnished by the author of the book in question, to sustain his insinuations, that Mr. Juneau obtained his title to land in Milwaukee by fraud and subornation of perjury; and his insinuations to that effect appear utterly gratuitous and unfounded; we declare that Mr. Juneau's character as an exceptionally honest and honorable man, in all the relations of life, is too well established, and too generally known to all who had dealings with him to admit of any stain or doubt being thrown on it, by such unfounded assertions; in fact they are utterly incredible.

III. We declare that there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion that "Mr. and Mrs. Juneau were practically Indians," and that "they dressed and ate like Indians," or that they lived in squalor and filth, as described in the book. We assert on the contrary, that Mr. and Mrs. Juneau were "practically" civilized and refined white people, and lived in comfort and decency, as is attested by those yet alive who enjoyed repeatedly the hospitality of Mr. Juneau at his trading post, and who now come forward to testify not only to the heartiness of that hospitality, but to the neatness and refinement of his household; and many of us can bear witness to the continual courtesies and kindnesses shown to early settlers by the Juneau family, which stood on a position of perfect equality with the families of other residents of Milwaukee. The virtues of Solomon Juneau are too well known to require special vindication at our hands. We cannot understand why any historian of Milwaukee should endeavor to make it appear that the first gentleman chosen Mayor of our city was a squalid savage; nor can we understand the brutal disregard of the feelings of the surviving members of the Juneau family and their friends, shown by the coarseness of the language employed to misrepresent and belie that family; and

*Mr. Juneau's full baptismal name was Laurent Solomon, but he always omitted the first part, and his signature (as far as the writer knows) was simply "Solomon Juneau."

we resent and denounce the statements above referred to as at once gross perversions of the truth, and violations of decency.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, President.
CHAUNCEY SIMONDS, Secretary.

(B.)

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

In the "History of Milwaukee," recently published by "The Western Historical Society," is an article purporting to be the life of my father—Solomon Juneau—in which appear such malicious misrepresentations of actual fact, and such deliberate falsehoods, that I am constrained to ask space in your columns for the correction of this fabrication, (instigated, as I firmly believe, by malice and envy,) and a statement of facts in vindication of the life, and in reverence for the memory of both my father and my ever beloved and honored mother.

The article commences with saying that "Solomon Juneau, in this work, will be considered the second permanent settler in Milwaukee." To this I make no rejoinder, since it is of secondary importance, except that in the estimation of those who are in possession of all the facts concerning the first settlement of Milwaukee, my father is entitled to the first place. The writer of the article predicated his statements upon the "recollections" of a Mrs. Porthier, who, by her own confession, cannot remember her own age. Not a particle of the information is derived from any authentic source; neither was it submitted to myself or any other member of my father's family, for approval or correction, before publication.

Next, we are informed that "Jacques Vieau was the means of bringing him here and starting him in business." This statement is utterly false. My father was never brought here by Jacques Vieau, and had no connection with him in business or otherwise after his marriage to my mother. He was "started in business" by the "American Fur Company," and was its authorized agent for a long term of years, his store and dwelling being located at the corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, near the old Van Cott jewelry store. The "dwelling, store and storehouse for furs" were not, as

this article tells us, "all in one," but each was distinct and separate, though in close proximity to each other.

The writer goes on to say that "Mrs. Juneau, who was at least three-eighths squaw, had almost absolutely nothing with which to keep house. And if it had been otherwise, her position would not have been a delightful one for the mistress of any of Milwaukee's elegant residences to-day. The stinking skins which her husband was obliged to keep stored in the house, together with the odors given off by the quantities of fresh meat and fish kept on hand, which frequently became pretty rank before being consigned to the spit combined to make a perfume not wholly unlike that arising from a modern glue factory. This stench delighted the nostrils of the surrounding swarms of Indians, as well as of the packs of wolves and clouds of flies which it attracted."

In reply to this I will say that my mother was one-fourth Menomonee and three-fourths French; that she never lacked the actual necessaries for housekeeping, and had many of its comforts, which, with the coming and going years, and prosperity in business, grew into absolute luxury. Her "bridal outfit" was after the old-time fashion among all civilized peoples—a feather-bed, quilts, comforts, blankets, etc. She was a most painstaking, tidy and careful housekeeper, and no such noisome "odors" as those named ever tainted the atmosphere of the house in which she dwelt; neither were "rank meats" or "fish" ever "consigned to the spit" by her. The storehouse, where were packed the "skins," was at least sixty feet from the dwelling, and the store for blankets, etc., stood between them, thus interposing an impenetrable screen against all that savored of putrefaction, which was but a weft of the writer's foul imagination, and may be taken as an index of his taste. He wrote for money, not for truth.

The unhesitating coarseness of the next paragraph chills my blood with horror, and I forbear any further comment on the article except to characterize it from beginning to end, with the small exception of the date at which my father came here, utterly and maliciously false.

If, as is said by another writer, my mother saved the lives of scores of the earlier residents of Milwaukee by her interpositions and en-

treaties, such service cannot be forgotten by those who still live, and to them I leave the vindication of her name and fame.

In closing I may quote the words of one of Milwaukee's noblest women concerning her, and one who knew her as intimately as was possible for any one outside her own family: "She was a lady in the best sense of that term; shy and retreating in her nature, distancing all except those who compelled her love."

Theresa Juneau White.

Milwaukee, June 11, 1881.

(C.)

To the Editor of the Republican:

Having read a communication written by Mrs. Theresa Juneau White, under date of June 12, 1881, I referred to my copy of the "History of Milwaukee, published in 1881, at Chicago, A. T. Andrews, proprietor." After several days consideration, I believe it a duty to denounce certain statements regarding Laurent S. Juneau in said volume, as abominably and absurdly false. Even were there a shadow of truth in them, what man would desecrate a perished household to wound the living who were born under its roof? An historian! God save the mark!

As by this time most people have looked up the passage as I did, no repetition of it is requisite further than to state that this Chicago history paints the Juneaus as living amid stench and garbage and penury, as cannibals might subsist, or a lazaretto furnish lodgings. It is a very distasteful task to vindicate a man of Juneau's noble spirit and kindness of soul against a vicious lie, touching the *menage* of his cottage; but it is right to do so if practical—for nothing could be better appointed, better managed, neater or more cleanly, than the food and every other necessary and comfort in his little family. Whatever there was on the land or in the water in line of eatables came to him of the best, and in famous abundance.

One would like to know upon what authority, that is, fair historical authority, this stupid trash to which reference has been made, positively stands. If such a statement has been originally made, the

same person can be asked to repeat it—repeat it exactly as it stands in the “History of Milwaukee,” lately published. Let’s have the old settler’s authority for the idea, in the old settler’s exact words, and then collate them with the text of the book.

In the case of Juneau’s trading post near the corner of Wisconsin and East Water Streets, the warehouse was separate and detached from his dwelling; a short distance intervening between the two. No foul scents could pollute the air of the house proper, neither was there a wolf to be seen or heard howling: Juneau lived, on the contrary, nicely, and everything for his table was prepared by his wife in the neatest and most cleanly manner—in fact he prided himself on her skill as a good housewife. Personally, Mrs. Juneau was shy and retiring with strangers, but hospitable, industrious, watchful and very kind to all conditions of both poor and rich. Their mode of living, apart from annoyance by the Indians, was one of industry, plenty, of constant hospitality and real charities.

E. GOODRICH LOOMIS.

(D.)

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

It may perhaps appear strange that I have kept silent so long in regard to the scandalous lies published in the new history of Milwaukee by the Western Historical Company, about the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Juneau, which have called forth such universal condemnation from the Old Settler’s Club and others; but it is never too late to do justice, and I now take the opportunity to add my voice to this; and to say, that I fully and unqualifiedly endorse the statement made by Hon. Morgan L. Martin, as well as the action taken by the Old Settler’s and Pioneer Club on the 25th of June, as being just, and that I fully concur in the same. A more brutal and cowardly attack upon the memory of the honored dead could not well have been made, and should bring upon its author, whoever he may be, the scorn and contempt of the people of Milwaukee, who will ever hold the memory of Solomon Juneau and his wife in grateful remembrance. The statement made on pages 64 and 65, if true, should never have been put in print. But known,

as they certainly are by all of the early settlers, to be wholly untrue, they have called out an indignant denial from all who have read them.

No settler's cabin in the west, that I have ever been in, was kept in better order or had a more homelike appearance than theirs, as many yet living, besides myself, who were entertained there upon their first arrival in the place, in 1835 and 1836, can testify.

I was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Solomon Juneau. My child, Milwaukee Smith, was born October 10, 1835. She was the first white child born in Milwaukee, and Mrs. Juneau was present at her birth, and attended upon my wife in such a kind and motherly manner as to win the love and esteem of my wife as well as myself.

Mrs. Juneau was also an attendant and watcher at the death bed of my wife, some two years after, and during the whole period of our acquaintance we were on the most intimate terms.

For such services rendered to my wife during her sickness, I offered ample remuneration, which was immediately declined—she saying to me, "Such services were due all, and that, too, without consideration." Such incidents can never be forgotten, and I feel that I must thus add my testimony to her goodness as a woman, and I trust that Milwaukee, to-day, has her equal—I know it has not her superior.

As to the work, as a whole, I consider it worthless, as it is grossly incorrect, badly arranged and much too large. Neither have I seen a person who has one that does not consider himself badly sold. It is more like a directory than a history. The twelve dollars for the book and the sixty dollars for the portrait, seem to have been the main consideration with the originators.

URIEL B. SMITH.

Milwaukee, July 9, 1881.

(E.)

From the Waukeshu Freeman.

The false, malicious attacks and aspersions towards the memory of our beloved sister Josette Juneau and her husband L. Solomon Juneau, as published in a history of Milwaukee, at the foot of page 64 and at the top of page 65, under the general head of "Milwaukee's

second permanent settlers," and printed in Chicago, A. T. Andrews, proprietor, have filled us with sorrow and indignation.

These attacks and aspersions have been already refuted by many able writers, eminently among them, Judge Morgan Lewis Martin, of Green Bay. But how can we be silent when the memories of our dead are basely slandered, and their names vilified in an edition of five thousand volumes?

Among other baseless fabrications in these books, we are obliged to quote the following malignant invention beginning at the last line of page 64: "L. Solomon Juneau's dwelling house stood more out into East Water Street than the present block, and was a dwelling, store and store-house for furs, all in one. Mrs. Juneau, who was at least three-eighths squaw, had almost absolutely nothing with which to keep house, and if it had been otherwise, her position would not have been a delightful one for the mistress of any of Milwaukee's elegant residences to-day. The stinking skins which her husband was obliged to keep stored in the house, together with the odor given off by the quantities of fresh meat and fish kept on hand, which frequently became pretty rank before being consigned to the spit, combined to make a perfume not wholly unlike a modern glue factory. This stench delighted the nostrils of the surrounding swarms of Indians, as well as of the packs of wolves and clouds of flies which it attracted. Mr. and Mrs. Juneau were practically Indians, though the former was French, and the latter part French. They dressed and ate like Indians, and generally in their domestic conversation, spoke in the Indian tongue. Their house, which was built of tamarack poles cut by Mr. Juneau with the help of his red brethren in the dense tamarack forests which then covered what is now the Second Ward, was the rendezvous of all the "buck" male Indians in the vicinity."

We observe that this tissue of falsehoods states that Mrs. Juneau had almost nothing to keep house with, although quantities of fresh meat and fish became spoiled before it could be used.

For some purpose of his own the author of the passages we have quoted, has thought fit to so pervert the truth about Juneau's trading post, residence and habits of life. The warehouse, or store, was one hundred feet from the dwelling house of Juneau, which was exclu-

sively appropriated to his own family and to Amable Vieau, who was his assistant for thirty years, and remembers the facts distinctly. In addition there was a small house for Indian people who came to trade and a commodious root house or *cavreau* on the river bank.

Both Juneau and his wife were educated to the greatest cleanliness and proprieties of life. Their mother-tongue was French, in which they uniformly conversed, and their dress that of well-to-do, civilized persons; their food was of the best quality and excellently prepared at all times; game and fish were of course in abundance and both of them delighted in a hospitality which could with difficulty be found elsewhere in the country.

How could it be otherwise on a frontier where nature was so luxuriant, and Juneau the great provider of all the civilized commodities which the tribes sought with avidity? Juneau stood to the Indian population as Mr. Alexander Mitchell has done to the present community of the same region.

Hence the statement already quoted by us from the book published in Chicago, (entitled a History of Milwaukee,) we brand as false, base, cowardly and malicious. We have hereby added our contradiction of its calumnies to the admirable counter statement of Judge Morgan Lewis Martin, of Green Bay, of E. Goodrich Loomis, Esq., of Milwaukee, and of the Old Settler's Club of the same city.

P. J. VIEAU.

A. VIEAU.

Muskego, Waukesha Co., Wis.

MILWAUKEE, January 31, 1884.

To J. S. Buck, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—In relation to the statements on page 65, of the History of Milwaukee recently issued by the Western Historical and Publishing Co., of Chicago, concerning the home life of Solomon Juneau and wife, to which my attention was called at the time of the Old Settlers meeting, allow me to say that I consider such statements a far greater disgrace to the book than they can be to the persons disparaged. Fortunately for the dead they are out of reach of either blame or praise, but the feelings of their surviving children are to be considered. I was well acquainted with Solomon Juneau

and wife, and knew enough of their family life to testify that they lived as other people lived, spoke the English language, and I know no reason why Mrs. Juneau's house was not as well kept as was the houses of other women at that time. Those who boarded with them give ample testimony in her favor. Let none think or speak ill of those who helped to make the rough places smooth, and the wilderness a garden for others to enjoy.

Very Truly Yours,

WM. S. TROWBRIDGE.

MILWAUKEE, January 22, 1884.

To Jas. S. Buck, Esq.:

My attention having been called a few days since to the scandalous statements made on page 65 of a book entitled, a History of Milwaukee, issued in 1881, by an association known as the Western Historical and Publishing Co., of Chicago, and not having been present at the meeting of the Old Settlers Club, held June 25, 1881, to express their indignation in reference to said statements, and wishing to add my testimony with theirs to their utter falsity, I desire to say that I was a boarder in the family of Mr. Juneau, as were also my brother, Benj. H. Edgerton, Albert Fowler, Geo. O. Tiffany, Talbert C. Dousman, Geo. P. Deleplane, Augustus A. Bird, Henry Hosmer, Geo. Hosmer, and perhaps others, during the winter of 1835-6, and can say for myself, that I do not wish for better food or a cleanlier set table than was the one presided over by the kind-hearted woman whom this book has so vilely traduced. The house was always neat and orderly. Neither can I understand the motive that prompted the publication of these vile slanders, unless it was "pure cussedness," and I am glad that my attention was called to them, in order that I might add my testimony to the untruthfulness of the whole statement. Please make such use of this as you may think proper.

ELISHA W. EDGERTON.

These statements are right to the point, and coming as they do from two of our well known and respected pioneers, who know whereof they speak—and whose veracity cannot be questioned, are

alone sufficient to refute the whole statement on said page 65, concerning the home life of this noble hearted man and woman.

MRS. PORTHIER'S DENIAL

Mrs. Victoria Porthier has attached her mark to the following statement concerning her family and the family of Mr. Juneau. The correction was written at her dictation by her grand daughter, Helen Juneau :

I see by the recent history of Milwaukee, that I was born once on the west side of the city, and once on the south side. That is something new and strange to me ; we never lived on either side named ; we lived on the east side always. The children of my father, Mr. Morandean, were all born in a small log house, then standing where Mr. Mitchell's bank now stands, which, after we left the place, was the site of Mr. Juneau's frame dwelling. My father, like many other traders,* came and went, and finally settled and died here. After his death, his widow and children returned to their Indian friends in Muskego. The book also states that my father left Canada on account of some love affair. This is the first I ever heard of anything of the kind. I never told any one so because it is untrue. He felt that he was not called to the ministry. Another thing, Mr. Juneau could not take our land, because we had none. The Indians promised my father the land from Walker's Point to the Polish† settlement when the treaty should take place, but he died before that time. Therefore Mr. Juneau had as good a right to enter those lands as any other man. As to my father's books, I know that my mother gave Mr. Juneau a few. As to my age, I am a year and a half or two years younger than Mrs. Juneau. Mr. Juneau had three children before I knew him.

Her
VICTORIA ✕ PORTHIER.
Mark.

Milwaukee Sentinel, June 20, 1881.

*As this is the first as well as the only mention of Morandean as a trader, it is undoubtedly incorrect, and I think it will be admitted by all who knew anything of him, that whatever else he might have been, he certainly was never a trader.

†Meaning the present First, Seventh and Third Wards.

STATEMENT OF JEAN BAPTIST LE TENDREE.

I was born at Pasvoir-Grand Mascan, Lower Canada, April 1, 1794, and came to Detroit in 1816, where I remained about three years, when I came to Chicago, where I went into the employ of the American Fur Company, and remained in their employ for twenty-five years, under J. B. Beaubien and Solomon Juneau. I came to Milwaukee in 1822, to live with Mr. Juneau, who was then living in a log cabin at what is now known as Pettibone's lime kiln, on the Menomonee. Mr. Juneau's oldest son, Narcisse, was then about six months old. This was in May, they having just returned from a visit to Green Bay, where the boy Narcisse was born the November previous. The base slanders about Mr. and Mrs. Juneau's manner of living, as represented in the book lately published by the Western Publishing Company, of Chicago, purporting to be a History of Milwaukee, is false in every particular, and as for speaking Indian that is false, as Mr. Juneau could not speak any Indian until long after he came to Milwaukee. Mrs. Juneau's house was always neat and clean, and anything said in that history to the contrary is a base lie. From Pettibone's lime kiln they moved to a house which had formerly been occupied by Mr. Beaubien, who had just sold out his interest to Mr. Juneau. This was Le-Clere's old cabin, who was in the employ of Mr. Beaubien before that time. The house which the history mentions as having been built by Mr. Juneau and his Indian friends out of tamarack logs, cut where the Exposition Building now stands, was built long before Mr. Juneau ever saw Milwaukee. The distance between the house and store was at least eight or ten rods, nor were any stinking skins ever kept in the dwelling.

Mr. Morandau I never saw but once, and only know from hearsay that he was a blacksmith and very intemperate. He was a Canadian by birth, neither did I ever hear of his having any education.

As to the charge made that Mr. Juneau obtained his land through fraud, by getting his men to swear when drunk, a blacker lie was never told. I was the man who went to the Bay, and I know that I was not drunk.

Neither Victoria, Josette, or Leuizeon Morandau came to Mil-

waukee to live until 1835, they having lived for several years previously at Little Lake, Ill.

As for the raft for crossing the river, that is false. There was no raft. There were at least ten or twelve canoes, besides a Mackinac boat, always lying at the bank of the river, consequently no raft was wanted, or ever used. As to where Onotsah (or the Flour) died, it was, as stated in Buck's History, at Council Bluffs.

His
 JEAN BAPTIST ✕ LE-TENDREE,
 Mark.
 MADELINE JUNEAU.
 STELLA HANEY.

STATE OF KANSAS, SHAWNEE COUNTY, SS:

Be it remembered, that on this, first day of September, A. D. 1883, before me, the undersigned, notary public in and for the county and State aforesaid, came J. B. LeTendree, Madeline Juneau and Stella Haney, who are personally known to me to be the same persons who executed the within instrument of writing, and such persons duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my notarial seal, the day and year last above written.

B. T. PAYNE, Notary Pub

STATEMENT OF JOSETTE MORANDEAU.

I was born in Milwaukee, and am two years older than my sister Victoria, (Mrs. Porthier) and am two years younger than Mrs. Solomon Juneau, who I knew intimately after 1836, and know her to have been an honest, virtuous and charitable woman. I know her also to have been a neat house keeper, as I always lived near her when in Milwaukee, both before and after my marriage.

I hear that she has been assailed and vilified by persons who never knew or saw her, and who with malice attack her, thinking no doubt that all of her old friends were dead long ago, thereby feeling safe in vilifying her, or from being called upon to substantiate their statements. We lived in Milwaukee a number of years in the summer

only, where my father, Mr. Morandean, worked at his trade as a blacksmith, and in the winter would move to Lake Koshkonong or the "Skoop-er-nong," (Bark River) where my little sister Madeline was drowned when about three years old. It is a mistake when Victoria states that she was drowned in Milwaukee.

As for my father having any books, I know that he had two or three, one of which was a Prayer Book, and one was a song book—what the other was I cannot now remember, and that is all the books that I ever saw father have. When father died, all of the blacksmith tools and the books—except the Prayer book—were taken by a Mr. James Kenzie, and this book mother afterwards sold for drink. Father was a Canadian, and not a Frenchman, but did not come from Canada with Mr. Vieau, who he first met at Mackinaw, and from there they came to Green Bay together, and from Green Bay father came to Milwaukee.

Mother was an Ottawa girl, whom father married before he ever saw Mr. Vieau. As to the story that he was intended for a "Black Robe," (Priest,) this is the first I ever heard of it; or of the story about his having been made a "chief," and a large part of what is now Milwaukee, given him. *That is not so.* He was permitted, like many others, to live there and work at his trade as long as he chose to remain. He was well liked by the Indians because he was kind to them, and was very useful in repairing their guns. During the war of 1812 between the "Saginash," (English) and the Americans, he, father, used to make spears, lances, war clubs and knives for the Indians to fight the Americans with, for which offence he was arrested, the first time he went to Mackinaw by order of the Commandant at that Post, who kept him in confinement all summer, when Onotsah, (The Flour), Shaw-wee-ou, (his brother), and Ma-chee-see-bee went to Mackinaw and had father released and sent home.

I must say that my father was very intemperate, which was the indirect cause of his death while wintering on Bark River, by attempting while intoxicated to place a heavy back-log upon the fire, which log falling upon him, injured him so badly that he died in a few weeks after our return to Milwaukee. He was buried on the hill between the river and the lake, on what is now Wisconsin street.

Now, as to our claim to any portion of what is now Milwaukee by virtue of any gift from the Indians, it is not true. There was never any land given to father, or to any of us, or any promise of any. Victoria says (or at least the history so states,) that Mr. Juneau took the land away from us, all I can say is, that we never had any to take. Victoria and her husband came to Milwaukee after the last payment at Chicago, 1835. I was there, and I know, as for several years previous to that, neither myself or my brother Leuizeon had lived regularly in Milwaukee, our home having been at Little Lake, Ill. Mother did not die in Milwaukee, she died in my wigwam at Muskego. Victoria should state things as they are. She states also (or the history does,) that she is the only child of Mr. Morandean now living. There are four of us yet living, herself, myself, Leuizeon and Baptiste; two in Kansas and two in Wisconsin.

Her
 JOSETTE ✕ MORANDEAU.
 Mark.

Witnesses: MRS. HANEY.
 MRS. N. M. JUNEAU.

STATE OF KANSAS, SHAWNEE COUNTY, ss:

Be it remembered, that on this 1st day of September, A. D. 1883, before me the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid, came Josette Morandean, who is personally known to me to be the same person who executed the within instrument of writing, and such person duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my Notarial Seal, the day and year last above written.

B. T. PAYNE, Notary Public.

There are doubtless many yet living who remember this honest old trapper, whose statement is given above, and Milwaukee certainly never held within her borders a more honest citizen than was Jean Baptiste Le Tendree.

Josette Morandean, the writer remembers to have seen a few times, prior to the removal of the Indians in 1838, and has no reason to doubt her statement, as it certainly was a voluntary act on her part,

as was also that of Le Tendree, and both are verified by oath. He also remembers seeing "Madame Morandeu" or "Wish-to-you-qua," (the blacksmith's woman,) as she was called by the Indians, paddling around the Kinnickinnick and Menomonee marshes in a dug-out, in 1837 and '38, and must say that as a fitting wife for a man of Morandeu's "extreme polish" and "gentility," she did not appear to possess the requisite "debonnaire" to have filled the bill.

She was also present at, and took a part in a dance, held by the Indians in front of the old Post Office, on Wisconsin Street, in the early part of June, 1838, (she being the only one of the "fair sex" present,) and although at that time over 70 years of age, she not only danced with as much vigor, but appeared also to enjoy the pandemonium the affair created to as great an extent as the worst painted son of "Shitan" in the crowd. This dance was also witnessed by John Julien, now living on Market Street, who knew Madame Morandeu, and who recollects of her being present upon this occasion.

Another error corrected :

THE OLD FRENCH VILLAGE.

The following letter from Daniel W. Fowler to the author, explains itself, and is given as an act of justice to Albert Fowler, who has gone to the better land, and cannot in person take the stand in his own defense. The writer has never believed that the statement referred to as coming from him, had any foundation, or was ever uttered by him, and is glad that he lived long enough to refute it verbally :

MILWAUKEE, WIS., NOV. 14, 1883.

SIR:—My attention has recently been directed to a statement which appears in the history of Milwaukee, published by the Western Historical Co., alleged to have been made by my father, the late Albert Fowler, in reference to evidences of "An Early French Village," and appears on page 61 of that publication, in which he is quoted as saying, "that he had discovered in 1833, on the present site of Milwaukee, the ruins of a large number of structures built of logs." Having subsequently called his attention to this statement,

he most emphatically declared that said statement was an exaggeration, and was not true, and that no such statement was ever authorized by him. That a few log structures existed is evident, as Mr. Fowler occupied an abandoned one during the winter of 1833 and 1834, but the statement that a large French village ever existed here on the present site of Milwaukee, is not, I believe, supported by tradition, or other evidence of a reliable character.

Yours Respectfully,

D. W. FOWLER.

JAMES S. BUCK, Milwaukee, Wis.

EXPLANATORY.

The reader who has perused Vol. I, of the author's "Pioneer History of Milwaukee," has no doubt seen the short sketch of this man Morandau," on page 150, copied from and credited to Dr. Enoch Chase's address, read before the "Old Settlers' Club," July 4, 1872, which sketch, no doubt, the Doctor at *that* time believed to be true. But the author must say, that notwithstanding the high authority of the Doctor as a historian upon all matters relating to the early settlement of the Northwest, and more particularly of Milwaukee, of which he is one of the early landmarks and a worthy and honored citizen, that to him it has always been an enigma how a man possessed of the few virtues which even that address—to say nothing of what the alleged history claims for him—should turn his back upon it all, learn the blacksmithing trade, come into this then howling wilderness, and lead the vagabond life which there is no denying that this man did, in following the Indians about from place to place for the sole purpose apparently (as he was not a trader) of tinkering their guns and drinking poor whisky. But thanks to the efforts of the Western Historical Publishing Company, of Chicago, the whole matter is explained. They undertook too large a contract in attempting to oust Mr. Juneau, and, to use a slang phrase, not only got a hoist themselves from their own petard, but have also cut off the limb from their newly discovered "genealogical tree," upon which their protege stood, between him and the tree, thereby causing him to drop to his original level, viz: "A common Canadian *engage*." *Their medicine was too strong.*

Had they not undertaken so much, he might (viewed in the light of that address)* perchance have quietly passed down the centuries as a self-exiled saint, but now, (thanks to that history,) more like a self-exiled sinner, his own children being the principal witnesses. What a pity that his "immense library," (as well as those valuable records mentioned on page 69,) have been lost to our noble State and to the world. Where could they have gone? Echo answers—where?

* But for this vile attack on Mr. and Mrs. Juneau's home life, and the charge of his defrauding the heirs of Morandean out of their land, it is more than probable that the true inwardness of this case, or Morandean's true status in society would never have come to light. That he was one of that worthless class to whom a life of vagabondism on the frontier, with a squaw for a wife, was preferable to one among civilized people is clear, and that he had no claim to the wonderful qualifications and virtues the history gives him is just as clear. But that cruel deed, as stated in the text, aroused a feeling of indignation which led to an examination into the matter, resulting in not only exonerating Mr. Juneau from the charge of fraud, but of also relegating Morandean from his high position in that history to his proper level, his own children being the principal witnesses. What a tumble.

LIST OF VESSELS BUILT AT MILWAUKEE.

(From Wheeler's Chronicles.)

NAME OF VESSEL.	WHEN BUILT	BY WHOM.	NAMES OF OWNERS.	TONS.
Sloop Wenona*	1836	Geo. Barber...	William Brown.....	30
Schooner S. Juncau.....	1836	"	S Juneau.....	90
Steamer Badger†.....	1837	Mr. Hubbel...	Byron Kilbourn.....	50
Schooner Savannah‡.....	1837	"	" ".....	55
" Bolivar§.....	1837	"	" ".....	70
Steamer Menomonee.....	1838	"	" ".....	75
Schooner Milwaukee.....	1840	Not known....	R. Andrews.....	25
" Fur Trader 	1842	B. B. Jones....	William Brown.....	100
" S. Marvin.....	1842	S. Farmin.....	Merrill & Caswell.....	75
" M. Dousman.....	1843	"	Dousman, Merrill & Farmin.....	138
" Jo. Ward.....	1844	Geo. Barber...	Barber & Sweet.....	217
" Champion.....	1844	S. Farmin.....	Farmin & Rathburn.....	205
" L. R. Rockwell.....	1845	Gelson.....	C. Sheperdson.....	105
" M. G. Bonesteel.....	1845	Geo. Barber...	George Humble.....	110
" E. Henderson.....	1845	"	J. Henderson.....	100
" Pilot.....	1845	"	G. Barber.....	40
Bark Utica.....	1846	Averell.....	Payson & Robb, Chicago.....	334
Brig C. J. Hutchinson.....	1846	S. Farmin.....	C. I. Hutchinson, Kenosha.....	341
Schooner E. Cramer.....	1847	Gelson.....	M. J. Clark.....	160
" J. Paton.....	1847	"	J. A. Helfenstain.....	260
Brig Helfenstein.....	1847	"	" ".....	329
Schooner Traveler.....	1847	Geo. Barber...	Geo. Barber.....	74
" Lawrence.....	1847	S. Farmin.....	Capt. Lawrence.....	281
Bark Nucleus.....	1848	"	Merrill, Farmin & Sweet.....	330
Schooner Muskegon.....	1848	"	Judge Newell, Kenosha.....	119
Bark Cherubusco.....	1848	Mr. Hubbel...	Mr. Hubbell.....	255
Schooner Nebraska.....	1848	"	Ludington, King & Norris.....	241
" Twin Brothers.....	1848	Geo. Barber...	John Thorsen.....	144
" H. U. King.....	1848	"	G. D. Dousman.....	100
" Geo. Ford.....	1852	"	Geo. Barber.....	132
" Kirk White.....	1852	"	James Porter.....	184
" D. Newhall.....	1852	J. M. Jones...	D. Newhall.....	183
" Two Charlies.....	1852	"	D. Newhall & Hibbard.....	119
" Mariner.....	1853	Geo. Barber...	William Porter.....	159
" Advance.....	1853	J. M. Jones...	Meadowcroft & Co., Chicago.....	268
Bark Badger State.....	1853	"	Williams & Wheeler.....	496
Schooner Emma.....	1853	"	Bagnall & McVicker.....	169
" Emily.....	1853	"	Ben. Phelps.....	69
Government Dredge.....	1853	"	United States.....	130
Schooner Kitty Grant.....	1853	Geo. Barber...	S. B Grant.....	85
" Wollin.....	1854	J. M. Jones...	Mr. Wootsch.....	17
" J. Steinhart.....	1854	E. Euniac.....	C. Harrison.....	60
" C. Harrison.....	1854	"	" ".....	187
" Napoleon.....	1854	Geo. Barber...	Geo. Barber.....	150
" J. Lawrence.....	1851	"	Lawrence & Saveland.....	110
" D. O. Dickinson.....	1854	J. M. Jones...	D. Newhall.....	384
" Milw'kee Belle.....	1854	"	" ".....	368
" Norway.....	1854	"	Norris & Thorsen.....	230
" Fred. Hill.....	1854	"	Davis & Hill.....	268
" North Cape.....	1855	"	J. Reinerson.....	107
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* Built for a lighter. † Built for carrying passengers to and from steamboats in the Bay. ‡ Old blue lighter. § Built for a steamer. || Built for a steamer.

CLIMATE OF MILWAUKEE.

The following tables will show the range of the thermometer, and the opening and closing of the river for a period of years.

MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE.

	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	Mean.
January.....	23.80	30.60	33.77	17.20	30.00	18.50	27.65	25.93
February.....	31.30	32.90	28.24	28.30	29.00	19.18	28.84	28.25
March.....	35.70	40.80	35.90	30.00	34.50	35.26	32.02	34.90
April.....	54.00	49.70	51.85	46.30	45.00	40.33	40.03	46.74
May.....	56.50	57.70	57.10	51.87	56.80	49.09	50.10	54.17
June.....	61.40	66.20	63.80	63.50	67.23	64.75	65.59	64.64
July.....	70.00	73.00	70.20	73.00	66.75	67.68	72.59	70.46
August.....	67.50	69.60	68.03	66.30	67.77	64.98	69.58	67.68
September.....	62.10	62.20	63.23	63.20	56.87	61.42	59.70	61.25
October.....	48.00	49.90	46.98	50.30	50.45	no. ob.	49.35	49.16
November.....	31.10	36.00	34.23	39.00	34.40	44.41	41.95	37.30
December.....	30.00	21.50	27.10	28.00	24.90	20.96	24.55	25.29
Mean.....	47.61	49.18	47.37	46.41	46.97		46.83	47.15

NOTE.—The observations in this table up to February, 1849, were made by Dr. E. S. Marsh; subsequently by I. A. Lapham.

The annual mean temperature is.....	47.15
Mean temperature of winter months.....	26.49
“ “ “ spring months.....	45.27
“ “ “ summer months.....	67.59
“ “ “ autumnal months.....	49.24

The Milwaukee river was closed with ice and opened as follows:

YEAR.	CLOSED.	YEAR.	OPENED.
1836	November 20.....	1837	April 13.....
1837	November 25.....	1838	Mar. 25.....
1838	November 15.....	1839	Mar. 27.....
1839	November 21.....	1840	Mar. 6.....
1840	November 17.....	1841	Mar. 24.....
1841	November 25.....	1842	Mar. 9.....
1842	November 17.....	1843	April 14.....
1843	December 1.....	1844	Mar. 10.....
1844	November 25.....	1845	Mar. 3.....
1845	November 27.....	1846	Mar. 9.....
1846	December 8.....	1847	April 2.....
1847	November 28.....	1848	Feb. 16.....
1848	November 30.....	1849	Mar. 13.....
1849	December 6.....	1850	Mar. 12.....
1850	December 6.....	1851	Mar. 13.....
1851	December 8.....	1852	Mar. 12.....
1852	November 16.....	1853	April 13.....
1853	December 19.....		

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